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THE
History and Antiquities
OF
ALLERDALE WARD,
ABOVE DERWENT,
IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND:

WITH
Biographical Notices and Memoirs.

BY
SAMUEL JEFFERSON,
AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF LEATH WARD," "THE
HISTORY OF CARLISLE," &c.

Illustrated with numerous Plates and Engravings.

CARLISLE:
S. JEFFERSON, 31, SCOTCH-STREET.
LONDON: J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET,
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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
William, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., J.P., &c.
VISCOUNT AND BARON LOWTHER, OF WHITEHAVEN,
AND A BARONET,
LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND AND
WESTMORLAND,
&c., &c., &c.
THIS VOLUME,
BY HIS LORDSHIP'S GRACIOUS PERMISSION,
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY HIS LORDSHIP'S VERY OBEDIENT AND HUMBLE SERVANT,
S. JEFFERSON.

PREFACE.

In presenting to the Public the second Volume of this History of Cumberland, I can refer with some degree of pleasure to the additional information it contains, now first published, respecting the Ward of Allerdale above Derwent. At the same time, I cannot but express my regret that, from the circumstance of that Ward being in the diocese of Chester, there are few MSS. in the library of the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CARLISLE, which contain any thing illustrative of the civil or ecclesiastical history of that portion of the county. In reply to my application to ascertain if there were any MSS. preserved at Chester, I was informed that there are none in the Chapter library there, which relate to this portion of the diocese.

Allerdale Ward above Derwent being the only division of this county which is not in the diocese of Carlisle,* no such difficulty will occur in collecting materials for the future volumes. The library of the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CARLISLE is rich in MSS.† relating to the other portions of the county: and from them a mass of original and highly interesting information may be collected.

The account of this Ward in NICOLSON AND BURN'S History of Cumberland and Westmorland

* Excepting one or two parishes and chapelries in Derwent Ward.

† See Catalogue of the MSS., Leath Ward, p. vi.

is exceedingly meagre and brief, (even more so than that of the other parts of the county,) some of the parishes not occupying a page. The second volume containing Cumberland, is much inferior to the first (Westmorland), which is usually attributed to Dr. BURN, the learned chancellor of the diocese.

In the year 1840, a new division of the county was made by the magistrates, which, after reconsideration, and with a few unimportant changes, was enrolled and settled in June, 1841.—This History of Cumberland is, therefore, the only one based on the present division of the county into six Wards.

To the churches and the ecclesiastical affairs I have paid more particular attention than any of my predecessors; but I have not succeeded in obtaining any thing approaching to a perfect list of the Incumbents of each parish, although application was made to the register office at Chester. Many of the Clergy have assisted me in this and in other respects; but still the result is by no means satisfactory. The MESSRS. LYSONS give no list of the Incumbents of any of the parishes. NICOLSON AND BURN'S History, while it contains lists for the other parishes, has none for those in Allerdale Ward above Derwent: and that History of Cumberland which bears Mr. HUTCHINSON'S name, contains very imperfect lists for some parishes; and for others, none at all. To the politeness of the Clergy, I have been much indebted in these researches: and have now the pleasure of expressing my obligations to the Rev. ANDREW HUDLESTON, D.D., incumbent of the chapel of St. Nicholas, Whitehaven; the

Rev. ROBERT PEDDER BUDDICOM, M.A., F.A.S., Principal of St. Bees College, and incumbent of the parish of St. Bees; the Rev. THOMAS DALTON, incumbent of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, Whitehaven; the Rev. GEORGE WILKINSON, B.D., incumbent of the parish of Arlecdon; the Rev. ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.A., rector of Bootle; the Rev. HENRY LOTHYER, M.A., rector of Distington; the Rev. JOSEPH GILBANKS, rector of Lamplugh; the Rev. FRANCIS FORD PINDER, M.A., rector of Gosforth; the Rev. PETER VON ESSEN, B.A., rector of Harrington; the Rev. FLETCHER WOODHOUSE, rector of Moresby; the Rev. WILLIAM HENRY LEECH, rector of Egremont; the Rev. HENRY PICKTHALL, B.A., vicar of Millom; the Rev. JOHN GRICE, incumbent of Drigg and Irton; the Rev. JOSEPH TAYLOR, B.A., curate of Muncaster; the Rev. JOHN BRAGG, curate of Whicham; the Rev. JEREMIAH WALKER, incumbent of Ulpha; &c.

To the RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, EARL OF LONSDALE, K.G., F.S.A., I am deeply indebted for permission to dedicate the work to his lordship. I beg also to express my gratitude, for the loan of books, to the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CARLISLE, to the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, to HENRY DENTON, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and JOHN BELL, Esq., of Gateshead. For much valuable information respecting St. Bees, I am indebted to the Rev. GEORGE C. TOMLINSON, F.A.S., Chaplain to the MARQUIS of HUNTLEY; and for assistance in various parts of the volume, to the Rev. JOHN LINGARD, D.D., BERNARD GILPIN, Esq., of Ulverston, MILES PONSONBY, Esq., of Hale Hall, RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq., Ravenglass,

Mr. WILLIAM DICKINSON, North Mosses, Mr. JOHN GIBSON, Whitehaven, Mr. ISAAC CLEMENTS, B.A., Drigg, Mr. ROBERT ABRAHAM, of Liverpool, and many other Gentlemen, whose polite attention I have great pleasure in thus acknowledging.

S. J.

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Illustrated with numerous Plates and Engravings.

VOL. II.—ALLERDALE WARD ABOVE DERWENT.

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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
ALLERDALE WARD, ABOVE DERWENT.

Introduction.



THE Ward of Allerdale above Derwent comprises the south-western portion of the county of Cumberland, extending along the coast from Workington to Millom. Its length from north to south is 35 miles, and its greatest breadth about 15 miles. It is bounded on the south, by the Duddon, which divides it from Lancashire; on the west, by the Irish Sea; on the north, by the Derwent, which divides it from Derwent Ward; and on the east, by Derwent Ward and Lancashire. It forms part of the deanery of Copeland, in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester.

This ward is watered by the Derwent, the

Duddon, the Esk,* the Calder, the Bleng, the Ehen or Enn, the Irt, and the Mite.

The Ward of Allerdale above Derwent, until lately, included the whole of the barony of Copeland, now called Egremont, and the honor of Cockermouth, and was given to William de Meschines,† Earl of Cambridge, by his elder brother,* Ranulph, Earl of Chester, who had received a grant of the county from William the Conqueror. At this time, the barony was bounded by the Derwent, the Duddon, and the Irish Sea; but “so much of the same as lieth between the rivers of Cocker and Derwent,” William de Meschines re-granted to Waldieue, Lord of Allerdale, son of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, with the honor of Cockermouth and the lordship of “the five towns above Cocker”—Brigham, Dean, Eaglesfield, Braithwaite, and Greysouthen.

William de Meschines built his baronial castle at Egremont, and changed the name of the barony from Copeland to Egremont. All lands which he or his successors, lords of Copeland, granted within the barony, were to be holden of the castle of Egremont. William de Meschines gave Workington, Salter, Kelton, and Stockhow, to Ketel, son of Eldred, son of Ivo de Talebois, baron of Kendal; the manors of Beckermet, Frisington, Rotington, Weddicar, and Arleedon, to . . . Fleming; Kirkby Begog (St. Bees) to the

* There is another river of this name in the northern part of the county, which gives name to Eskdale Ward.

† The re-founder of the monastery of Kirkby Begog or St. Bees.

* By some authorities, Ranulph de Meschines is said to have been the father of William.

abbey of St. Mary, at York; Mulcaster to an ancestor of the Penningtons; Drigg and Carleton, to Stuteville; Millom, to Godard Boyvill; and Stainton, Bolton, Gosforth, and Hale, to Thomas Multon of Gilsland. Further particulars respecting this barony may be found under the account of the parish of Egremont, in a subsequent part of this volume.

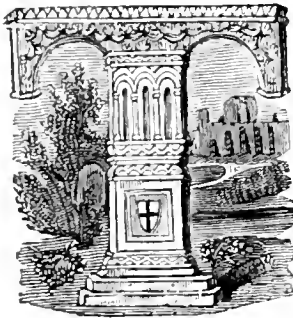
By a recent division of the county, which occurred in 1840, the Ward of Allerdale above Derwent has been deprived of the parishes of Brigham (including the borough of Cockermouth) and Dean, the parochial chapelries of Lorton and Loweswater, and the townships of Great and Little Clifton, in the parish of Workington; all of which are now included in the newly-created Ward of Derwent. The parishes now retained in the Ward of Allerdale above, are enumerated in the following table:—

TABLE OF PARISHES, CHURCH LIVINGS, AND POPULATION, OF ALLERDALE WARD,
ABOVE DERWENT.

PARISH.	CHURCH LIVING.	NET VALUE.	PATRON.	POPULATION.					
				1688	1801	1811	1821	1831	
Arlecdon	Perpetual Curacy	94	The Bishop of Chester.	430	354	438	478	475	
Boothle	Rectory	525*	The Earl of Lonsdale.	555	547	602	656	737	
Cleator	Perpetual Curacy	77	T. R. G. Braddell, Esq.	330	362	571	818	487	
Corney	Rectory	140	The Earl of Lonsdale	480	222	281	280	292	
Distington	Rectory	301*	The Earl of Lonsdale	410	721	910	988	960	
Drifke	Perpetual Curacy	88	Samuel Iron, Esq., M.P.	560	367	273	433	432	
Evermont	Rectory	219*	General Wyddham	1410	1515	1556	1741	1744	
Gosforth	Rectory	85	Sir H. F. Scobhouse, K.C.H.	630	652	685	888	935	
Hale	Perpetual Curacy	82	The Earl of Lonsdale	430	220	212	249	272	
Harrington	Rectory	250*	Henry Curwen, Esq.	485	1337	1621	1845	1758	
Iron	Perpetual Curacy	96	Samuel Iron, Esq., M.P.	515	466	490	566	531	
Lamplugh	Rectory	256*	John Lamplugh Esq., M.P.	710	535	532	661	621	
Milton	Vicarage	189*	Ch: of Duchy of Lancaster	500	4502	4625	4815	2037	
Moresby	Rectory	105	The Earl of Lonsdale	545	731	881	931	983	
Minster	Perpetual Curacy	97	Lord Minster	620	248	591	535	667	
Pensomy	Perpetual Curacy	113*	Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P.	375	78	117	130	180	
St. Bees	Perpetual Curacy	103	The Earl of Lonsdale	3345	13246	16520	19669	21013	
St. Bridget's, Beckermct	Perpetual Curacy	87	H. Gaitskell, Esq.	185	190	169	545	571	
St. John's, Beckermct	Perpetual Curacy	57	H. Gaitskell, Esq.	130	328	301	549	397	
Waberthwaite	Rectory	131*	Lord Minster	375	422	411	438	430	
Whitham	Rectory	213*	The Earl of Lonsdale	445	235	201	301	285	
Whitbeck	Perpetual Curacy	76*	The Earl of Lonsdale	135	180	191	224	231	
Workington	Rectory	965*	Henry Curwen, Esq.	945	6410	6533	7188	7190	

* The net annual value is on an average of three years, ending Dec. 31, 1831, as returned to the Commissioners respecting Ecclesiastical Revenues. An asterisk (*) denotes that there is a glebe-house in or residence. The various Churches, and the names of the Incumbents of the above Parishes, are given under each Parish.

The Parish of Harrington.



THIS parish, formerly spelled *Haveringham* or *Harrerington*, was the inheritance of, and gave name to, the ancient and baronial family of Harrington: it extends about two miles and a half along the sea-coast, and is about one mile in breadth. It adjoins the parishes of Workington and Distington. The commons, which formed the greater part of this parish, were enclosed about the year 1770, and it still retains a bare appearance from its want of trees.

THE MANOR.

Soon after the Conquest, this manor was granted, with Workington, to the Talebois family, barons of Kendal in Westmorland, and was holden as a fee of Workington: but at an early period it passed to the family of Harrington, of which house there were several branches,—of Beaumont, in Cumberland; of Witherslack, in Westmorland; of Aldingham, in Furness, Lancashire; of Ridlington, co. Rutland, Baronets; and the Barons Harrington of Exton.

The eldest branch of this family were lords of Harrington: one of whom married the heiress of Seaton, in the parish of Cammerton, below Derwent, and therefore confirmed Flemingby or Flimby to the abbey of St. Mary, Holme Cultram; but her grandfather, surviving her, gave the lordship to her uncle Patric de Culwen.

Philip and Mary, by letters-patent, bearing date in the third and fourth of their reign, granted to Henry Curwen, Esquire, all that demesne and manor of Haverington with the appurtenances in the county of Cumberland, late parcel of the possessions of Henry duke of Suffolk convicted and attainted of high treason; and also all and every messuages, mills, houses, buildings, tofts, cottages, barns, stables, dove-cotes, gardens, orchards, pools, ponds, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, commons, ways, wastes, furze, heath, moors, mosses, rents, reversions, and services reserved upon any grants or leases; and also fee farm rents, knights' fees, wardships, marriage, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, amerciaments, courts leet, view of frankpledge, profits, waifs, estrays, bondmen, villeins with their followers; and all rights, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in Harrington in the said county of Cumberland and elsewhere to the said manor belonging; and all woods and underwoods of, in, and upon the premises growing and being, and the land, ground, and soil thereof. The same being of the yearly value of 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* (Except all advowsons of livings.)—To hold to the said Henry Curwen, his heirs and assigns, of the king and queen and the heirs and

successors of the queen *in capite*, by the 40th part of one knight's fee, for all rents, services, and demands.

Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, is the present lord of the manor and patron of the rectory of Harrington. The demesne is within the inclosure of Workington park.

HARRINGTON OF HARRINGTON.*

Arms.—Sable, a fret argent.

..... de Harrington married the heiress of Seaton, in the parish of Cammerton, below Derwent; she died in the life-time of her grandfather, Thomas, son of Gospatrick.

Robert de Harrington, in the reign of Edward I., married the heiress of Cancefield, Agnes, sister and heir of William, son of Richard de Cancefield, who married Alice, sister and heir of Sir Michael le Fleming, son of William, son of the first Sir Michael le Fleming, of Beckermet, knight. He had a son and heir,

John de Harrington, knight, first baron by writ, who was summoned to parliament from 30th December, 1324, (18th Edward II.) to 13th November, 1345, (21st Edward III.) in the early writs he is called "Johanni de Haverington". His eldest son, Robert, married Elizabeth, one of the three sisters and coheiresses of John de Multon of Egremont, and died in the life-time of his father, leaving John, son and heir, his successor.

John de Harrington was summoned to parliament in 1348 and 1349, and died in 1363, leaving issue, a son and heir.

Sir Robert de Harrington, knight, son and heir of John, received the honor of knighthood at the coronation of

* Of this family, H. Harrington, M.D., Alderman of the city of Bath, the editor of *Nugæ Antiquæ*, who died in 1816, was a descendant. The short but significant motto, *nodo firmo*, and the fret, from their denominated the Harrington knot, have served to grace the assumptive arms of many modern shields.

Richard II., and was summoned to parliament from 1st Richard II., 1377, until his death in 1405. He married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Sir Nigel Loring, knight of the most noble order of the garter, by whom he had issue,

Sir John de Harrington, knight, son and heir, died without issue, in 1418*.

Sir William de Harrington, knight, brother and heir, was summoned to parliament from 1421 to 1439. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Nevil of Hornby, knight, by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who married William, Lord Bonville; by this marriage she carried into that family the accumulated estates of Harrington, Fleming, and Cancefield, a third part of the great estate of Multon, and a moiety of that of Loring. Sir William was summoned to parliament from 1421 to 1439, and died in 1457, without male issue, leaving his grandson his next heir, who became Baron Harrington, *jure matris*.

William, Lord Bonville, and (*jure matris*) Baron Harrington, married Catherine, daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, (see vol. i. Leath Ward, p. 70), who was slain at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460. The Yorkists, on whose side he fought, prevailing soon after, his estates were not confiscated. He left an only daughter,

Cecily, who married, firstly, Thomas Grey, first Marquess of Dorset, K.G., by whom she had issue; and, secondly, Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, who died *s. p.*

Thomas Grey, second Marquess of Dorset, K.G., son and heir of the above, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, knight, and died in the 22nd Henry VIII., 1530, leaving issue,

Henry Grey, third Marquess of Dorset, K.G. created

* The name of *Robert* de Harrington occurs regularly in the Summonses to parliament from 1st Richard II. (1377,) to 3rd September 4th Henry V. (1417;) but as Robert, the last baron died in 1405, and as *John* Baron Harrington is stated in the Rolls of parliament to have been present on the 22nd December, 8th Henry IV. (1406,) it may be inferred that all the Writs after the 7th Henry IV. were directed to this Baron, and that the Christian name of *Robert* on the Rolls after that year was an error.—*Nicolas*.

Duke of Suffolk, 1551; and Lord High Constable, 1547. He married Frances, daughter and coheirress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary queen-dowager of France, and sister of Henry VIII.; by whom he had three daughters, Jane, Katherine, and Mary. The lady Jane Grey, his eldest daughter, was proclaimed queen of England, on the death of Edward VI., and was soon after beheaded. Her father also, for countenancing this honor, so unwillingly "thrust upon" her, was attainted and beheaded in 1554, when the demesne and manor of Harrington, with other of his estates, became forfeited to the crown.

THE CHURCH

Was given, with that of Workington, to the abbey of St. Mary, York, by Ketel, son of Eldred, son of Ivo de Talebois.

After the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. by letters-patent, bearing date, August 20, in the 36th year of his reign, (1544), granted to Robert Brokelsbye and John Dyer, the advowson and right of patronage of the churches of Haverington and Workington; to hold of the king in free socage by fealty only, and not *in capite*. On the 27th January, 1545, they conveyed by fine those two rectories to Thomas Dalston, of the city of Carlisle, Esquire.

On the 12th of October, in the 6th of Elizabeth, (1561,) there was a licence of alienation to John Dalston, Esq., to convey the advowson and right of patronage of the churches of Haverington and Workington, parcel of the late monastery of St. Mary, York, to Henry Curwen, Esq., in whose posterity they have since remained. But in 1721, the lord of the manor being a Roman Catholic, the university of Cambridge presented the Rev. Charles Richardson to the rectory.

In the Ecclesiastical Survey, 26th Henry VIII. the rectory is thus valued:—

Hav'ingham Rector' Eccl'ie.

Nich'us Cowerson incumbens Rector' p'dca.			
valet in		£	s. d.
Mansione cum gleba per annu.	}	—	x —
Decim' garbas. iiij <i>l.</i> feni	}	vij	— vij
ixs. pisciu. marinos. ijs.			
Ian' et agnell' ijs. ix <i>l.</i>			
minut' et privat' decim' cum oblac' ut in libro paschal' xlvs. x <i>l.</i> In tot'			
		£	s. d.
		vij	x vij
Repris' vis. in		£	s. d.
Sinod' xiiij <i>l.</i> procurac' ijs. iij <i>l.</i>		—	iij iij
Et valet clare		£	s. d.
Xma. ps. inde		vij	vij iij
		—	xiiij viij ob' q'

In the King's Books the benefice is valued at 7*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*: and it was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty at 37*l.*; viz. glebe, 8*l.*; all tithes belonging to the rectory, 25*l.*; prescription for Mr. Curwen's demesne, 2*l.*; Easter dues and surplice fees, 2*l.*

List of Rectors.

- Nicholas Cowerson, occurs 1535.
- . . . Hudson, occurs c. 1642.
- 1661 R. Chr. Mattinson.
- 1662 Jeremiah Topping.
- 1690 John Proctor.*
- 1695 Thomas Orfeur.
- 1721 Charles Richardson.
- 1724 Charles Richardson.

* Presented by the Duke of Somerset.

- 1734 Charles Noble.
 1753 Darcy Otley, M.A., *ob.* 1780.
 1780 John Bird.
 1785 Joseph Adderton.
 1795 Peter How, M.A.*
 1817 William Curwen.
 1823 John Curwen, *ob.* 1840.
 1840 Peter Von Essen, B.A.

The church of Harrington, dedicated to St. . . . , is picturesquely situated closely adjoining the rectory-house, on an eminence overlooking the green knolls by which the port is surrounded. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower at its western end, and a vestry on the north side of the nave. The nave, which is low and narrow, is lighted by windows of modern insertion. The entrance is from the west, under the tower; and the step is an ancient grave-stone on which is visible part of a cross-florée. The chancel is a modern addition, built in 1811, and is both loftier and of greater breadth than the nave: it has a large eastern window of three lights. The pulpit is here placed, having been removed from its former situation on the enlargement of the church. The tower contains one bell with the date 1670.

A plain slab on the floor of the nave bears the following inscription:—

In Memory of
 The REV. DARCY OTLEY, M.A.
 Rector of Harrington, who died
 the 15th of September 1780,
 aged 53 years.

* Died rector of Workington, 1831.

On the south wall of the nave is a marble tablet, inscribed

Sacred to the Memory of
Mr. JAMES KEY,
who departed this life November the 23rd 1822,
aged 77 years,
and of ANN, his wife,
who died January the 25th, 1829,
aged 76 years,
In fulfilment of whose last wishes, this Tablet
is erected, by her Executors.

Near the above are three plain black slabs on the wall with these inscriptions :—

Mr. ROBERT BANNISTER died June 30th, 1734, aged 82 years.
MARY ye Wife of Robert Bannister died October ye 27th 1732 aged
82 yrs
MARY ye Daughter of Robert and Mary Bannister died the 9th June
1737 aged 31 years.

On the north side of the church-yard, near the rectory-house, under an old thorn, (a spot selected by himself,) is a tomb-stone surrounded with iron rails, bearing this inscription :—

Sacred
to the Memory of
The Rev. JOHN CURWEN,
Rector of Harrington for sixteen
years, and also Rector of Plumbland ;
youngest son of
John Christian Curwen, Esq.
of Workington Hall,
M.P. for the county of Cumberland,
who departed this life Feb. 24th, 1840,
aged 40 years.
Also of
JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN,
his infant son,
who died March the 3rd, 1828,
aged three months.

In the church-yard near the west end, is a grave-stone bearing an inscription for William Sanderson, who "was clark at Harrington church 62 years."

At the east end are several inscriptions to the memory of different members of the family of Crosthwaite; and on the north side to the M^r Gaas.

THE PORT OF HARRINGTON

Is situated at the mouth of a rivulet called the Wyre, two miles and a half south of Workington, and five miles north of Whitehaven. The first quay here was built by Henry Curwen, Esq., grandfather to the present lord of the manor; and his son, John Christian Curwen, Esq., M.P., improved the harbour at considerable expense. "In 1760 there was not one house here, nor one ship belonging to the port." About the year 1794, there were nearly sixty vessels belonging to Harrington, averaging 100 tons burthen. In 1828, the number of vessels was stated to be forty-three, of an agregate burthen equal to 5,179 tons. The number in 1840 was 44, and their burthen about 6000 tons.

The principal trade is in exporting lime to Scotland, and coals to Ireland: the former is brought from the adjoining parish of Distington; and the latter are raised in this parish from the mines of Henry Curwen, Esq.

Near the harbour are two yards for ship-building, a ropery, and a manufactory of copperas and vitriol.

Iron-stone has been formerly got here, above

the seams of coal; and about 2000 tons were for many years annually exported to Scotland and Wales.

The school-house at Harrington was built in 18.. by John Christian Curwen, Esq. The school has no endowment.

The Parish of St. John.



THE parish of St. John, Beckermets, or Beckermont, is bounded by the parishes of St. Bridget, St. Bees, Hale, and Egremont. It extends rather more than three miles from east to west, and from the north to south about one mile and a half.

Carleton-moor and Grange-brow, in this parish, were enclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1813. This parish contains the south-eastern suburbs of the town of Egremont, and a part of the village of Beckermets, as divided by the Kirkbeck.

Wotobank, near the village of Beckermets, is the seat of Mrs. Hartley. The name is derived by traditionary etymology from—Woe to this bank. The legend is as follows:—a lord of the manor, with his lady and servants, were one day hunting a wolf, and in the ardour of the chase the lady was lost. After a long search and heart-rending suspense, her body was found lying on the bank, slain by a wolf, who was then in the act of tearing her to pieces. In the first transports of his grief, the distracted husband cried—“Woe to this bank.” This tragedy is the ground-work of

a long poem, by Mrs. Cowley, called "Edwina;" which is contained in Hutchinson's Cumberland.

THE MANOR OF LITTLE BECKERMET,

Thus designated to distinguish it from the manor of Great Beckermet in the adjoining parish of St. Bridget, has been for several centuries held by the Flemings, of Rydal hall, Westmorland, as demesne of the barony of Egremont. The possessors and land-tenants of Rotington, Frisington, Arlecdon, and Weddicar, held their lands as fees of Beckermet. Lady le Fleming, of Rydal hall, is the present possessor of this manor.

THE CHURCH.

The church of St. John was given by the Flemings to the abbey of St. Mary, at Calder; and in the year 1262, on the petition of the abbot and convent, it was totally appropriated to that house. They represented in that petition to Godfrey de Ludham, archbishop of York, "that although they had the right of patronage in the churches of St. John Baptist of Beckermet, and of St. Michael in Arlekden, yet by reason of the importunity of great men, and provisions of the benefices, they had not free liberty to present unto the same; and therein, where they obliged one great man they disobliged many more; they therefore request, that the archbishop would take such order therein, as may be more beneficial to the said abbot and convent, and also to the archdeacon of Richmond, to whom the sequestration of, and institution to vacant benefices doth belong,

and the collation thereof for various causes may appertain : Therefore the said archbishop grants to the said abbot and convent, that the church of St. John of Beckermet, which is nigh to the house of Calder, and contiguous to their parish of St. Bridget, shall, after the death or cession of William the then rector, be converted and perpetually remain to their own use, for the increase of their alms, and better sustentation of the convent : And that the archdeacon of Richmond may not be prejudiced thereby in his right to sequestrations, institutions, and collations, he grants in recompence thereof, that the church of Arlekden, after the death or cession of Alan the then incumbent, shall be perpetually annexed to the archdeaconry, and converted to the use of the archdeacon, so that he may have a house in Coupland unto which he may resort, when he or his officials go into those parts, through bogs, and floods, and various tempests, to discharge their ecclesiastical function.”*

In this, as in many other cases, the church of St. John was served by the monks of that religious house to which its revenues had been appropriated. But on the dissolution of religious houses, the cupidity of Henry VIII. who had seized on their revenues, would not allow him to restore them to the churches, which were then left totally destitute, proving the truth of that expression of the single-minded and pious Roman Catholic bishop, John Fisher, (with reference to Henry VIII.) that “it is not so much the *good*, as the *goods* of the church, that is looked after.”

* Nicolson and Burn.

By this act of injustice the churches of St. John and St. Bridget were so impoverished, that they have been until 1841, supplied by the same curate, who officiated in each alternately. In the time of Bishop Bridgman, who held the see of Chester from 1619 to 1657, these two parishes paid synodals and procurations jointly; but since that time, in consequence of their poverty, they have paid nothing.

In the year 1702, a curate was nominated to the two parishes, by Richard Patrickson, Esq. In 1767, Henry Todd, Esq. was the impropiator and patron; and in 1828, the curacy was in the impropriation and patronage of the Rev. Henry John Todd, F.S.A. rector of Settrington, co. York, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. The patronage was sold about the year 18.. to Henry Gaitskell, Esq. the present impropiator and patron. The living was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 7*l.* per annum. The Rev. Anthony Dixon is the present incumbent, and the resident curate is the Rev. John Sheffield.

The old church, which was taken down about thirty years ago, had a south porch; it was not pewed, and was seated with forms.

The present church dedicated to St. John Baptist, is a small, neat, ivy-covered edifice, rebuilt about 1810. It is beautifully situated on the side of a hill near the Kirkbeck, and near the junction of the parishes of St. John, St. Bridget, and Hale. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a west porch, over which is a bell-turret carrying two bells, and a vestry on the north side of the chancel. The porch is entered by a

pointed arch, preserved from the old church, enriched by a triangular canopy, ornamented with crockets, terminating in two heads, all much mutilated, and the finial is lost. The church is lighted by sash windows; the font is placed immediately in front of the reading-desk. On the east end of the chancel are the remains of a cross preserved from the old church. A grave-stone with a cross and sword, in good preservation, but with no inscription, is built into the north wall of the porch.

On the east wall of the chancel is a marble monument with this inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of
 JOHN RICHARDSON of Carleton Lodge, Esq.
 Who died the 10th day of May, 1811, aged 26 years.
 His remains were interred at
 St. Nicholas's Chapel, Whitehaven.

He bequeathed, by will, the interest of one hundred pounds, to be distributed annually on Easter Day, to such poor inhabitants of this parish as do not receive any benefit from the poor rates.

His widow, Jane Richardson, (in grateful tribute to his memory) caused this monument to be erected.

Near the above is another mural monument inscribed—

To the memory
 of ELIZABETH and ISABEL TODD,
 daughters of the late Mr. Henry Todd,
 of St. Bees, gentleman;
 who were impropiators of this parish,
 and whose remains are interred
 in the church of St. Bees.
 Eliz. died June 14, 1811, aged 83.
 Isab. died May 6, 1808,
 aged 79.

On the south wall of the nave is a marble

monument to the memory of the widow of the above John Richardson, Esq., bearing this inscription:—

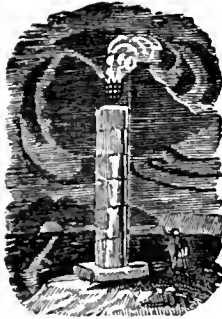
Sacred
To the Memory of
JANE BIRLEY
late of Carleton Lodge,
who died on the 6th day of September,
1833, aged forty-seven years.
Her remains were interred at
St. Nicholas's Chapel, Whitelaven.
She bequeathed by her will, the interest of
fifty pounds, to be distributed, annually, on
Easter Day, to such poor inhabitants of this
parish as do not receive any benefit
from the poor rates.

CHARITIES.

Mr. John Richardson, of Carleton, in this parish, who died in 1811, bequeathed the interest of 100*l.* to be distributed annually at Easter, among the poor of this parish who do not receive parochial relief.

Mrs. Jane Birley, who had been left a widow by the above Mr. Richardson, left by will, in 1833, the interest of 50*l.* to be distributed annually on Easter-day, to the poor of the parish who do not receive parochial relief.

The Parish of Egremont



S bounded by the parishes of St. Bees, Cleator, Hale, and St. John Beckermeth, and the chapelry of Ennerdale. The whole parish is included in one township of its own name. It extends about three miles from north to south, and two and a half from east to west. The Messrs. Lysons state that of the parishioners buried here from 1805 to 1814, one in ten were aged from 80 to 89 inclusive, and about one in fifty-eight were aged from 90 to 99 inclusive. The parish is traversed by the road from Whitehaven to Ulverston, and is watered by the Ehen and some other small streams.

In this parish are two iron-stone mines worked by Anthony Hill, Esq. and the Messrs. Lindows. The ore is shipped at Whitehaven, and is chiefly sent to Cardiff and Newport, in Wales. Limestone also is plentiful in the parish, and there are some quarries of red free-stone.

The common called Cowfield, on which each of the burgesses had a right of pasturage for a cow, is now enclosed: it was sold by mutual consent.

It is stated in Hutchinson's Cumberland that there were then (1794) remaining near the town, several tumuli, particularly one of loose stones,

forty paces in circumference : not far from it was a circle of large stones, ten in number, forming an area of sixty paces in circumference, without any elevation of ground.

On the north side of the town near a field called Gibbet-holme, on the Langhorn estate, several skeletons have been found at various times.

EGREMONT

Formerly a borough, is an ancient market-town, situated on the west or right bank of the Ehen, over which there is a modern bridge of two arches. It is nearly six miles north-east of Whitehaven, and within three miles of the Irish Sea. It was anciently the principal town in the barony of Copeland or Egremont, and Ward of Allerdale above Derwent, and still retains marks of its antiquity and of its former importance as the baronial seat and residence of the lords of that great barony. This ancient borough presents a strange contrast to the neighbouring town of Whitehaven;—for while the latter, of a modern date, has arisen to opulence and commercial importance; the former, if it have not retrograded, has remained nearly stationary.

About the reign of King John, Richard de Lucy, lord of the barony, granted a charter of certain privileges, containing rules and orders for the burgesses of Egremont. All the other records respecting the privileges of the burgesses are supposed to be lost. By Richard de Lucy's burgage tenure the people of Egremont were obliged to find armed men for the defence of the castle, forty days at their own charge. The lord

was entitled to forty days' credit for goods, and no more; and his burgesses might refuse to supply him, till the debt which had exceeded that date was paid. They were bound to aids for the redemption of the lord and his heir from captivity, for the knighthood of one of the lord's sons, and the marriage of one of his daughters. They were to find him twelve men for his military array. They were to hold watch and ward. They could not enter the forest with bow and arrow. They were restrained from cutting off their dogs' feet within the borough, as being a necessary and customary defence: on the borders, the dogs appointed to be kept for defence were called *slough dogs*: this restriction points out, that within the limits of forests, the inhabitants keeping dogs for defence were to lop off one foot or more, to prevent their chasing the game; which did not spoil them for the defence of a dwelling. A singular privilege appears in the case of a burgess committing fornication with the daughter of a rustic, one who was not a burgess, that he should not be liable to the fine imposed in other cases for that offence, unless he had seduced by promise of marriage. The fine for seducing a woman belonging to the borough was 3*s*, to the lord. By the rule for inspecting the dyers, weavers, and fullers, it seems those were the only trades at that time within the borough under the character of craftsmen. The burgesses who had ploughs were to till the lord's demesne one day in the year, and every burgess to find a reaper: their labour was from morning, *ad nonam*, which was three o'clock, as from six to three.*

* Hutchinson.

The charter was as follows:—

Sciunt tam præsentēs quam futuri, quod ego *Richardus de Lucy* dedi, et hac præsentī charta mea confirmavi, burgensibus meis de Acrimonte et hæredibus suis, has scilicet subscriptas leges, libertates, et consuetudines habendas de me et hæredibus meis; scilicet, Quod iidem burgenses non debent ire extra portas burgi de Acrimonte per alicujus summonitionem nisi ad januam castelli cum domino vel ejus senescallo ad namium capiendum vel stricturam faciendam intra Coupland. Et sciendam est, quod si werra advenerit, iidem burgenses mei invenient mihi et hæredibus meis 12 homines cum armis suis in castello meo defendendo de Acrimonte per 40 dies ad eorum proprias expensas; in cæteris vero, pannos et cibos et aliud mercatorium mihi accedent per dies 40: et si eis debitum suum intra terminum non persolvero, non teneantur mihi alia mercatoria sua accedere, donec debitum suum reddidero. Item, debent mihi auxilium ad faciendum militem unum de filiis meis: et illud auxilium dabunt ad maritandum unam ex filiabus meis. Item, si necesse fuerit ad corpus meum vel hæredum meorum redimendum, mihi auxilium dabunt. Item, aliud auxilium mihi facient, quando milites terræ meæ mihi auxiliabuntur, et illud debet fieri per 12 burgensium. Et dabunt multuram ad molendinum meum, scilicet tertium decimum vas de proprio blado suo; de blado suo vero empto, dabunt sextum decimum. Item, si quis emerit burgagium, dabit mihi 4 denarios de seisina sua. Item, si quis burgensis summonitus fuerit rationabiliter per leges suas veniendi ad placita burgi, et defecerit; dabit 6 denarios. Item, burgenses mei quieti erunt de pannagio suo, intra divisas suas de porcis suis, scilicet, a Crokerbec usque ad rivulum de Culdertun (salvo maeremio). Et sciendum est, quod si porci sui exeunt prædictas divisas, dabunt mihi pannagium, se. vicesimum porcum. Et si forte aliquis burgensium habeat unum viginti porcos, dabit mihi pro unoquoque porcō denarium. Et si porci sui venient sine licentiā mea in forestam meam Innerdale, dabunt eschapium. Item, vigiliæ burgi debent incipere a burgensibus; et si quis defecerit in eisdem vigiliis dabit mihi 6 denarios. Item, si burgensis ceciderit in placito, pro defectu responsi; dabit 4 denarios domino de forisfacto, et recuperabit placitum suum. Item, si convicium apertum dixerit aliquis burgensis vicino suo, dabit domino tres solidos pro forisfacto, si ipse convicium fuerit inde. Et si quis percusserit vicinum suum sine

sanguine tracto, dabit domino pro forisfacto tres solidos, si inde convictus fuerit. Et si quis traxerit sanguinem de vicino suo cum armis, dabet domino pro forisfacto 18 solidos, si convictus fuerit. Item, talis est consuetudo burgensium, et viventium omnium secundum legem villæ, si latrocinium alicui prædictorum imponitur, purgabit se per 36 homines, semel, secundo, tertio, et postea ejectus erit a communione burgi, et omnia catalla sua et domus ejus et omnia quæ possidet saisiabuntur in manu domini. Item, si quis verberaverit præpositum villæ, dabit domino pro forisfacto dimidiam marcam, si inde convictus fuerit; et si traxerit sanguinem de eo, quoquo modo fuerit, dabit domino pro forisfacto 18 solidos, si inde convictus fuerit. Item, præpositus debet fieri per electionum burgensium. Item, si aliquis burgensis vendiderit res suas alicui non burgensi, et ille noluerit reddere; licet eidem burgensi capere namium suum intra burgum, sine alicujus licentia. Item, si aliquis burgensis voluerit vendere terram suam, sc. burgagium suum, licet ei vendere et ire libere ubi voluerit. Item, si burgensis emerit burgagium intra villam et ille tenuerit per annum et diem absque calumpnia alicujus; terra illi remanebit quieta, nisi aliquis possit monstrare jus suum, et extra regnum fuerit in negotiatione vel peregrinatione. Item, si uxor burgensis dixerit aliquod convitium vicinæ suæ, et illa inde convicta fuerit; dabit domino pro forisfacto 4 denarios. Item, omnes burgenses et liberi eorum quieti erunt a theolonio in toto terra mea de propriis catallis burgensium. Item, licet burgensibus ire in foresta mea de Innerdale, ad mercatorium suum faciendum, sine arcu et sagittis. Item, si aliquis extraneus venerit in burgum, et sit burgensis per annum et diem sine calumpnia alicujus; liber deinceps remanebit, nisi sit de dominico regis. Item, burgenses non anputabunt pedes canum suorum intra divisas suas; et si forte aliquis canis sequitur aliquem burgensem extra divisas suas in via, excepta foresta mea de Innerdale, non calumpniabitur inde a quoquam. Item, burgenses non placitabunt pro aliqua re ad me pertinente, extra placitum burgi; nisi de foresta mea, et de corona regis. Item, si aliquis qui vixerit secundum legem villæ fornicatus fuerit cum filia alicujus rustici intra burgum; non dabit merchet, nisi eam desponsaverit. Item, si quis burgensis non ædificaverit burgum suum intra terminum sibi statutum, scilicet intra annum; dabit domino pro forisfacto 12 denarios. Item, assessus tinetorii, textorii, fullonici debent fieri per visum 12 burgensium; et si quis statutum eorum transgressus

fuerit, dabit domino pro forisfacto 12 denarios, si inde convictus fuerit. Item, licet burgensibus emere quicquid voluerint intra burgum, et vendere, sine calumpnia alicujus. Item, burgenses qui carucas habent, arabunt mihi uno die, de mane usque ad nonam, annuatim, ad summonitionem præpositi mei; et unumquodque burgagium inveniet unum hominem in autumno ad metendum, et habebunt prandium suum quando arabunt et metent. Et sciendum est, quod pro hoc servitio habebunt communem pasturam de Corkerbec usque ad prædictum rivulum de Culdertun, quando prædicta pastura vacua sit a blado et fœno domini. Item, burgenses capiant necessaria ad propria ædificia sua intra prædictas divisas, sine visu forestariorum (salvo maeremio). Item, sciendum est, quod si forte animalia burgensium transeant ultra rivulum de Culdertun, dabunt in æstate pro decem animalibus unum denarium, et pro quinquies viginti ovibus unum denarium. Hiis testibus; D. abbate de Chaldra, Roberto priore de Sancta Bega, Henrico filio Arthuri, Alano filio Ketelli, Willielmo fratre ejus, Hugone filio Sywardi, Alano Benedicto, Gilberto filio Gilberti, Roberto de Haverington, Ado de Landplogh, Ricardo Anketill, Roberto de Willona.

Egremont was anciently a parliamentary borough: it was first summoned in the 23rd Edward I., but was disfranchised on the petition of the burgesses.

In the year 1300, Thomas de Multon and Thomas de Lucy claimed to have assize of bread, &c. and the chattels of felons condemned and beheaded throughout the whole land of Copeland; a gallows at Egremont; a market at that town on Wednesday, and a fair for two days at Lady-day, which market and fair had been granted in 1266.

The market, which is now held on Saturday, is a large corn-market, and well supplied with butchers' meat and other provisions. The fair is now held on the 18th of September for cattle, &c. There is another fair on the third Friday in May.

There are also certain great markets or cattle-fairs held on the market-days in the summer months.

A court-baron for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held here, by adjournment, every sixth Friday, under General Wyndham, the lord of the barony of Egremont. A court-leet and a customary court are held annually in the spring. The ancient court-room in the castle being decayed, they are holden by adjournment, at the King's Arms inn. Two bailiffs and two constables are annually appointed at the court-leet.

The ancient office of borough-serjeant is still preserved; but it is not now an annual appointment: he summons the juries for the court-baron, court-leet, and coroner's inquests.

Gillfoot, a mansion about half a mile north of the town, is the residence of Thomas Hartley, Esq.

There are in and near Egremont, a paper-mill, carried on by Messrs. Harrison, Barker, and Co.; four tan-yards; and a thread-mill, worked by Messrs. Gibson and Co.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Egremont was given by William de Meschines,—who had a grant of the barony from his brother Ranulph, who received it, with the whole county, from William the Conqueror,—to the priory of Kirkby Begog, (St. Bees,) which was a cell to the mitred abbey of St. Mary, York. It still pays a pension to the church of St. Bees.

Edward VI. in the 2nd year of his reign, granted to William Ward and Richard Venables

one messuage, one garden, and two acres of land in Brisco, in the county of Cumberland, which formerly had been assigned towards the support of a chantry priest in the church of Egremont.

And the same king, in the 3rd year of his reign, granted to Henry Tanner and Thomas Bocker, messuages and tenements in the parish of Egremont, in the possession of 18 different persons, late belonging to a stipendiary in St. Mary's church of Egremont.

The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of General Wyndham. It was valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* 11*s.*; and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 45*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The following are the particulars given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus, Hen. VIII.* :—

Egremo'd Rectoria Eccl'ie.

Edmund' Metcalffe incumbens. Rectoria		£	s.	d.
p'dca. valet in				
Mansione cum gleba per annum	}	—	v	vj
Decim' granos. & feni cxs. lan' & agnell' xxs. minut' & alijs privat' decim' cu. oblac' ut in libro paschal' xlvs. In tot'	}	viiij	xv	—
	}	£	s.	d.
		ix	—	vj
Repris' vis. in				
Annual' pens' priori Sec. Bege xxij <i>s.</i> simod' i <i>s.</i> jd. pcurac' iij <i>s.</i> vd.	}	—	xxviiij	vj
		£	s.	d.
Et valet clare Xma. ps. inde		vij	xij	—
		—	xv	ij ob'

In 1426, the abbot of St. Mary's presented to this church. Henry, the sixth Earl of Northum-

berland, who died without issue, having given up his estates, manors, and advowsons, to Henry VIII., Queen Mary, in the 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, returned *inter alia* the advowson of the rectory of Egremont to his nephew and successor, Thomas the seventh Earl. But within a few years from this period (in 1569,) Queen Elizabeth presented to this church. In the year 1673, the Earl of Essex and William Pierpont, Esq. presented; as did the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, in 1685; and the advowson has since remained in the lords of the barony.

List of Rectors.

- Edmund Metcalfe, occurs 1535.
 — Antrobus, occurs, c. 1642.
 16. Halsell.*
 1673 Richard Tickell.†
 1685 Richard Tickell.‡
 1692 Henry Ogle.
 1700 Thomas Robinson.
 1737 Joseph Ritson.
 1758 Thomas Jameson, *ob.* 1776.
 1777 Thomas Jameson.
 1787 Nicholas Turner.
 1789 Robert C. Herbert.
 — Alexander Scott, M.A.
 1835 William Henry Leech.

This church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, a square

* Ejected, in 1662, for nonconformity.

† Presented by the Earl of Essex and William Pierpont, Esq.

‡ Presented by the Duke and Duchess of Somerset.

tower at the west end, containing two bells, and a vestry on its north side. The outer walls are plastered; and the antiquity of the church has been carefully disguised by extensive modern alterations. The north and south windows are square; supplying the places of the narrow lancets with which the more correct taste of our ancestors had appropriately lighted the church. On the north wall of the nave is a row of corbels, supposed to mark its original height: the south wall is four feet in thickness. The nave, which is destitute of a middle aisle, has three galleries. Its eastern end is almost the only part of the church which is not disfigured by "the pseudo-restorations, the tasteless improvements, the wanton and avaricious destructions, and useless, jobbing, re-edifications of the present [age]." Here, however, are preserved four beautiful lancet windows, with slender shafts, and capitals richly ornamented with a profusion of sculptured foliage. On the outside the mouldings of these windows are enriched with the tooth ornament. The chancel—a mere recess with a rounded east end—is an unsightly projection of a modern date. The tower was repaired and heightened in 1716: it contains two bells; the larger one bears the date 1788, and the name of the founder; the other is more ancient, and has a Latin inscription. There is a narrow circular stair-case in its south-west angle. The font is of stone, and of an octagonal figure: it bears marks of antiquity, but is painted.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument of white marble, with this inscription:—

Sacred
to the memory of
THOMAS HARTLEY, Esq.,
of Gillfoot,
who departed this life, Jan. 16th, 1831,
aged 64 years.

On the south side, a black marble slab is affixed to the wall, bearing this inscription, partly defaced :—

Mr. JAMES POOLE, son of Rowland Poole, Esq., and Bridget his wife, and grandson to Sr James Poole, Bart. was Interr'd Nov. 25th, 1725, in the 5th year of his age. Mary his sister.....an
.....Poole.....

On the wall at the west end of the nave is a marble monument inscribed—

Sacred
to the memory of
JANE BIRLEY,
Late of Carleton Lodge,
who died on the 6th day of September, 1823,
aged 47 years.

Her remains were interred at
St. Nicholas's chapel, Whitehaven.
She bequeathed by her will, the interest of
Fifty pounds, to be distributed annually on
Good Friday, to such poor inhabitants of this
Parish as do not receive any benefit
from the Poor Rates.

There is here also, a slab inscribed to the memory of several members of a family of the name of Benson.

The rectory-house was rebuilt about 23 years since, by the Rev. Alexander Scott, M.A., the then rector, who now holds the rectory of Bootle.

At the east end of the church-yard is a sar-

cophagus, enclosed with iron rails, on which is inscribed—

H . S . E
 AGNES . SCOTT
 Quae . vixit . annos . xlv
 Decessit . Kal . Mai . MDCCCXXXIV
 Conjvgi . optvmae
 Contra . votvm . posuit
 Alexander . Scott
 Hvi . Ecel . Min.

THE CASTLE.

The ruins of this fortress, which was once the seat of the noble and potent lords of the great barony of Copeland or Egremont, occupy an eminence about 200 yards to the south-west of the town. Some parts of its walls exhibit indubitable traces of great antiquity, from the occasional introduction of that peculiar kind of masonry known as herringbone; and, “from the similarity of its arrangement to the grains in an ear of corn, sometimes more classically termed, ‘*spicata testacea*.’”*

* “Herringbone work has been called by some a sign of early work, but others regard it rather as a sign of late Norman. Guildford castle is late Norman, and has a good deal of herringbone work in its walls. ‘*Opus reticulatum*’ is occasionally found in late Norman work, as at the west end of Rochester cathedral. There is also another kind of masonry sometimes found in late Norman work, which appears to be used by way of ornament (as in fact is the ‘*opus reticulatum*’). . . . perhaps it may be called herringbone ashlar.”—*Glossary of Architecture*.

“This kind of angular masonry is rare in England, where it occurs only in a few courses alternating with horizontal masonry, as in Lincoln City walls, Castleton, Colchester, and Guildford Castles, the round tower of Bungay Church, and the walls of Cambridge Castle. Mr. Essex says ‘the age of this sort of masonry is not easily ascertained.’ It has been

This castle was built about the conclusion of the eleventh century, by William de Meschines, on whom the barony of Copeland was bestowed by his brother, Ranulph, who had received a grant of the whole county from William the Conqueror.

From the extreme paucity of any recorded facts connected with its history, we can gather nothing forming a connected narrative. Indeed, it appears to have formed a singular exception to the general fate of castles situated so near the troubled district of the borders: we have no account of any siege it has undergone; nor are we informed when it was dismantled and ceased to be the residence of the descendants and successors of the noble families of Seymour, Percy, Multon, Lucy, and Meschines. The successive lordly possessors of this castle and barony are enumerated in subsequent pages.

Egremont castle,—of which there are now few remains, but those indicative of great strength—occupies the summit of a mount apparently artificial, supposed by Mr Hutchinson, in his *Excursion to the Lakes*, to have been of Danish origin. The principal remains are, a square tower,*

attributed to that of the Romans and Saxons. Morant states, that 'the easternmost wall of Colchester Castle is built in the Roman, i. e. the herring-bone fashion.' Others call it Roman, for no better reason than because they sometimes find it forming part of edifices, which, from their containing Roman bricks, have been supposed to be of Roman origin. It is probable, however, that all such buildings were erected by the Saxons, with the old materials of the Roman stations to which many of their towns succeeded."—*Gent. Mag., March, 1831, p. 270.*

* It is near the foundation where the herringbone work is to be seen: there are about ten successive courses of it, and not alternating with horizontal masonry.

entered from the south-west by a semi-circular archway with a groined roof; and a part of the wall which probably divided the inner and outer wards, where are two windows, and a gateway with grooves for a portcullis, of a more recent date, with pointed arches. The moat is still to be traced, nearly encircling the castle; and a stream of water, by which it was formerly supplied, flows on the eastern side. The site of the ancient court-room, in which were held the courts of the lords of the barony, is yet distinguishable; and near it is a cock-pit—the scene of barbarous sports for many years, but now happily abolished.

This castle has suffered materially from wanton spoliation by boys, until measures were taken for its prevention by the late Earl of Egremont. In 1739, when Buck's view of the castle was taken, considerable remains of a round tower* graced the summit of a hill, on the north side of the ruins, "seventy-eight feet perpendicular height above the ditch:" this tower is mentioned by Mr. Hutchinson, in his *Excursion to the Lakes* (1776,) as having fallen down "some few years ago."

* The round towers in Ireland and Scotland are always situated near a church, although detached, and they unquestionably date from a very early period. Of the ecclesiastical round towers in Suffolk and Norfolk, Mr. Gage observes (*Archæologia*, vol. xxiii.) that they exhibit "pure Norman architecture, or the Circular style, highly finished in some, and plainer in others, until it became more or less mixed with the English or Pointed; and with surprise I found the early pointed style prevalent in a great many. There was but one tower which I conceived might rank higher in antiquity than the twelfth century, and that one not being earlier than the Norman time. None could properly be said to be doubtful in the date of their construction; though some were so mutilated and altered that the original character was lost."

Nicolson and Burn give no description of the ruins as seen when they wrote, about 1774; but, by a strange anachronism, the Messrs. Lysons, in their *Magna Britannia* (1816,) represent considerable portions of the round tower as then standing. Mr. Hutchinson also states, as above, (and this is copied by the compiler of that *History of Cumberland* to which that gentleman's name has been appended,) that "on the side next the town a postern is standing."

There may probably have been a Roman station or encampment here, as a Roman road from Egremont castle to Cockermouth "passed in a direct line through the Town-head and the Wood-end estates, in the parish of Egremont; through the Cleator-hall estate, and close by the village of Cleator; through the estate of Todholes, in which it is now (1815) digging up, and part of the Warth estate, in the parish of Cleator; through the parish of Arlochden and township of Frisington; through the parish of Lamplugh, and close by Lamplugh Cross and Street-gate, and approaches Cockermouth in a straight line. The road is eighteen feet wide, and formed of cobbles and freestone, all seemingly gathered from the adjacent grounds."*

THE BARONY OF EGREMONT,

Anciently called the barony of Copeland, was included in the grant of Cumberland, by William the Conqueror, to Ranulph de Meschines, who bestowed it on his brother, William de Meschines,

* Lysons.

Earl of Cambridge. We have already stated (pages 2, 3,) some particulars respecting this barony; and its successive lords are given in the following pages.

LORDS OF THE BARONY OF EGREMONT.

De Meschines.

Arms:—Or, a lion rampant, his tail erected, gules.

William de Meschines received this barony by grant from his brother Ranulph, as before stated, pp. 2 and 35. He left, at his death, an only daughter, Alice, married to Robert de Romley, lord of the honor of Skipton in Craven.

De Romley.

Arms:—

Robert de Romley, lord of the honor of Skipton in Craven, succeeded to the lordship of the barony of Egremont, in right of his wife, Alice, daughter of the above William de Meschines. He had issue a daughter, Alice, married to William Fitz-Duncan.

Fitz-Duncan.

Arms:—

William Fitz-Duncan, Earl of Murray, nephew of David, king of Scots, being the son of his brother Duncan, by Ochthreda, his wife, sister and heiress of Waldieve, son of Alan, son of Waldieve, first lord of Allerdale, who was the son of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, (see page 2.) William Fitz-Duncan had issue by the said Alice his wife, William, who died an infant, and three daughters coheiresses,

1. Cicely, was married to William le Gros, Earl of Al-bemarle, and had issue only a daughter named Hawise, who was married to three husbands successively; first, to William de Mandevill Earl of Essex, to whom she had no child; secondly, to William de Fortibus; and thirdly, to Baldwin Beton, Earl of the Isle of Wight.

To her second husband, William de Fortibus, who in her right assumed the title of Earl of Albemarle, she had a son, William de Fortibus, who had issue the third William de Fortibus; whose daughter and heir, Aveline, (wife to Edmund Crouchback, brother of Edward I.) dying without issue, the third part of William Fitz-Duncan's lands (which was Skipton in Craven) came to the king's hands, and by king Edward II. was granted to Robert de Clifford, in exchange for the Clifford's lands in the county of Monmouth, in whose posterity it still remains.

2. Amabil, the second daughter of William Fitz Duncan, had for her part of the inheritance this barony of Egremont; and was married to Reginald Lucy, of whom hereafter, as lord of Egremont.
3. Alice, third daughter and coheir of William Fitz Duncan, was married to Gilbert Pippard, who was justice-itinerant in Wiltshire in the 23rd Hen. II. and afterwards was married to Robert Courtney; but had no issue of her body: wherefore her part of her father's inheritance (which was the liberty of Cockermouth, Aspatric, and the barony of Alledale below Derwent) was divided between the Earl of Albemarle her eldest sister's husband, and Richard de Lucy her other sister's son. And so it continued divided until the eldest sister's issue was extinguished by the death of Aveline aforesaid, daughter of the last William de Fortibus; after whose death, all the Romley's lands, both above and below Derwent, came wholly to the heirs of Reginald Lucy and Amabil Romley his wife, second daughter to the said William Fitz Duncan.

Lucy.

Arms.—Gules, three lucies, hauriant, argent.

Reginald Lucy, whose parentage Dugdale declares his inability to discover, married, as stated above, Amabil Fitz-Duncan. During the rebellion of the Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II., he was governor of Nottingham for the king; and he was present at the coronation of Richard I. By his wife, Amabil, he had issue, his successor,

Richard Lucy, who granted the charter to the burges-

ses of Egremont (see page 24). In the 1st of King John he paid a fine to the crown of three hundred marks for livery of his lands, and licence to marry with whom he should think proper. In four years afterwards, he paid five marks and one palfrey to the king, that he might have jurors to inquire what customs and services his tenants had used to perform, and to do, him and his ancestors for their lands in Coupland. And the same year he obtained a grant from the king to himself and Ada, his wife, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Morvill, of the forestership of Cumberland. The next year he paid nine hundred marks, and five palfreys, to have livery of the property of the said Ada, and to enjoy the forestership of Cumberland as amply as Hugh de Morvill had it, without any partition whatsoever.

He died on or before the 15th of King John, for then Ada, his widow, gave a fine of five hundred marks for livery of her inheritance; as also for her dowry of his lands, and that she might not be compelled to marry again. She espoused without compulsion, however, and without the king's licence, Thomas de Multon, in consequence of which the castle of Egremont, and her other lands, were seized by the crown. But upon paying a compensation they were restored, and she had livery of them again. Her first husband, Richard de Lucy, left two daughters, his coheirs, who became wards to her second husband, on his payment of 1000 marks to the crown, and were married to his sons.

Amabil espoused the eldest son, Lambert, and conveyed to him the lordship of Egremont; Alice was married to the younger, Alan, and their son, Thomas de Multon, assumed the surname of his maternal family, and was ancestor of the barons Lucy of Cockermouth.

Multon.

Arms:—Argent, three bars gules.

Thomas de Multon, lord of Multon, co. Lincoln, before his marriage with Ada, widow of the above Richard Lucy, in the 17th King John, being in arms with the rebellious barons, was taken prisoner and confined in Corfe castle; but on the accession of Henry III. he obtained his liberty and restitution of his lands. Three years after his marriage, he paid 100*l.* fine to the king, and one palfrey for the office of forester of Cumberland, it being the inheritance of Ada,

his wife. In the 17th of Henry III., he was sheriff of Cumberland, and remained in office for several succeeding years. Moreover, he was one of the Justices of the king's Court of the Common Pleas, from the 8th Henry III., and a justice itinerant for divers years, from the 9th of the same reign.

Matthew Paris says of him, "In his youth he was a stout soldier, afterwards very wealthy, and learned in the laws; but overmuch coveting to enlarge his possessions, which lay contiguous to those of the monks of Crowland, he did them great wrong in many respects."

By his first wife he had issue as above stated; and the issue of his second marriage were—

Thomas, ancestor of the Multons of Gilsland; and

Julian, married to Robert le Vavasour.

He died in 1240, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Lambert de Multon, who, as before stated, married Amabil, eldest daughter and coheirress of Richard Lucy. In the year 1246, he obtained an extraordinary privilege from the pope, that no one should have the power to excommunicate him, but by a special mandate from his holiness. But he, who had this liberty, says Matthew Paris, to sin without punishment, and to do injury to others, riding with rich trappings very proudly, from a trial at law, no sooner alighted from his horse, but (meriting God's judgment) was suddenly smitten with a grievous disease, of which falling to the ground, he died before his spurs could be taken off, being then at his house at Multon, in Lincolnshire. By his first wife he had a son, Thomas, his successor. He espoused secondly, Ida, widow of Geoffrey de Oilli, but had no issue. His death occurred in 1247, when he was succeeded by his son,

Thomas de Multon, designated "of Egremont;" who in the 49th Henry III., was in arms against his sovereign. In the 22nd Edward I., he had a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands at Egremont. He married and dying in 1291, was succeeded by his son, Thomas.

Thomas de Multon, son and heir, was summoned to parliament from 27th Edward I., 1299, to 14th Edward II., 1320; after the 1st Edward II. with the addition of "de Egremund." He was previously summoned in the 25th Edward I.; but, says Nicolas, it is doubtful if that writ was a regular summons to parliament. He was much engaged

in the Scottish wars. Lord Multon died in 1322, and was succeeded by

John de Multon, son and heir, second baron, who was summoned to parliament from 6th Edward III., 1332, to 8th Edward III., 1334, as "Johanni de Multon." He married Annabel, daughter and heiress of Laurence de Holbeche; but dying without issue, in 1334, his estates, including the manors of Thurstaneston, in Suffolk, and Egremont and Cockermouth, in Cumberland, were divided amongst his three sisters, thus, viz.—

Joane, wife of Robert, Baron Fitz-Walter, had for her share the castle of Egremont, with the third part of that manor, and the third part of other manors.

Elizabeth, married to Robert, eldest son of Sir John de Harrington, of Harrington, knight,* (*ob. v. p.*) had certain lands at Gosforth, parcel of the manor of Egremont, and a proportion of other manors.

Margaret, married Thomas, Lord Lucy, had certain lands in Cumberland, and parcel of the manor of Egremont, besides a proportion of other estates.

Among their descendants and representatives, the barony of Multon, of Egremont, is now in abeyance. Thus, says Mr. John Denton, "this barony was broken into parts, which from the conquest had continued entire, except Lowes-water, and the lands between Cocker and Derwent, and the five towns granted to Waldeof, as aforesaid; but now of late, it is re-united by the Earls of Northumberland, who are lords thereof, by gift and purchase but not by descent from any of the coheirs."

Thomas, Lord Lucy, second baron, who married one of the sisters and coheiresses of the last male heir of the Multons of Egremont, as stated above, had issue by her,

Anthony, who succeeded as third baron.

Maud, or Matilda, who was twice married; firstly, to Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus; who died *s. p.*; and secondly, to Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland. Upon the marriage of this lady, then sole heiress of the Barons Lucy, with the Earl of Northumberland, it was stipulated that the castle and honor of Cockermouth, part of her inheritance, should be settled upon the earl and herself, and the heirs male

• Nicolas and Burke say, Walter de Bermichan.

of their two bodies; failing which, upon the heirs of her body; and in case she should die without issue, then upon Henry, Lord Percy, the earl's son and heir by his first wife, and the heirs male of his body, upon condition that the said Henry and his heirs male should bear the arms of Percy quarterly with the arms of Lucy, viz. "gules, three lucies, ar.," in all shields, banners, &c. The said Maud died without issue.

Thomas, Lord Lucy, died in 1365, and was succeeded by his son Anthony.

Anthony, Lord Lucy, third and last baron, was never summoned to parliament. He was joined with Roger de Clifford in the guardianship of "the marches towards Cumberland and Westmorland." He died in 1368, leaving by Joane, his wife, widow of William, Lord Greystoke, an infant daughter who died in the following year, when the above Maud, Countess of Angus, succeeded to the barony of Lucy and the honor of Cockermonth, with the other estates.

Percy.

Arms:—Quarterly, four grand quarters: first and fourth, or, a lion rampant, az. (being the ancient arms of the *Duke of Brabant and Lovain*;) second and third, gu. three lucies, or pikes, haurient, ar. for *Lucy*; second grand quarter, az. five fusils, in fesse, or, for *Percy*; third, gu. on a saltier, ar. a rose of the field, barbed and seeded proper for *Neville*; fourth, quarterly gu. and or, in the first quarter a mullet ar. for *Fere*.

Crest:—On a chapeau gules, a lion passant azure.

Supporters:—On the dexter side, a lion azure; on the sinister, an unicorn argent, collared gobonè, or and azure.

Motto:—*Esperance en Dieu.*

The illustrious family of Percy, says Burke,* is descended from one of the Norman chieftains (William de Percy) who accompanied William the Conqueror into England in 1066; and it derives its name from the village of Percy, near Villiedieu. The family of Percy, of Normandy, deduced its pedigree from Geoffrey, (son of Mainfred, a Danish chieftain,)

* Extinct Peerage.

who assisted Rollo, in 912, in subjugating that principality, and acquiring considerable possessions there.

Henry Percy, fourth Lord Percy of Alnwick, Earl Marshal, was advanced to the Earldom of Northumberland, on the day of the coronation of Richard II. in 1377; and was made K.G. in the 7th Richard II. He was appointed Lord High Constable for life, in 1399. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Ralph, Lord Nevill of Raby, he had issue,

Sir Henry, K.G. the gallant and renowned Hotspur, who married Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. He fell at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, during the life-time of his father, leaving issue,

Henry, who succeeded as second Earl.

Elizabeth, married firstly, to John Lord Clifford; and secondly to Ralph Nevill, second Earl of Westmorland.

Sir Thomas, who married a daughter and coheirress of the Earl of Athol.

Sir Ralph, who married the other daughter and coheirress.

Alan.

Margaret.

The Earl married secondly, Maud, sister and heiress of Anthony, Lord Lucy, as stated above. Some years afterwards, however, being proclaimed a traitor, and his lands declared forfeited by King Richard, his lordship, in conjunction with his son, Sir Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, and Henry, Duke of Lancaster, accomplished the dethronement of that monarch, and placed the crown upon the head of Henry Duke of Lancaster, under the title of Henry IV.

The Earl of Northumberland fell (in 1407-8) in arms against that king in assisting to place whom on the throne he had been so eminently conspicuous; when his honors became forfeited under an attainder, but were restored in 1414, to his grandson, only son of the valiant Hotspur.

Henry Percy, second Earl of Northumberland, married the lady Eleanor Nevill, widow of Richard, Lord Spencer, and daughter of Ralph Nevill, first Earl of Westmorland, K.G. His lordship was made Lord High Constable by Henry VI.; he was present at the battle of Agincourt; and fell at St. Albans, 23rd May, 1455, fighting under the banner of that monarch. Of the issue of this Earl the following curious account is given in a MS. in the British Museum,

stated to be extracted "*Ex Registro Monasterij de Whitbye.*"—"Of this Alianor his wife, he begat IX sonnes and III daughters, whose names be Johanne, that is buried at Whitbye; Thomas (created) Lord Egremont; Katheyne Gray, of Ruthyn, (wife of Edmund, Lord Gray, afterwards Earl of Kent); Sir Raffe Percy; William Percy, a byshopp*; Richard Percy; John, that dyed without issue; another John, (called by Vineent, in his MS. baronage in the herald's office, John Percy, senior, of Warkworth); George Percy, clerk; Henry, that dyed without issue; besides the eldest sonne and successor, Henry, third Erle of Northumberland."

He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Henry Percy, third Earl, who had married Eleanor, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Poynings, who died in the life-time of his father, Lord Poynings; by which marriage, the baronies of Poynings, Fitzpayne, and Bryan, came into the family of Percy; and Sir Henry Percy was summoned to parliament, while his father, the Earl of Northumberland, yet lived, (29th Henry VI.,) as Baron Poynings. His lordship fell, leading the van of the Lancastrians, sword in hand, at the battle of Towton, on the 29th March, 1461, and his honors became subsequently forfeited, by an act of attainder, but were restored to his only son,

Henry Percy, fourth Earl, K.G. who was confined in the Tower from the death of his father until 1469, when he was restored to his freedom and dignity. He married Maud, daughter of the Lord Herbert, and had issue four sons and three daughters. He was slain in a riot at his house at Coxlodge, co. York, 28th April, 1489, having rendered himself unpopular by the discharge of his duties as lord lieutenant of the county in levying a tax for the king's service. His lordship was buried at Beverley, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry-Algernon Percy, fifth earl, K.G., who married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Spencer, Kut., of Spencer-Combe, Devon, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter, and at length coheir, of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, by whom he had issue,

Henry, his successor.

Thomas (Sir), executed for Ask's conspiracy, 29th Henry VIII., leaving two sons,

• Bishop of Carlisle, 1452—1462.

Thomas, } successively Earls of Northumber-
Henry, } land.
 Ingelram (Sir).
 Margaret, married to Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cum-
 berland.

Maud, married to Lord Coniers.

His lordship died in 1527, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry-Algernon Percy, sixth earl, K.G. This nobleman married Mary, daughter of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; but dying without issue, in 1537, and his brother, Sir Thomas Percy, having been previously attainted and executed, all the honors of the family became forfeited, and the Dukedom of Northumberland was conferred by King Edward VI., upon John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; but that nobleman having forfeited his life and honors, by treason against Queen Mary, in 1553, her majesty was pleased to advance, by letters patent,

Thomas Percy, seventh earl, K.G. son of the attainted Sir Thomas Percy (second son of the fifth Earl.) He was created by letters-patent, bearing date 30th April, 1557, Baron Percy, of Cocker-mouth and Petworth, Baron Poynings, Lucy, Bryan, and Fitz-Payne; and on the following day Earl of Northumberland. His lordship married Anne, daughter of Henry Somerset, second Earl of Worcester, by whom he had issue. He was made Lord Warden of the marches; but being concerned in the rebellion with the Earl of Westmorland, he was attainted in 1571, and beheaded at York, in the following year.

Henry Percy, eighth earl, brother and heir, succeeded, notwithstanding the attainder of his brother, in consequence of the special entail to him in the patent. He married Katherine, eldest daughter and coheiress of John Nevill, Baron Latimer, by whom he had a numerous family. He remained loyal during the defection of his brother, but falling under suspicion of favouring the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots, he was confined in the Tower, where he was found dead in his bed, having been shot through the heart, 21st June, 1585.

Henry Percy, ninth earl, K.G., son and heir, married Dorothy, sister of the Earl of Essex, and widow of Sir Thomas Perrot, knight, by whom he had issue. Although

he was a Protestant, yet having a kinsman, Henry Percy, concerned in the gunpowder plot, he fell under suspicions of treason, and, like his predecessor, was confined in the Tower, and sentenced to pay a fine of 30,000*l.* By a singular coincidence, his death occurred on the anniversary of the day which had cost him so much trouble,—5th November, 1632.

Algernon Percy, tenth earl, K.G., son and heir, succeeded his father. He was twice married; firstly, to Anne, daughter of William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, the mother of his heir, and through whom he became possessed of Northumberland House, Charing Cross, built by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton. His lordship died, 13th October, 1668, and was succeeded by his only son,

Josceline Percy, eleventh earl, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth. The earl died, 21st May, 1670, aged 26.

The Lady Elizabeth Percy, his sole daughter and heiress, married, 1682, Charles Seymour, sixth duke of Somerset, of whom hereafter.

Seymour.

Arms.—Quarterly, first and fourth, or, on a pile gules between six fleur-de-lis, az. three lions of England, (being the coat of augmentation, granted by Henry VIII., on his marriage with Jane Seymour,) second and third gu. two wings conjoined in lure, tips downwards, or.

Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset, K.G., married the sole heiress of the last Earl of Northumberland, by whom he had issue,

Algernon, who was summoned, on the death of his mother, as Baron Percy, and afterwards succeeded as Duke of Somerset.

Percy, } died unmarried.

Charles, }
Elizabeth, married to Henry O'Brien, Earl of Thomond,
ob. s. p.

Katherine, married to Sir William Wyndham, Bart., and had issue,

Charles, second Earl of Egremont, of whom hereafter.

Percy O'Brien, created Earl of Thomond, who died unmarried.

Frances, died unmarried.

Anne, married Peregrine Osborn, Marquess of Carmarthen, and afterwards Duke of Leeds.

The Duke married secondly, Charlotte, daughter of Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, and had two daughters,

Frances, married to John Manners, the celebrated Marquess of Granby, and was mother of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland.

Charlotte, married Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford.

His Grace who was known as "the proud Duke," died in 1748, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Algernon Seymour, seventh Duke, who married Frances Thynne, grand-daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Weymouth, by whom he had issue,

Elizabeth, married to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, K.G., grand-father of the present Duke.

George, who died *vita patris*, unmarried.

On the 2nd October, 1749, he was created Baron Warkworth and Earl of Northumberland, with remainder to his son-in-law, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. aforesaid; and the next day, he was created Baron Coekermouth and Earl of Egremont, with remainder to the sons (Charles and Percy, aforesaid) of his sister the Lady Katherine Wyndham. He died 7th February, 1750, when the Dukedom of Somerset descended to the heir-male, Edward, and the Earldoms of Egremont and Northumberland, according to their respective limitations.

Wyndham.

Arms:—Azure, a chevron, between three lions' heads, erased, or.

Crest:—A lion's head, erased, within a fetterlock, or.

Supporters:—On the dexter side, a lion rampant azure, winged invertedly or; on the sinister side, a griffon, argent, guttè de sang.

Motto:—*Au bon droit.*

The family of Wyndham, which is traced back to the time

of the Conquest, is of Saxon origin. Ailwardus de Wyndham, being possessed of lands at Wyndham, now Wyndham, co. Norfolk, soon after that period assumed that surname from his possessions.

On the death of Algernon, seventh Duke of Somerset, who was created Earl of Egremont and Baron Cockermonth, which occurred 7th February, 1750, those titles devolved on

Charles Wyndham, second earl, son of Sir William Wyndham, third Baronet, M.P. (Master of the Buck Hounds to Queen Anne, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1713,) by his wife, Katherine, daughter of Charles, sixth Duke of Somerset. Sir William died 17th July, 1740. His lordship was born in 1710; was Secretary of State, 1761; and Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland and Sussex. He married 12th March, 1751, Almeria, sister of George Carpenter, first Earl of Tyrconnel and by her (who remarried in 1767, Count Bruhl, of Saxony, and died 1794) had issue,

George O' Brien, his successor.

Elizabeth Alicia Maria, married Henry Herbert, first Earl of Carnarvon.

Frances, married Charles Marsham, first Earl of Romney.

Percy Charles.
Charles William, married, firstly, Anne Barbara Frances, daughter of George Bussey Villiers, fourth Earl of Jersey, and widow of William Henry Lambton, Esq.

William Frederick, married firstly, Frances Hartford, daughter of Frederick Calvert, Lord Baltimore; and secondly, Julia de Smorsewski, Countess de Spytterki: by the first marriage he had issue,

George Francis, captain R.N. married Jane, daughter of the Rev. William Roberts, Vice-Provost of Eton College.

Frances, married William Miller, Esq.

Laura, married the Rev. Charles Boulton.

This Earl, while a commoner, represented the borough of Cockermonth in one parliament, chosen 21st George II. On the 30th April, 1751, his lordship took the oaths before the king, at St. James', as Lord-Lieutenant and Custos-Rotulorum of the county of Cumberland.

His lordship died 21st August, 1763, and was succeeded in his titles by his son,

George O'Brien Wyndham, third Earl, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

who was born, 18th December, 1751, and educated at Eton. His majesty George II. was sponsor at his baptism.

On the death of Charles, Duke of Richmond, his lordship was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, 6th November, 1819. He executed that important office until, in 1835, his increasing infirmities compelled him to resign it. During the two following years, his health rapidly declined, until his death, which occurred at the advanced age of 85, 11th November, 1837, at Petworth. His lordship's remains were deposited on the 21st, in a vault built by himself at Petworth.

The Earl of Egremont was distinguished no less for the princely style of magnificence in which his correct taste patronized the fine arts, than for the countless acts of charity and liberality which brought down upon him the blessings of the needy living in the neighbourhood of his palace—the “princely Petworth,” described as “the temple of the noblest productions of genius, of whatever the scholar, the sculptor, and the painter could produce.” Had he not been possessed of a splendid fortune, with a rental, of late years, of 81,000*l.* per annum, his liberal spirit could not have derived enjoyment from dispensing during the last sixty years of his life the immense sum of 1,200,000*l.* in acts of charity and liberality.

By a lady, now deceased, who bore the name of Mrs. Wyndham, (daughter of the Rev. . . . Iliff, of Westminster school,) the Earl had issue,

George, a Colonel in the army.

Henry, a Major-General in the army, of whom hereafter, as lord of Egremont.

Charles, a Colonel in the army.

Frances, married to Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart., and has issue.

Mary, married to George, Earl of Munster, eldest son of his late Majesty, William IV., and has issue.

. . . ., married to John King, Esq.

The Earl left by will, Petworth, and the adjoining estates, to Colonel George Wyndham, his lordship's eldest son; the Cumberland estates, to Major-General Wyndham, the second son; to Colonel Charles Wyndham, the youngest son, the whole of his funded property, amounting to about 220,000*l.* To each of his daughters he left 45,000*l.*

An excellent portrait of the noble Earl, is engraved in mezzotinto, by Reynolds, from a painting by T. Phillips, Esq., R.A.; a smaller copy of the same is in Fisher's “National Portrait Gallery.”

The present Earl, George Francis, his lordship's nephew, being the son of the Hon. Frederick William Wyndham, (see p. 47, born 30th August, 1785,) succeeded to the old family estate of Orchard-Wyndham, co. Somerset, and others in Cornwall and Devonshire.*

Major-General Henry Wyndham, second son of George, third Earl of Egremont, succeeded, on the death of his father, in 1837, to the lordship of the barony of Egremont, and the honor of Cockermouth, with other his estates in Cumberland. General Wyndham is one of that annually-decreasing number of field-officers who were present at the brilliant achievements which have immortalized the field of Waterloo. His Cumberland residence is Cockermouth castle—a baronial fortress supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest,—the seat of the lords of Allerdale, and whose history is closely connected with that of Egremont, having been possessed by William de Meschines, Fitz-Duncan, the Lucys, the Multons, the Pereys, the Seymours, and the Wyndhams.

CHARITIES.

The National School.—This school, which is chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions, affords education to about 65 children. The present master is Mr. John Walker. It has an endowment of about 3*l.* per annum.

The Rev. Thomas Benn's Charity.—The Rev. Thomas Benn, who died vicar of Millom, in 1743, bequeathed the interest of 25*l.* to be given in bread to the poor, in the parish church of Egremont; this charity, however, is now lost.

Mrs. Jane Birley's Charity.—Mrs. Jane Birley, of Carleton Lodge, who died in 1833, left by

* For the above particulars respecting the late Earl of Egremont I am mainly indebted to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1838; the peerages of Collins, Sharpe, and Burke, have supplied great portions of the pedigrees of the former families.

50 ALLERDALE WARD, ABOVE DERWENT.

will the interest of 50*l.* to be distributed annually on Good Friday to the poor of the parish who are not receiving parochial relief.

The Parish of Cleator.



THE parish of Cleator,—anciently called *Kekell-terr*, from the rivulet *Kekell*,—extends about three miles from north to south, and one and a half from east to west. It adjoins the parishes of St. Bees, Egremont, and Arlecdon, and the chapelry of Ennerdale. This parish claims (with Egremont) an extensive right of common on Dent Hill—an eminence on the opposite or left bank of the Ehen.

A Roman road, from Egremont castle to Cockermouth, passed through the Cleator hall estate, and close by the village, through the estate of Todholes, (in which it was dug up in 1815,) and part of the Wath estate. The road was described as eighteen feet in width, and was formed of cobbles and freestone, all apparently gathered from the adjacent grounds, (see page 35.)

Major-General Wyndham is lord of the manor of Cleator common.

The exhausted iron mine at Crowgarth was worked from 1784 to about the year 1810. For a short time it yielded annually upwards of 20,000 tons of ore, which was chiefly shipped for Hull,

and the Carron foundry, in Scotland. It was raised from the depth of twelve fathoms; the thickness of the band, which was a superior kidney ore, was about twenty-four feet.

In this parish is a lake; one of the islands with which its surface is studded, is remarkable for being the resort of a species of sea-gull, called the Blackcap, whose nests are so numerous, that it is a difficult matter to walk here in breeding time, without crushing the eggs.

Near the village of Cleator is Floss, a modern handsome mansion, in the ancient style, erected about 1832, the seat of T. H. Ainsworth, Esq.

THE MANOR.

Cleator is mentioned in an ancient chronicle as a manor belonging, in 1315, to the monastery of St. Bees; at which time, James Douglas, with a party of Scots, burned the manor house.* The manor was enfranchised in or before the reign of Henry VIII.: in the 35th Henry VIII., on an inquisition of knights' fees in Cumberland, it was found that the free tenants of Cleator held jointly the manor of Cleator of the king *in capite* as of his castle of Egremont, by the ninth part of one knight's fee, rendering homage and suit of court, and 12*d.* seawake.

THE CHURCH

Was wholly appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary at Calder. It does not occur in the *Valor*

* Lysons.—See Leland's Collectanea, i. 24.

Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII.; and in licenses to the curates it was anciently called the chapel of St. Leonard de Cleator. The original endowment was seven marks per annum. It was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty, of the clear annual value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* viz. 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the impropriator, and 2*l.* pension from the crown, arising from the property of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1702, Mr. John Robertson had the impropriation and patronage. It subsequently passed to the Gales, and is now in the impropriation and patronage of Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll, Esq., of Conishead priory, Lancashire. The registers commence in 1572.

We have no more perfect list of the incumbents of this parish than the following:—

Incumbents.

- 1728 John Stamper.
- 1730 Peter Richardson.
- 1731 Joseph Dixon.
- 1755 T. Brocklebank.
- 1761 Jemmings
- 1762 John Lowther.
- 1763 William Stockdale.
- 1764 H. Nicholson.
- 1765 Aarey.
- 1769 Joseph Harrison.
- 1769 Ralph Tunsdale.
- 1770 John Fisher.
- 1772 H. Mossop.
- 1822 John Brunt.

The church of Cleator is an ancient building,

in a most damp and dilapidated condition. It consists merely of a nave and chancel, of equal height, with a bell-turret and a porch at its western end. The turret carries two bells. The windows are modern, excepting one on the south side of the chancel, which is square-headed, of two lights. The chancel arch is pointed. The top of a beautiful cross is built in the south wall, which, until of late years, enriched the apex of the gable of a south porch, now destroyed. There was formerly another cross on the east end of the chancel. A new church is now (1841) about to be erected.

The Parish of Hale.



THE parish of Hale extends about four miles from east to west, and one mile and a half from north to south. It contains the joint townships of Hale with Wilton; and is bounded by the parishes of Egremont, St. John's, St. Bridget's, and St. Bees. It includes a few of the houses in the village of Beckermet.

This parish was enclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1811, by which, lands were allotted to the Earl of Lonsdale, as impropiator of the tithes.

THE MANOR.

This manor was granted soon after the Conquest, with Gosforth, Bolton, and Stainton, to Thomas Multon of Gilsland. It was subsequently possessed by a family who took their name from the place: in the reign of Henry III. it was held by Alexander de Hale; and in the 23rd Edward I., Agnes and Constance, his daughters, held it of Thomas de Multon. In an inquisition *post mortem* of John de Multon in the reign of Edward II., the name of Christian appears as the proprietor.

Agnes, one of the coheireses of the above Alexander de Hale, brought her moiety to the Ponsonbys; and they eventually became possessed of the remainder.

The Ponsonbys of Hale were originally of Ponsonby, where they are to be traced before the reign of Edward II. At an earlier period, the first of the family of whom we find any mention was called Ponson, and his son, Fitz-Ponson. Two younger brothers of the Ponsonbys of Hale, Sir John and Henry, went into Ireland in 1649, with Oliver Cromwell, who had been appointed to reduce that country. Sir John, the elder brother, was ancestor of the noble families of Besborough and Ponsonby; and Henry of the Ponsonbys of Crotto, in Ireland. The arms of Ponsonby are, Gules, a chevron between three combs argent. Miles Ponsonby, Esq. died lord of this manor in 1814; it is now the property of his grandson, Miles Ponsonby, Esq. who resides at Hale hall.

HALE HALL.

This Hall was formerly "a commodious and pleasant mansion," and has for many ages been the residence of the ancient family of Ponsonby: it is now the seat of Miles Ponsonby, Esq. lord of the manor.

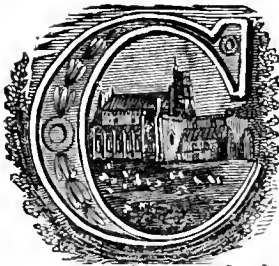
THE CHURCH.

The church of Hale was appropriated, in 1345, by the archdeacon of Richmond, to the priory of Conishead, in Lancashire, reserving to himself a yearly pension of 6*l.* 8*s.* The benefice is not included in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII.

It was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty, by the Lord Viscount Lonsdale, at 7*l*. It is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is impropriator of the tithes, to whom lands were allotted on the inclosure of the commons. It is charged 3*s*. 4*d*. synodals, and 6*s*. 8*d*. procurations, to be paid by the impropriator. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Vicars.

The church is a plain building, chiefly remarkable for its beautiful and secluded situation, at some little distance from the village.

The Parish of Moresby



COMPRISES two townships, Moresby and Parton, and contains about three square miles, extending a mile and a half in length and breadth. It is bounded on the south, by the township of Whitehaven; on the west, by the sea; on the north, by the parishes of Harrington and Distington; and on the east, by Arlecdon. According to Mr. John Denton, Moresby derives its name from one Maurice or Moris, a Welshman, "who first seated himself there; the ruins of whose mansion-house, yet appearing, approves the same." One of his family gave lands in Moresby to the abbey of St. Mary, Holme-Cultram. The commons were enclosed about the year 1774; since which time the land in this parish has been greatly improved by careful cultivation.

The village of Moresby, which was described about fifty years ago, as consisting of "a few indifferent cottages," now contains some very good houses. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Whitehaven to Workington, about two miles N. by E. of the former place.

The parish abounds with coal; the colliery from which coals were formerly shipped from Parton, was disused for many years following

1770, but has been since worked; and there is also a quarry of excellent free-stone.

Moresby-house, the seat of John Hartley, Esq. is a modern mansion, pleasantly situated in the village of Moresby.

THE ROMAN STATION.

Of this Station, Horsley, in the essay on the Notitia, in his "most admirable work," *Britannia Romana*, says, "*Arbeia* appears to me to have been the most northerly of the stations, which were next to those *per lineam valli*: for after mention of the stations garrisoned by horse, which were in the southern part of Yorkshire, the *Notitia* sets down those which were garrisoned by several *numeri*: and of these, *Arbeia* is the first. Camden, from affinity of names, took this for Ireby in Cumberland; but as there are no remains of a station at Ireby, so I could never learn upon inquiry, that there were any other Roman antiquities ever found there: and the argument from affinity of names is of less force, because there is another place of the same name in Lancashire. Harby-brow, or *Harby-burgh*, by the name might bid as fair at least, as Ireby, from which it is distant about two or three miles; but I found the same objections lie against that. I met with the like disappointment at Workington, where some have said, that there must have been a Roman station; for I could discover no appearance of it, nor hear of any Roman coins, inscriptions, or other antiquities found thereabout: The borough walls, where the station is supposed to have been, is about a mile from the town, and not much less

from the river, but on the opposite side : a good part of the walls are yet standing ; by which it appears to have been only one of those old towns, which we so frequently see in the north, and which sometimes bear the name of *Burgh* or *Brugh* : I saw no appearance of a ditch, no remains of other buildings about it, or near it ; and in short, nothing that looked like a Roman station or town : if it has ever been a Roman fort of any kind, I think it must only have been one of those small exploratory *castella*, which some observe to have been placed along the coast : it has a large prospect into the sea, but little towards the land. At Moresby I met with evident proofs, though little remains, of a station. In a field which lies between that town and Parton, called the Crofts, they continually plough up stones and cement, which have all the usual appearance of being Roman ; and besides the Roman inscriptions mentioned in Camden, I saw two other monuments of that nature myself ; yet it is not easy now to discern the limits of the station. The field in which the stones are now ploughed up looked to me rather like the place of the town, than the station. There appeared, as I thought, somewhat like two sides of a fort near the church. Perhaps the station, or part of it, has been destroyed, or washed away by the sea, towards which there is a very large prospect. The order, in which *Arbeia*, is mentioned in the *Notitia*, suits very well with the supposition that this is the place ; for Moresby is nine or ten computed miles from Ellenborough, which station I take to be the last of those contained under the title *per lineam valli*. The remains indeed are not so large and

conspicuous, as might be expected in a *Notitia* station; but those have different degrees as well as others. According to the *Notitia*, the *Numerus Barcariorum Tigrisensium* were in garrison at *Arbeia*."

Dr. Lord Bishop of Cloyne, remarks on the above account by Horsley:—"there is great reason to think *Arbeia*, another of these stations, mentioned in the *Notitia*, was at Moresby, two miles north-east of Whitehaven, though Camden was inclined to fix it at Ireby. That there was a station at Moresby is evident by its remains, and it is one of the few instances in which the accuracy of Horsley has failed him: for though he allowed the inscriptions found here to be Roman, he has too hastily observed that there are hardly any marks of the station itself; other antiquaries have been more fortunate in discovering it; the site is in a field, on the side of the village, towards Parton, called the Crofts, and the church stands (as is often the case,) within its area. It is a square of 400 feet, on an elevation, overlooking several creeks still frequented by small craft, and shews that one reason of its being placed here was to protect the coast against the invasions of the northern and western pirates. The west Agger is perfectly plain, and the stones of the south wall still appear through the turf that covers them. A body of Africans formed its garrison; Stukeley saw a Roman road pointing over the moors towards Papecastle; but as if the spot was to be fatal to the characters of all our antiquaries, he has read Horsley's 75th Cumberland inscription, which was found here, in a manner almost as erroneous, as his very lu-

dicrous interpretation of the Greek line on the altar at Corbridge."

Camden says,* "here the shore goes on a little retreating, and it appears from the ruins of walls, that wherever the landing was easy it was fortified by the Romans. For it was the extreme boundary of the Roman empire, and this coast was particularly exposed to the Scots when they spread themselves like a deluge over this island from Ireland. Here is Moresby, a little village, where, from these fortifications, we may conclude was a station for ships. Here are many traces of antiquity in the vaults and foundations, many caverns called Piets holes, many fragments of inscriptions are here dug up, one of which has the name of LVCIVS SEVERINVS ORDINATVS; another COH. VII. I saw there this altar, lately dug up, with a small horned statue of Silvanus:

DEO SILVAN..
COH. II. LING.
CVI PRÆÆS..
G. POMPEIVS M..
SATVRNIN..

Deo Silvano
Cohors 2da Lingonum
Cui præest
G. Pompeius M.
Saturninus.

"The following fragment was copied and transmitted to me by J. Fletcher, lord of the place:

* Gough's ed. iii. p. 421.

.....

 OB PROSPE..
 RITATEM
 CVLMINIS
 INSTITVTI.

“ But none has yet been found that determine it to have been *MORBIVM*, where the *Equites Cataphractarii* were stationed, which the name in some sort insinuates.”

Mr. Horsley, who gives the above minute account of the station as it appeared when he wrote, about the year 1730, says:—

“ There is an original inscription yet remaining at a style, in a field called Inclose, a little east of Moresby Hall, but pretty much effaced and broken.

D M
 ..SMERT
 OMAC
 M C O H I
 ..HRAC..
 . Q . STII
 XVICSIT
 XXX. QV

“ It is sepulchral, and has contained the name of the person deceased, with his age, and the years he had served in the army: for I take the last letters in the last line but two to have been *SMRT*. for *Stipendiorum*, and *vicsit* in the following line to stand for *vixit*. This soldier may have had three names, the letter for the *prænomen* seems to have been defaced; the other two might be

Smerius Tomacius, for *Smerius* is a family name in *Gruter*. I think the fourth and fifth lines must have been *Miles Cohortis Secundæ Thracum*. I prefer *Secundæ* before *Primæ*, though only one letter appears, because there is room for another; and this second Cohort of Thracians, according to the *Notitia*, kept garrison at *Gabrosentum*: and though I do not imagine that *Moresby* was *Gabrosentum*, yet this may favour the opinion, that *Gabrosentum* was at the western end of the wall. The head of the deceased is in the pediment at the top, and I believe, the inscription has been continued further at the bottom. The Q in the last line, I believe, stands for *Que*: and though it be placed before the V for *quinque*, yet I believe, it is designed to join it to the preceding numerals.

“There is another curious sculpture, though not executed with a fine taste. I know not whether it may have been sepulchral, for there is no inscription upon the stone. The dress and scroll in the hand look senatorial. The features of the face are become very obscure. I found this stone at a style near the other.

“The originals of those inscriptions, what *Camden* has given us, I could not discover; no doubt since his time they are lost or destroyed.

“It is hard to know what to make of the last inscription, since the former part is wanting. It seems as if some edifice had been built or repaired, to which it has a reference; and the seventh Cohort, mentioned before, which was probably of the 20th legion detached from *Chester*, might be employed in this work, and *Severinus* have the charge of it: but this is uncertain.

“As for the altar inscribed to the god Silvanus by the *Cohors secunda Luigonum*, there is no difficulty in it, except in the fourth line at the end, and the M there must either have been another name of the commander, or else there may have been an F after it, for *Marci filius*.”

THE MANOR.

Moresby is supposed to have taken its name from a possessor, Moris, in the time of William Rufus; and “in process of time this place gave name to its owners, the Moresbys” or Moricebys, of which family was Ucknard, who gave common here to the abbot of St. Mary’s of Holme-Cultram. That family held the manor for many generations, until the male line failed in Sir Christopher Moriceby, knight, which occurred before the year 1500. His daughter and heiress, Anne, married Sir James Pickering, of Killington, co. Westmorland, knight, who had a daughter Anne, heiress both to the Moresby and Pickering estates. She was thrice married: her first husband was Sir Francis Westby; she married secondly, Sir Henry Knevett; and thirdly, John Vaughan, Esq. In an inquisition of knights’ fees in Cumberland, in the 35th Henry VIII., it was found that Henry Knevett and Anne his wife, in right of the said Anne, held the manor of Moresby, with the appurtenances, of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, by knight’s service, and rendering for the same yearly 52s. 7d. cornage.

In the 19th of Elizabeth, the lady Anne being yet living, this manor was sold by Thomas Knevett, Esq., probably her son by the second husband,

to William Fletcher, of Cockermouth, gentleman, descended from an elder branch of the Fletchers of Hutton. His son and heir, Henry Fletcher, of Moresby, Esq., had a son, William, who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother Henry: his son, William, had a son, Thomas, who became possessed of Hutton by the gift of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., a distant relation, who retired to a monastery at Douai, in Flanders, and settled nearly all his property upon him. (See vol. i. Leath Ward, p. 430.)

After the death of the above Thomas Fletcher, the last of his family, Moresby was sold, under a decree in Chancery, in 1720, to John Brougham, Esq. of Scales, by whom, in 1737, it was conveyed to Sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven, Bart., ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, the present proprietor.

MORESBY HALL

Is situated on the west side of the road leading from Workington to Whitehaven. It has a spacious front, of three stories, facing the south: the principal windows have alternate rounded and angular pediments; and over the principal entrance is a shield, charged with the arms of Fletcher, formerly lords of the manor, by whom probably the hall was repaired. A copious spring of water rises from under the foundation of one of the walls in the small court-yard on the north side of the hall. The interior is so much modernized, at least in the principal apartments, as scarcely to retain any marks of its antiquity: the ancient and spacious stair-case, however, is yet

preserved. Some years since several skeletons were dug up in the entrance-hall: they were enclosed in slates, but had no coffins. The hall is now the residence of the Misses Tate.

THE CHURCH.

The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, the lord of the manor. It is valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*, and was certified to the governors of queen Ann's bounty at 23*l.* clear yearly value; viz. tithe corn 12*l.*, glebe 2*l.*, modus for hay tithe 2*l.* 10*s.*, wool and lamb 1*l.*, prescription for the tithes of the demesne lands of Moresby hall 4*l.*, other small tithes and Easter offerings 1*l.*, surplice fees 10*s.*

The living is thus entered in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII.

Moresby Rector' Eccle'ie.

Karolus Martingdall incumbens.	Rector'			
p'dca. valet in		£	s.	d.
Mansione cum gleba per annum	} —	v	vj	
Decim' granos. lxxiij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>	} vj — —	£	s.	d.
lan' & agnell' xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>				
feni ix <i>s.</i> decim' pisciu.				
marinos. vjs. iiij <i>d.</i> minut' & privat' decim' cu. oblac' ut in libro paschal' xvijs.				
In tot'		vj	v	vj
Repris' vis. in		£	s.	d.
Sinod' xiiij <i>d.</i> procurac' ijs. iiij <i>d.</i>		—	iiij	iiij
Et valet clare		£	s.	d.
Xma. ps. inde		vj	ij	ij
		—	xij	ij ob' q'

List of Rectors.

- Charles Martindale, occurs 1535.
 1668 Ra. Calvert.
 1711 Francis Yates.
 1720 Peter Farrish.
 1728 Francis Yates.
 1735 Peter Richardson, *ob.* 1754.
 1754 W. Watts.
 1789 Henry Nicholson, *ob.* 1812.
 — Richard Armitstead, M.A.*
 — Thompson.
 — Andrew Hudleston, M.A.
 1837 Fletcher Woodhouse.

The old church, taken down about 1822, consisted of a nave and chancel, with a south porch, and a bell-turret at its western end. The arch which formed the communication between the nave and the chancel, is left standing in the churchyard. It is obtusely pointed, with plain mouldings springing from circular piers.

The present church, a modern structure erected in 1822, dedicated to St. Bridget, stands detached from the village, and within the area of the Roman station. Many Roman coins were found in digging for the foundation. The church is a handsome edifice, with a square tower, engaged, and three galleries. Over the stair-case door leading into the gallery are the arms of the Earl of Lonsdale, the lord of the manor.

The church contains the three following monumental inscriptions.—A tablet on the south wall is inscribed—

* Died in 1531, incumbent of St. James's chapel, Whitehaven.

In Memory of
 MARY HARTLEY, the Wife of
 Milham Hartley, of Rose Hill,
 who died the 19 December, 1833,
 Aged 56 years.
 MILHAM HARTLEY, Esq.
 of Rose Hill,
 who died the 30 May, 1839,
 Aged 68 years.

On another—

To the Memory of the REV. PETER RICHARDSON,
 Late Rector of this Parish, who died March ye 13, 1754,
 aged 48 years.
 MARGARET his Widow died April 18, 1773, aged 79 years.
 PHEBE their daughter died May 22, 1759, aged 24 years.
 MARGARET their daughter died August 7, 1785,
 aged 49 years.

Near the entrance to the gallery—

In memory of the
 REVEREND HENRY NICHOLSON,
 late Rector of this Parish, who died
 March 17, 1812, aged 56 years.
 JOHN their son died April 25, 1817,
 aged 22 years.
 WILSON their son died March 30, 1797,
 aged 6 weeks.
 The REV. HENRY NICHOLSON their son, who
 died October 22, 1821, aged 26 years.

PARTON.

Parton is a considerable fishing village, on the sea shore, below the precipitous heights occupied by the Roman station, and half a mile south-west of Moresby. Attempts at constructing a harbour at Parton were made by the Fletcher and Lamplugh family in 1680 and 1695: the proceedings

being stopped by an injunction from the court of exchequer. In 1695, Mr. Lamplugh was allowed to repair the small old pier. An act of parliament for enlarging the pier and harbour of Parton passed in 1705; another act for rebuilding the pier and harbour passed in 1721; and a third act, for enlarging the term of that last-mentioned, in 1732. Several vessels were employed in the coal-trade here till the year 1795, when the pier was washed away by an unusually high tide, and has not since been rebuilt.*

The Free School at Parton was built in 1818, by the late Joseph Williamson, Esq., who endowed it with a freehold estate, which produces 42*l.* per annum, and is situated in Arledon parish. The founder's nephew, Chilwell Williamson, Esq., of Luton, in Bedfordshire, has since bequeathed a house, in Parton, for the residence of the master, who, by the deed of settlement, is to teach 60 free scholars, under the superintendance of three resident trustees, and five other respectable gentlemen. The benefit of this charity is restricted to the poor children of Parton; and the bishops of Carlisle and Chester are appointed governors and visitors. The trustees, &c., are to hold an anniversary meeting on the first Tuesday in July, to scrutinize the master's conduct, and the proficiency of his pupils.†

* Lysons.

† Parson and White.

The Parish of Arlecdon.



THE parish of Arlecdon, *Arlecdon*, or *Arlochden*, extends about four miles from north to south, and two and a half from east to west. It is bounded by the parishes of St. Bees, Distington, Moresby, and Cleator, and the parish of Dean and the parochial chapelry of Loweswater, in Derwent Ward. It contains the manors of Arlecdon and Frisington, and the townships of Arlecdon, High and Low Frisington, and Whillimore. The principal part of the parish is customary tenure, holden under the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Lady le Fleming of Rydal Hall, Westmorland. Coal, iron ore, and limestone are obtained in this parish.

Neither the situation, nor the component parts of the word, favour the derivation given of the name of this place by Nicolson and Burn, who suppose it is derived from the Erse or Irish *Ar-flochden*, signifying "a place at the bottom of a deep valley." From the stone quarries in various parts of the parish, we should be more inclined to derive it from the British word *Arlech*, signifying, *upon a rock*; and *dun*, *elevated ground*.

The village of Arlecdon is situated about six miles east by north of Whitehaven: cattle-fairs are held here, April 24th, the first Friday in June, and September 17th.

The Roman road leading from Egremont castle to Cockermouth passed through this parish and the township of Frisington.

The Messrs. Lysons state, it appears from the register, that of the parishioners buried here, one in six were aged from 80 to 89 inclusive;* and about one in forty, from 90 to 99 inclusive.

In this parish are two Sunday schools in connection with the established church; one of which has been licensed by the bishop for Divine service.

THE MANOR OF ARLECDON.

This manor, which is a fee of Beckermeth, was granted by William de Meschines, lord of Egremont, to Sir Michael le Fleming, knight, ancestor of the Lady le Fleming, of Rydal hall, the present proprietor.

THE MANOR OF FRISINGTON

Is also a fee of Beckermeth, and was anciently held by a family of the same name, whose last heir male in the reign of Henry IV. left three daughters and coheireses:—Johanna, married to Richard Sackfield; Agnes, married to John Lawson; and Margaret, who married John Atkinson; by whom it was sold to William Leigh, in whose

* The general average proportion of those who attain the age of 80, is said to be one in thirty-two; and in London, one in forty.—*Lysons*.

family it remained until purchased of a descendant by Anthony Patrickson. From that family it passed to the Williamsons, who sold it (excepting the Parks) to Sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven, Baronet, ancestor of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, the present lord.

A grandson of the above Anthony Patrickson sold the Parks, part of the demesne of this manor, to the Fletchers of Hutton, from whom it passed by purchase to the Lamplughs. The lands in this manor were enclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1805.

The following boundary of the manor of Frizington, taken in the year 1410, is "from the records of Arlecdon parish:"—

Y^e Ambulation and y^e Bounder of y^e Lordshipp of Frizington, made and viewed in the y^e presence of divers worshippful gentlemen, and by xii tenants, sworne and tryed, whose names hereafter follow, y^e 14th daye of June, in y^e yeare and reigne of our Sovaraigne dread Kyng Henry* y^e iv Kyng of Englande y^e xith.

Y^e Ambulation and Bounder of y^e Lordshipp of Frizington, made and viewed in y^e presence of Sir William Martyndale, Knight, being Steward to the Earle of Northumberland within y^e Honor of Cocker mouth, John de Lamplough, Christopher Curwen, knights, William Osmotherlie, knight; Thomas Sandys, Thomas de Louter, Esq^r by the bodily e oathes of John Robynson of Frizington, William Hird, Robin Mylner, Richard Johnston, Richard Dickinson, William Gibson, Nicholas Woode, Thomas Hird, Richard Towerson, Nicholas Benn of Bowthorne, John Reison, Wm. Gill, Robin Thompson, Richard Richardson, sworne, tryed and examined, and upon y^{ir} bodylic oaths sayes att y^e begynnyng, First att y^e foote of Millgille going upp bye y^e Long-tayle and soe upp Millbeck to Sawtor Pyke to Wynder Seotle, and soe upp y^e chaunnel to y^e Smyddie Syke, and soe Iyen and Iyen to y^e Harper Stone to y^e Berent Keld falling into y^e Dubb Beck, and soe down y^e channell to y^e Hollow Dyke where

* Henry was crowned Oct. 13, 1399.

sometyme dwelled John Humson, and soe downe y^e channell to Lynebank Cragg, and soe downe y^e chaunnel falling into Keekle to y^e foote of Gaytway, and soe upp y^e chaunnel to y^e foote of Uter Croft to y^e Crooke of Wenar, and soe downe y^e channel bye Bowthorne to y^e Sandyeforde of Norbeck, and soe upp y^e channell bye Ingrehowe and yⁿ about Tharsagamell and soe through y^e Black Moss to y^e Borren of Stones, and soe from y^e Borren of Stones Iyen and Iyen to y^e Stones in y^e Damage Dubb, and soe from Damage Dubb to y^e great Stone in y^e breaste of Rattanrowe Dyke, and soe upp y^e Dyke Iyen and Iyen to y^e Mere Syke, and soe downe y^e Mere Syke to three Stones in y^e Crooke of Rattanrowe Dyke, and soe upp y^e Dyke to y^e Wholebeck, and soe downe y^e chaunnel to Kinnysyde, and soe into Eyne, and soe upp Eyne to y^e foote of Millgille, with common of pasture for y^e Lordshipp of Frizington with y^e Lord Harryngton and within y^e Lordshipp of Lamplough to a place called Kidbornegille in Arlechden.—Given y^e daye and yeare above.

A true copie of y^e Bounder of Frizington made in y^e xith yeare of Henry y^e ffourth, transcribed by me, William Williamson.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Arlecdon is dedicated to St. Michael; the living was a rectory until the thirteenth century. In the 26th Henry III. (1241) it was given by John le Fleming to the abbey of St. Mary, Calder, and soon afterwards, (47th Henry III.) was appropriated and annexed to the archdeaconry of Richmond, by Godfrey de Ludham, archbishop of York.*

The benefice is now a perpetual curacy: the Bishop of Chester is appropriator and patron. It was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty at the clear annual value of 10*l.*; and in or about the year 1764 was augmented with 600*l.*

* See further particulars, under the account of the parish of St. John, page 16.

by the Countess-dowager Gower in conjunction with the above bounty; and again in 1810, with the sum of 200*l.*, being part of the parliamentary grant of that year. The lessees of the tithes are the land-owners; the lessor is the Bishop of Chester. This benefice does not occur in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII.

Incumbents.

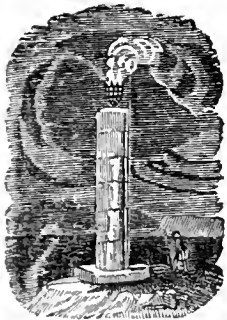
- c. 1725 Thomas Baxter,* *ob.* 1787.
 c. 1787 John Baxter, *ob.* 1798.
 c. 1798 Joseph Fullerton, *ob.* 1829.
 1829 George Wilkinson, B.D.

The present Church, which was built about the year 1829, consists of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret. The only monument in the church is one erected

In Memory of JOSEPH STEELE, Esq.
 of Acrewalls,
 Who departed this life, Sept. 30th, 1835,
 aged 87 years.

* Incumbent curate for the long space of 62 years; *ob.* 1787, aged 87. It is not a little remarkable that this parish has had only four incumbents for the space of 116 years.

The Parish of Distington



S of small extent, containing about three square miles, and is divided into two constablewicks. It is bounded by Moresby, Harrington, Arlecdon, and Lamplugh, and Dean in Derwent Ward, and contains coal-mines and extensive limestone quarries and kilns, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale and James Robertson Walker, Esq. now (1841) high-sheriff of the county. At Barnhill is a quarry yielding millstones and grindstones. The lands are of freehold tenure under the Earl of Lonsdale.

The parish contains three mansions:—Gilgaron, the seat of James Robertson Walker, Esq. the present (1841) high-sheriff of the county; Belle Vue, the residence of John Stanley, Esq. M.D.; and Prospect Hill, the seat of Captain Caldecot.

The parochial school, erected in 1754, has no endowment, excepting three acres of land taken out of the common when the school-house was built. The village giving name to the parish is on the high-road from Whitehaven to Workington.

In the year 1811 or 1812, a number of silver coins were found in a field belonging to Mr. Isaac Dixon, of Distington; the greatest part were

struck in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. They were found beneath an oak tree,—supposed to have been planted as a guide to the concealed treasure.

The Messrs. Lysons state that the register shews that of the parishioners buried here, from 1784 to 1814, about one in six had attained the ages of 80 to 89 inclusive; and about one in thirty-one, from 90 to 99 inclusive.

THE MANOR.

The manor of Distington, in the reigns of Richard I. and King John, belonged to Gilbert de Dundraw, son of Sir Gilbert de Dundraw, knight, son of Odard de Logis, lord of the barony of Wigton. This Gilbert was lord of Distington, Crofton, and Dundraw, and he gave lands in the two former places to the abbey of St. Mary, Holme-Cultram, and the priory of St. Mary, in Carlisle. He had issue a daughter, Isolda, married to Adam de Tinemouth. In the 42nd Henry III, they gave the fourth part of Distington and the advowson of the rectory to Thomas, son of Lambert de Multon. Another daughter was married to Stephen de Crofton, and they gave, in the 6th Edward I., their part of Distington to Thomas de Moresby and Margaret his wife. This Margaret exchanged it with her brother Thomas Lucy for lands in Thackthwaite; and he parted with it to the Moresbys, for Bracken-thwaite in Loweswater.

It appears from the escheats in the reign of Richard III. that Distington became vested in the family of Dykes; and in the 2nd year of that

reign, 1484, William Dykes presented to the rectory. In the 35th Henry VIII. Thomas Dykes held the manor of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, by homage and fealty, and suit of court, paying 10*s.* corage, 11*d.* seawake, and puture of the serjeants; and in the 4th Philip and Mary, Leonard Dykes presented a rector.

This manor passed by marriage to the Fletchers, and after the death of the last of that family, it was sold under a decree of chancery in 1720. John Brougham, Esq. of Scales, who was then the purchaser, in 1737, conveyed it to Sir James Lowther, Bart. It is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

HAYES CASTLE

Is supposed to have been the ancient manor-house. Camden mentions it as "respectable for its antiquity, which the people told me once belonged to the noble families of Moresby and Distinton." This castle, of which there are now few remains, occupies a mount about half a mile south of the village. Mr. Hutchinson, in his *Excursion to the Lakes*, published in 1776, described it as being then "a confused heap of broken walls, defended anciently by an outward wall, and a deep ditch of circular form." Its gray ruins are yet distinguishable from the road.

It has been severed from the manor, and is now the property of Thomas Hartley, Esq. of Gillfoot, near Egremont, whose ancestor purchased it of Anthony Dickenson.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Distington is in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The living is a rectory; valued in the King's Books at 7*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*, and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 67*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*:—"house, garden, church-yard, and glebe 25*l.*; tithe corn of Distington 16*l.* 5*s.*; of Gilgarren and Stubskills 13*l.*; of the outside of Smith's gill 5*l.*; wool and lamb 3*l.*; prescription for hay and hemp 4*l.*; Easter dues and surplice fees 2*l.* 10*s.*—Deductions: tenths and acquittance 14*s.* 5*d.*; synodals and acquittance 1*s.* 5*d.*"

The glebe belonging to the rectory consists of 530 acres.

In the Ecclesiastical Survey made in the year 1535 this rectory is valued as follows:—

Distington Rector' Eccl'ie.

Will'm's Curwen incumbens. Rector p'dca.				
	valet in			
Mansione cum gleba per annum	} — xxv —	£	s.	d.
Decim' granos. et feni iiij <i>l.</i>				
vjs. viij <i>d.</i> decim' lan' & agnell xijs. pisciu. marinos.	} — cxvij x	£	s.	d.
iijs. lini & canabi ijs. ij <i>d.</i>		vij	ij	x
minut' & privat' decim'				
ut in libro paschal' xvs.				
In tot'				
Repris' viz. in		£	s.	d.
Sinod' xiiij <i>d.</i> procurac' xxij <i>d.</i>		—	ij	xj
		£	s.	d.
Et valet clare		vij	—	xj
Xma. ps. inde		—	xiiij	j q'

List of Rectors.

- William Curwen, occurs 1535.
 — Fletcher, occurs about 1642.
 1669 Richard Armstead.
 1685 Richard Tickell.
 1692 Lancelot Teasdale.
 1712 John Dalton.
 1729 W. Briscoe.
 1745 Thomas Sewell.
 1747 Thomas Spedding.
 1753 W. Lowther.
 1785 Thomas Wilson Morley.
 1813 Henry Lowther, M.A.

The church is situated on an eminence, west of the village, commanding an extensive prospect of mountain scenery. It is an ancient building, and consists of a nave and chancel, a south porch, a bell-turret at the western end, carrying two bells, and a vestry on the north side. The porch is seated and has a pointed arch. The west window is of three round-headed lights, but is covered by a modern stair-case leading into the gallery; in the wall is a shield, apparently charged with the arms of Curwen, fretty and a chief. The north windows of the nave are modern; but those on the south side have each two round headed lights under dripstones. There is a stone font, of a square form, under the organ, at the western end, which bears the date, 1662. The nave and chancel are connected by a pointed arch; the latter is lighted by a modern east window, and a square window on each side.

On the north wall of the chancel is a plate inscribed—

Under y^s stone, marked P. W. lyes the body of JANE the wife of Mr. Peter Walker of Parton, who departed this life, September y^e 5th Anno Dom. 1725, aged 66. She was syster to the Rev. Mr. Teasdale, late Rector of this Parish.

On the south wall of the nave is a marble tablet, beneath these arms,—a chevron, charged with five ermine spots, between three leopards' heads, and the motto, *Auxilium meum ab alto*. The tablet is inscribed—

Sacred to the Memory
of

ROBERT BLAKENEY, Esq.

(The last surviving son of George Augustus

Blakeney, Esq. and Mary his wife.)

who died upon the 6th day of November, 1822,

aged 64 years.

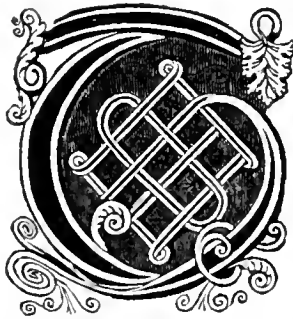
He was an acting Magistrate, and a

Deputy Lieutenant of this County.

In the church-yard are two tomb-stones in memory of some other branches of this family.

Near the church is a very neat Sunday School, "erected by the Parish, 1836."

The Parish of Lamplugh.



HIS parish is bounded on the south, by the chapelry of Emmerdale; on the west, by Arledon and Distington parishes; on the north, by Dean, in the Ward of Derwent; and on the east, by the parochial chapelry of Loweswater, in the same ward, and Crummock-water. It extends about six miles from north to south, and its breadth is about three miles. This parish is divided into four townships—Lamplugh, Kelton, Murton, and Winder. Its mineral products are lime and iron: the former is much wrought; but the latter is dormant at present.

Mr. John Denton supposes that “the place was originally named *Glan-Flough*, or *Glan-Fillough*, of the Irish inhabitants before the Conquest, which word signifies the Wet Dale, *vallis humida*; and thereof is formed the present word, Lamplugh, or *Lanflogh*.”

The same writer also says, “Lamplugh in the fells, is that manor-house and seignory in the barony of Egremont, which gave name to the ancient family of Lamplughs; a race of valourous gentlemen, successively for their worthyness knyghted in the field, all or most of them.”

On an eminence in the Stockhow Hall estate,

in this parish, are the remains of a druidical circle, called *Standing Stones*. Only the northern segment is now to be seen; the remainder having been blasted and removed a few years ago to make fences with. The part remaining consists of six large stones, of the kind provincially called the smooth blue cobble, placed at irregular distances, varying from eighteen paces to one; and the circle, when perfect, may have been one hundred paces in diameter. The stones are mostly of an oblong figure, placed endwise in the circumference of the circle; four of the largest are nearly four feet in height above ground, and are supported in an upright position by other large stones around their bases underground. The neighbouring rock is of limestone. We can ascertain no tradition relating to the stones beyond the name, which is common to similar erections in other parts of the kingdom.

There is a tradition of an oak-tree having grown in the forest, on the steep southern side of Blake Fell, where now is nothing but the naked and moving debris of the slate rock, and from which a table was made of a single plank, nearly four feet in width, and several yards in length, to grace the hall of the manorial residence of the Lamplughs. On the demolition of the ancient residence, for materials wherewith to erect the modern house and farm buildings, the table was cut into two lengths, and the half of it now stretches entirely across the roomy farm kitchen—a noble, though much diminished specimen of the growth of the oak in the days when the squirrel was chased from Lamplugh Fells to Moresby, without its alighting on the ground. So closely

was the country afforested for many miles, where now are only stunted hedgerows.

The Roman road from Egremont to Cocker-mouth passed through this parish, "close by Lamplugh Cross and Street gate."

A great part of this parish is very elevated, and commands an extensive prospect in Scotland, and on the Irish Sea, including the Isle of Man.

Near Lamplugh Hall is a mineral spring, of a powerful astringent quality. An ancient cross, which until lately remained in the parish, has shared the fate of the old hall, and has been wantonly destroyed.

THE MANOR.

The manor of Lamplugh, at a very early period, belonged to William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal, who gave it with Workington, in exchange for Middleton, in Lonsdale, to Gospatric, son of Orme, lord of Seaton, in Derwent Ward. William de Lancaster was "a great commander under Henry II. in the wars against David of Scotland, and Earl Henry, his son, and helped to recover the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland from the Scots, which King Stephen had given them." Gospatric died seised of Lamplugh, and his son Thomas gave it to Robert Lamplugh and his heirs, "for paying yearly a pair of gilt spurs to the lord of Workington."

LAMPLUGH OF LAMPLUGH.

Arms:—Or, a cross floree, sable.

Crest:—A goat's head couped proper; according to Lyons, A goat's head argent, attire and beard or.

Of the knightly family of the Lamplughs, the late Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, prebendary of York, and rector of Copgrove, co. York, was the last male heir: he died in 1783. His sisters and co-heiresses married Wolley, Raper, and Pawson. Richard Lamplugh, Esq. the last of a branch of this family settled at Ribton and Dovenby, in Derwent Ward, died in 1764.* The present lord of the manor and patron of the rectory of Lamplugh is John Lamplugh Lamplugh Raper, Esq.

The pedigree of this family certified by John Lamplugh, Esq. at Sir William Dugdale's visitation, in 1665, is as follows:—

Sir Robert de Lamplugh, knight, lord of Lamplugh and of Hailkard, co. Lancaster, temp. Henry II. and Richard I., who was succeeded by his son,

Sir Adam de Lamplugh, knight, who lived in the reigns of Richard I. and King John. He had a confirmation of Lamplugh to him and his heirs, with divers rights and immunities, from Richard de Lucy, lord of Egremont, as lord paramount.

Sir Robert de Lamplugh, knight, 43rd Henry III. He married Meliora, "an inheritrix; for on her marriage her husband paid a relief to king Henry the third."

Ralph de Lamplugh, 7th Edward I. Margaret, his widow, was impleaded by the lord of Workington for the wardship of Robert her son, whereby she lost the tuition of him.

Sir Robert de Lamplugh, knight, married Constance and had issue, *John*, *Raphe*, *William*, and a daughter, *Christian*.

Sir John de Lamplugh, knight, 9th Edward I.

Raphe de Lamplugh, 13th Edward III.; married Elizabeth, daughter of Preston.

John de Lamplugh.

Sir Thomas de Lamplugh, knight, had issue *John*, *Robert*, *Nicholas*, *Thomas*, *William*, and *Raphe*.

John de Lamplugh 20th Richard II.

Hugh de Lamplugh, 12th Henry IV. ; married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Pickering.

Sir John de Lamplugh, knight, married Margaret, daughter of John Eglesfield.

Thomas de Lamplugh, 7th Edward IV. ; married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Fenwick.

John de Lamplugh, 19th Edward IV.

John de Lamplugh, 1st Henry VII. ; married Isabel, daughter of John Pennington. He had a daughter, Eleanor, married to Thomas Senhouse, Esq.

Sir John Lamplugh, knight, 27th Henry VIII. ; married Catharine, daughter and co-heiress of Guy Forster, of Howsome, co. York.

John Lamplugh, Esq. married Isabel, daughter of Christopher Stapleton, of Wighill, co. York, Esq.

John Lamplugh, Esq. married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Pennington, knight.

Sir John Lamplugh, knight, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Christopher Curwen, knight, by whom he had issue, *John*, Anne, and Elizabeth.

John Lamplugh, Esq. married, firstly, Jane, daughter of Blennerhasset, by whom he had issue, *Edward*; and secondly Isabel, daughter of Stapleton, and by her he had issue, *Richard*.

Edward Lamplugh, Esq. eldest son and heir died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

Richard Lamplugh, Esq. second son, married Alice, daughter of Ward, and had issue, *John*, George, Elizabeth, and Dorothy.

John Lamplugh, Esq. son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave, knight, and had issue, *John*, Francis, Richard, Edward, Henry, George, and Anne. He died 12th Charles I.

John Lamplugh, Esq. son and heir, was of the age of 46, when this pedigree was certified. He was colonel of foot in

the service of Charles I. and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Marston moor, in 1644. He was thrice married: his first wife was Jane, daughter of Roger Kirkby, of Kirkby, co. Lancaster, Esq. by whom he had no issue: he married, secondly, Frances, daughter of Christopher Lancaster, of Sockbridge, co. Westmorland, Esq. and widow of Sir Christopher Lowther of Whitehaven; by whom also he had no issue: his third wife was Frances, daughter of Thomas Lamplugh, of Ribton, Esq. and by her he had issue Thomas, who was eight years old at the time of the said visitation, John, Edward, Elizabeth, and Phœbe. Elizabeth was the second wife of Henry Brougham, of Scales, Esq.

THE HALL.

Of the old hall, the residence of the ancient and knightly family of the Lamplughs, no vestiges now remain, excepting a gateway which bears the date of 1595. The Messrs Lysons supposed the hall (which was remaining when they visited this county) to have been of no earlier date than the sixteenth century. Until of late years part of a strong tower remained: this, however, from a want of taste, was taken down in 1821, with vast trouble, the mortar being harder than the stone itself; and the walls, being eight feet in thickness, required the force of gunpowder to rend them asunder. The old hall has been replaced by a substantial farm-house.

THE CHURCH.

The benefice is a rectory, and the patronage has always been annexed to the manor. In the King's Books it is valued at 10*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Henry VIII., it is entered as follows:—

Lamplugh Rector' Eccl'ie.

Rob'tus Layburne incumbens. Rector' p' dca.							
valet in	£	s.	d.				
Mansione cum gleba per annum	—	x	—				
Decim' granos. et feni lxs. lan'	}	x	ij	}	£	s.	d.
et agnell' lxxs. minut' et pri-					x	xij	—
vat' decim' cum oblac' ut in							
libro paschal' lxxijs.							
Repris' vis. in				£	s.	d.	
Sinod' iijs. jd. peurac' iijjs. vd.				—	vij	vj	
				£	s.	d.	
Et valet clare				x	iiij	vj	
Xma. ps. inde				—	xx	v ob'	

List of Rectors.

- Robert Layburn, occurs, 1535.
- . . . Braithwaite, occurs, c. 1642.
- 1700 Galfrid Wibergh.
- 1701 David King.
- 1730 Thomas Jefferson.
- 1768 Richard Dickenson.
- 1817 Joseph Gilbanks.

A conjecture is entertained, founded upon some rather vague traditions, that the chancel of this church was formerly the family chapel of the Lamplugh family, serving them and their tenants in the townships of Lamplugh and Murton, for a chapel, as the parish church was in the hamlet of Kirkland, at a distance of three miles; and that when the advowson became the property of the Lamplughs, it was removed, and a nave added to that part which now forms the chancel.

This is in some measure confirmed by the following extract from an old MS. :*—"Sir

* Machell MSS., vol. 6, p. 671.

Robert de Lamplugh, knt. . . . [temp. Hen. II.] held Lamplugh of Gospatrick, fil. Orm. lord of Wirkinton, whose son and heire, Thomas, fil. Gospatrick, gave to the said Robert Lamplugh the patronage of the Rectories of Ketell's Towne, alias Kelton, and Arlochden : But Robert translated the church and glebe to Lamplugh from Kelton, and thenceforth it was named the parsonage of Lamplugh."

The church is an ancient edifice, situated near the hall. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and consists of a nave and chancel. The former is very plain with whitewashed walls, and square sash windows; the chancel, however, is of a superior character, and retains marks of its antiquity.

In the church are memorials of Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., no date, (*ob.* 1737); Frances, his wife; ætat, 80, 1745; and Richard Briscoe, Esq. 1750.

THE MANOR OF KELTON.

Kelton (*i. e. villa Keteli*) was parcel of the manor of Lamplugh, from which it was separated by Ketel, son of Eldred, son of Ivo de Talebois, baron of Kendal; and it was holden as a fee of Beckernet, as that was of Egremont. Kelton, being in the Harrington division of the Multon estate, came from them by an heiress to the Bonvills, and from them to the Greys, Marchesses of Dorset, and by the attainder of Henry, the third Marquess, (see p. 8.) Duke of Suffolk, it was forfeited to the crown.

Philip and Mary, in the 3rd and 4th of their

reign, granted to Christopher Morys (or Moorhouse) and Elizabeth his wife (laundress to queen Mary,) and their heirs, the manor of Kelton, and the appurtenances thereto belonging.

The manor was afterwards successively in the families of Leigh, Salkeld, and Patrickson, and having been purchased of the latter by Sir John Lowther, Bart., is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

SALTER HALL.

This demesne is extra-parochial, and was given by Gospatric, son of Orme, son of the above Ketel, to the abbey of St. Mary, York, and was subsequently consigned to the priory of St. Bees. After the dissolution of religious houses, it was bought by Dr. Leigh; Henry, grandson of William, the doctor's brother, sold Salter to the Salkelds of Whitehall, from whom it passed to the families of Patrickson, Robertson, and Fryer. The coheiresses of the latter married Mr. John Dickinson and the Rev. John Baxter, incumbent of Arledon.

The hall was built by Thomas Salkeld, in 1586, as appears by an inscription over the principal entrance.

MURTON.

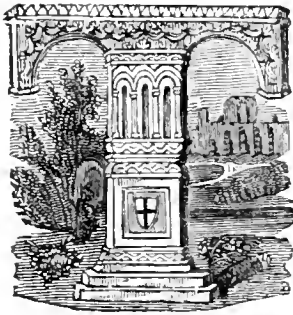
Murton, or *Moortown*, is parcel of the Lamplugh estate and is held of the barony of Egremont. It gave name to a family who resided here for many generations; and in the reign of Edward II. became the property of the Lamplughs.

The present lord is John Lamplugh Lamplugh Raper, Esq.

CHARITIES.

The School at Lamplugh was endowed in 1731 or 1732, by Richard Briscoe, Esq. who married the daughter of Thomas Lamplugh, Esq, with a rent-charge of 6*l.* 8*s.* payable out of an estate called Skeelsmoor, in Lamplugh; the sums of 40*s.* per annum for the purchase of books for the children, and 3*l.* 12*s.* for poor housekeepers, are charged on the same estate.

The Parish of Waberthwaite.



THE parish of Waberthwaite, otherwise *Waybergthwaite* or *Wyberthwaite*, is less populous than any other parish in this Ward, containing at the last census, in 1831, only 139 inhabitants. It extends about two miles and a half in length and breadth; and is bounded on the south and east by Corney; and on the west, by Bootle; and on the north, by the river Esk, which divides it from Muncaster.

An ancient poor-stock of 20*l.* belonged to this parish, to which the Rev. . . . Park, rector of Barton, co. Norfolk, added 80*l.*, the interest thereof to be distributed annually.

THE MANOR

Belonged to an ancient family, who took their name from this the place of their residence, and whose posterity afterwards resided at St. Bees: at Clifton, in Westmorland; and now of late years, at Isell. One of that family married a daughter or sister of Arthur Boyvill, third lord of Millom, son of Godard Dapifer, with whom the said Arthur gave this manor in frank marriage. It came

to the Penningtons, ancestors of Lord Muncaster, the present proprietor, according to Nicolson and Burn, by sale; but according to Lysons, by the marriage of a heiress. The customary tenants paid "arbitrary fines, rents, heriots, and boon services;" but the manor has been enfranchised, and many of the farms are now occupied by their respective owners.

THE CHURCH

Is dedicated to St. John; and the benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of Lord Muncaster. In the years 1421 and 1425, Sir Richard de Kirkby presented; and in 1580, the rector was instituted on the presentation of Henry Kirkby. At as early a period, at least, as 1608, the advowson was invested in the family of Pennington, with whom it has since remained.

The rectory is valued in the King's Books at 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and was returned to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty, of the clear annual value of 18*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* It has since been augmented by that bounty. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. it is thus entered:—

Wakerwhate Rector' Eccl'ie.

Will'm's Walker ineumbens.	Rector' p'dca.						
	valet in	£	s.	d.			
Mansione cum gleba per annum	— viij	viij					
Decim' granos. & feni xlvjs.	} — lxx	} vij	} £	} s.			
viiij <i>l.</i> molend' vjs. viij <i>l.</i> lan'					} — lxxiiij	} iij	} d.
et agn' vjs. minut' & privat'							
decim' ut in libro paschal'							
vjs. iiij <i>l.</i> In toto							

Repris' vis. in	£	s.	d.
Sinod' xjd. procurac' xxd.	—	ij	vij
	£	s.	d.
Et valet clare	—	lxxj	vij
Xma. ps. inde	—	vij	ij

List of Rectors.

- William Walker occurs, 1535.
 1677 William Granger.
 1698 Henry Holmes.
 1704 Robert Manston.
 1708 John Steele.
 1737 John Steele.
 1776 Thomas Nicholson.
 1825 Joseph Stanley.

The Parish of Corney.



THE parish of Corney, otherwise *Cornhow* or *Corno*, extends about three miles in length, and two in breadth. It is bounded on the north, by the parish of Waberthwaite; on the south, by Bootle; and on the east, by a range of lofty fells extending to the mountain of Black-comb. This parish consists of about forty scattered houses, and the hamlet of Middleton-Place. It is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants: in the year 1768, Mark Noble died here, at the age of 113; in 1772, John Noble died aged 114; in the year 1790, William Troughton died aged 102; and in the year 1828, when the population amounted to only about 290, ten persons were living in this parish, whose ages averaged 86 years.

THE MANOR.

This manor belonged at an early period, to "Michael the falconer," whose posterity assumed the name of Corney. In the reign of King John or Henry III. they were enfeoffed of

the manor. This family is supposed to have become extinct in the reign of Henry III. when the heiress brought it, by marriage to the Penningtons, ancestors of the present Lord Muncaster, in whose family it has since remained.

The manor-house, which is gone to decay, was at Middleton-Place, where the manor-court is held. It was the residence of, and gave name to, the ancient family of Middletons.

THE CHURCH

Is dedicated to St. John Baptist; and the benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, who purchased the advowson of John, first Baron Muncaster, in 1803. It formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Mary, York, who presented to the living in 1536. It is valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 22*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* It is thus entered in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. :—

Corney Rectoria Eccl'ie.

Rob'tus Hutton incumbens.	Rector' p' dea.						
valet in	£	s.	d.				
Mansione cum gleba per am.	—	x	—				
Decim' granos. cxvjs. viij <i>d.</i> de-	}	ix	x	}	£	s.	d.
cim' agnell' xxs. minut' et de-					x	—	—
cim' privat' ut in libro paschal'							
liijs. iij <i>d.</i> In tot'							
Repris' vis. in				£	s.	d.	
Sinod' xjd. procurac' ijs.				—	ij	xj	
				£	s.	d.	
Et valet clare				ix	xvij	j	
Xma. ps. inde				—	xix	viijob'	

List of Rectors.

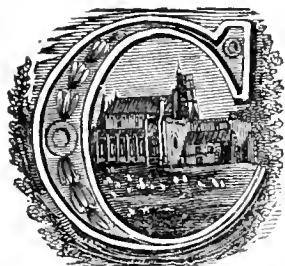
- Robert Hutton, occurs 1535.
 1661 Francis Berkeley.
 1666 Robert Crompton.
 1677 William Benson.
 1738 John Fisher.
 1787 Peter How.
 — Allison Steble.
 18.. Thomas Harrison, M.A.
 1840 William Benn, B.A.

A grave-stone with a cross and sword, but without any inscription, is placed as a lintel over the door of an out-house at the rectory.

CHARITIES.

The sum of 30*l.* has been left to the poor of the parish of Corney who do not receive parochial relief; the interest of which is distributed annually on Christmas-day.

The Parish of Whicham



OMPRISES only one township, and has no village of its own name. It extends about three miles east and west, and one mile along the coast, north and south. It is bounded on the north, by Whitbeck; on the south and east, by Millom; and on the west, by the sea. This parish has been variously called *Whittingeham*, *Whitcham*, and *Wicheham*.

“At the west end of Donerdale, near the fells, foranent Millum, stands *Whitcham*, or *Wicheham*, alias *Whittingeham*, all which (or the most part thereof) was another fee holden of Millum. And (as I take it) y^e place tooke that name of one Wyche, the first feoffee of the same. He livd about the time of K^e H. I. two of his sonns, Will. fil. Wyche and Godfrey, were witnesses to a mortgage of Kirksanton in the time of K^e H. 2. But their issue generall brought the land unto other families about the time of K^e H. 3. for then one Radulf de Bethom had the land; and the 6^o of Ed. I. he granted estovers to John Parson of Whitcham, in his woods there: and one Rob. fil. Radi. de Bethom warranted lands in Selleroff and Satterton in Millom ix^o Ed. 1. But the mannors of Selcroft and Whitcham were in another family, nono Ed^l Secundi; as appeareth

by a fine thereof levyed betwene Will. Corbet and Alicia his wife, q. and John de Corney, def^t. ”*

The manor of Whichamshall or Whichall belonged at an early period to the family of Bethom; it was afterwards divided into severalties. Sir James Lowther, Bart. purchased this estate, a considerable portion of which had belonged to Mr. Henry Fearon: it is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The manor of Whicham and Sileroft belonged to the family of Latus of the Beck, in the parish of Millom, who for some time resided at Whicham hall. It was also the property of the Muleasters or Muncasters of Cockermouth. Part of the parish is annexed to the lordship of Millom.

A tradition has been preserved that a battle was fought between the English and the Scotch in a field near Whicham hall, which retains the name of Scots' croft.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Whicham is dedicated to St. Mary, and was given by “Reynard the Fewer” to the abbey of St. Mary at York. After the dissolution of religious houses, the patronage was held by Hugh Askew, Esq. who presented a rector in 1544. In the year 1717, . . . Pennington, Esq. was certified as patron: it remained in that family until sold, by Lord Muncaster, to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present patron.

The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's

* From a MS. “penes Dr. Denton,” in the Machell MSS. vol. vi. p. 531.

Books at *Sl.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 49*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The rector pays an annual pension of 10*s.* to St. Bees. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. it is entered as follows:—

Whitingham Rector' Eccl'ie.

Joh'es Wodall incumbens. Rector' p'dca.					
	valet in				
Mansione cum gleba pomar'	}	— xxvj viij	£	s.	d.
& orto					
Decim' feni et garbas. xls.	}	viiij iij iiij	ix	x	—
lan' et agnell' iiij <i>l.</i> pisciu.					
marinos. xs. decim' mo-					
lend' iijs. iiij <i>d.</i> minut' &					
privat' decim' cu. oblac'					
ut in libro paschal' xxxs.					
In tot'					

Repris' vis. in

Annual' pens' piori. See. Bege	}	— xv j	£	s.	d.
xs. simid' xxj <i>d.</i> procurac'					
iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>					
Et valet clare			£	s.	d.
Xma. ps. inde			viiij	xiiij	xj
			—	xviij	vj

List of Rectors.

- John Wodall, occurs, 1535.
- 1630 Robert Crompton.
- . . . Tubman, occurs, c. 1642.
- 1720 John Lawrey.
- 1745 William Smith.
- 1794 Robert Scott.
- 1804 James Satterthwaite.
- 1814 Allison Steble.
- 1832 Alexander Scott, M.A.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF WHICHAM AND
MILLOM.

It is not clearly ascertained, says Sir Nicholas Carlisle, who was the founder of this school, which was formerly called "the Gramer Schole of Whicham and Milham," being free for both parishes.

In the chancery suit between the inhabitants of these two parishes, which continued from 1687 to 1691,—it was contended by the inhabitants of Millom, that the school had been endowed by one of the Kings of England, prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth,—whereas it was insisted upon by the inhabitants of Whicham, that the school had been endowed by a person of the name of Hodgson, a native of this parish.

The probability is, that the inhabitants of Whicham were in the right, because as the parish of Millom both in extent and in population is six times greater than the parish of Whicham, it is not likely the school would have been called "Whicham and Millom School," unless the founder had been born in the parish of Whicham.

However that may be, it appears from a decree, in the year 1540, that 16*l.* a year were then ordered to be paid annually out of the revenues of the crown in the county of Cumberland, remaining with the auditor of the county. And it is a certain fact, that that sum has been regularly paid by the auditor of the revenues of the county of Cumberland, from the year 1540 until the present time.

There has been no subsequent endowment:

and, until within the last fifty years, the master never received any quarter-pence, nor any other emolument for instructing the children born within either of these parishes, excepting a gratuitous offer, entirely at the option of the parents of the children, called a "*Cock-Penny*," at Shrovetide.

The necessaries of life having, however, considerably increased in value, and the 16*l.* per annum remaining as it did in the time of Queen Elizabeth, have brought about an amicable arrangement between the master and the inhabitants of the two parishes; in consequence of which the master receives a payment with his scholars, augmenting the stipend to about 50*l.* per annum. Ten scholars, however, are taught free. The school-house was built at the expence of the inhabitants.

The right of electing and of removing the master is vested in twelve trustees or governors, six out of each parish, including the rector of Whicham, and the vicar of Millom, in pursuance of a decree in chancery, made in the 2nd James II. There are no exhibitions, nor any university advantages, belonging to this school.

The Rev. John Postlethwaite, head-master of St. Paul's school, who died in 1713,* received the rudiments of his education in this school; he was a benefactor to the adjoining parish of Millom, in which he was born.†

* He was buried, 13th September, 1713, in the church of St. Augustine, London.

† The above particulars are mainly derived from Carlisle's Grammar Schools.

CHARITIES.

A poor-stock of 33*l.* belongs to the parish. Of this sum 3*l.* was given by Daniel Mason, the interest to be distributed to six poor widows. The Rev. Robert Crompton, rector of the parish (1630), gave 5*l.* the interest to be distributed annually to the poor. The remainder was left by unknown benefactors, half of the interest thereof to be applied to the repairs of the church, and half to the poor.

The Parish of Drigg.



HIS parish extends about four miles along the coast, its greatest breadth being about two miles and a half. It is divided by the Irt into two parts, Drigg and Carleton, which form but one township; and is bounded on the north, by the parish of Gosforth; on the west, by the Irish Sea; on the south, by the river Mite, which divides it from Muncaster; and on the east, by the parish of Irton, and the chapelry of Wasdale.

Nicolson and Burn say, "it is very observable, that the lands which lie on each side of the Irt are of such different soils, as hath hardly been known elsewhere; those on the east side being altogether a deep clay, and those on the west and north nothing but beds of sand."

Sir William Pennington, of Muncaster, the first baronet, made a horse course on the sands at Drigg, in the reign of Charles II. where a plate of the value of 10*l.* was run for annually in the month of May.

Drigg is remarkable for producing, in large quantities, the finest potatoes of any part of Cumberland. In the latter end of the last century they were supposed to produce in the

market of Whitehaven the annual sum of 300*l*.* At about the same period, Lord Muncaster, the lord of the manor and the lay rector, took common land in lieu of tithes, and enfranchised his customary tenants.

Near the sea-shore is a chalybeate spring, which is held in esteem for its medicinal properties. It was once a place of high repute, and visited by invalids and others from many parts of the kingdom. It possesses every physical advantage for becoming one of the most fashionable resorts of the kind in the kingdom: the adjoining beach is a beautiful sheet of level sand; the surrounding scenery is beautiful and romantic in the extreme,—perhaps one of the best views in the county being obtained from that point;—and it is within an hour's drive of Wast-Water, Devoek-Water, and many other minor sheets of water in that locality.

Some few years ago, three hollow tubes of a vitrified substance, were observed projecting from the surface of a sand-hill on the sea coast. One of them was traced downward to the depth of about 30 feet, without coming to a termination, though its diameter was contracted to half an inch. The substance of these tubes, which are longitudinally corrugated, appears to be the melted sand of the coast, but is extremely difficult of fusion. The only agent which appears sufficient to account for this production, is the electric fluid; and they were probably produced by the action of lightning on the drifted sand.†

* Not 300*l*, as stated in Hutchinson.

† See an article in the Transactions of the Geological Society (vol. ii. 1811), "On the Vitreous Tubes found near to Drigg in Cumberland."

Mr. John Denton says, "Dregg, on the other side of Irt, had great sort of oakes in the elder times, and thereof the Scots and inhabitants (at, and before the conquest) called the manor, Dregg of Derigh, or Dergh, which is Oak in the Scottish or Irish language. And much old wood, beaten down with the wind from the sea, is yet digged up out of the mosses and wet grounds there, as in divers other places in the country; and in Scotland there are several places which have got their names from Derig Oaks, as Glendergh; and some others in Cumberland, as Dundragh; and in our English, Aikton, Aikhead, Aikskeugh."

The Irt is frequented by salmon, and abounds with trout. Camden speaks of the shell-fish in this river producing pearls; and Sir John Hawkins obtained from government the right of fishing for pearls in the Irt. The pearls were obtained from muscles, by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who sought for them at low-water, and afterwards sold them to the jewellers. About

In the "Archives of Discoveries in France, in 1813," are two papers on some remarkable tubular cavities which exist in St. Peter's hill, near Maestricht. They are described under the title of geological organ-pipes from their peculiar figure. They are supposed to have been formed by the water, that formerly covered the strata in which they exist, displacing some soft or loose materials and filtering through the mass. Tubes of this description are not confined to the neighbourhood of Maestricht, and it is conceived that their formation may be all referred to the same cause.

Among Dr. E. D. Clarke's Experiments with ignited hydrogen and oxygen gas highly compressed and passed through Newman's Blow Pipe, is the following:—*Sand Tubes of Drigg, in Cumberland.*—On exposure to the ignited gas the fusion was instantaneous; and similar to the fusion of hyalite; leaving a bead of pure limpid glass, containing bubbles, like rock crystal after fusion.

the year 1695, a patent was granted to some gentlemen, for pearl fishing in this river; but how the undertaking prospered is uncertain. The pearl muscles do not appear to have been very plentiful here for many years; Nicolson and Burn observe, that Mr. Thomas Patrickson, of How-Hall in this county, is said to have obtained as many from divers poor people, whom he employed to gather them, as he afterwards sold in London for 800*l*.

The *pearl-muscle* is not known or spoken of under that name; although we have no doubt but the fish from which these gems were obtained, still exists in the stream, and is locally called a "horse-fish." It is a bivalve of the muscule species, but much larger than the muscule used as an article of food, sometimes measuring as far as six inches in length. They are found on muddy banks where the water is nearly stagnant, and are a great nuisance to *ground-fishers*.

The Rev. William Singleton, rector of Hanslope, Bucks, is a native of this parish: he is the author of a pamphlet "On the Duty of keeping holy the Sabbath Day and on the Sacraments," 8vo. 1805; and he wrote several papers which appeared in the Monthly Magazine.

THE MANOR

Belonged in the reign of Henry II. to the Estotevills, and descended by a daughter to Baldwin, Lord Wake, Baron of Liddell, "of which Baldwin," says Mr. John Denton, "William, the son of Thomas de Graystoke, and the Lady Adingham, in Fourness, in the tenth year of Edward I. held

a knight's fee between them in Dregg; and in the 29th Edward I. the Abbot of Caldre, Patrick Culwen, and the Lady Margaret Multon, held Dregg of John de Graystock, and of John, the son of Robert Harrington, and they over of John Wake."

Harrington's part subsequently passed with a heiress to the Curwens of Workington Hall; and was sold, under the title of the manor and advowson of Drigg, in the reign of James I., by Sir Nicholas Curwen, knight, to Sir William Pennington, of Muncaster, ancestor of Lord Muncaster, the present possessor. Major-General Wyndham, of Cockermouth castle, is lord-paramount of the whole; and a considerable part of the parish is held immediately under his barony of Egremont.

The lord of the manor claims *flotsam*—wreck floating on the water, *jetsam*—goods cast from any vessel or thrown on the shore, and *lagan*—goods that are sunk. These rights were tried and adjudged on a trial, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, between Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and Sir Nicholas Curwen, knight. A decree in chancery confirmed the said prescription, and secured those rights against the lord-paramount.* The sea, which forms the western boundary of the parish, has evidently made considerable en-

* The rights or privileges of the lord of the manor with respect to *flotsam*, &c., do not appear to be very accurately defined or clearly understood: some maintaining that all wreck whatever belongs exclusively to the crown; others, exclusively to the lord of the manor: but the most correct opinion appears to be, that whatever is taken out of the sea whilst *afloat* belongs to the crown, and that whatever is left *aground* by the retreat of the tide is the property of the lord of the manor.

croachments on the land, as at low-water extensive plots of vegetable soil or peat-moss are visible, from one of which, two or three years ago, an inhabitant of the parish, named Mandle, dug several cart-loads, which, as an article of fuel, was found to be far superior to the peat commonly in use in the neighbourhood.

CARLETON.

Carleton is a constablewick, lying between the Irt and the Mite, containing the hamlet of Hall Carleton, and Carleton Hall, the seat of Joseph Burrow, Esq. It contains about twelve farms, formerly holden of the Penningtons of Muncaster, as of their manor of Drigg, but the tenants were enfranchised by the grandfather of the present lord.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Drigg is dedicated to St. Peter, and was appropriated to the priory of Conishead, in Lancashire. The abbots of Calder had part of the manor; and Bishop Gastrell notices that Anselm, son of Michael de Furness, gave the chapel of Drog to the priory of Conishead, and supposes it may have been a mistake in the manuscript for Dreg or Drigg. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. in the list of the possessions of that priory, the church of Drigg is entered as follows:—

Decim' capelle de Digidrege viz. xmis. granos.	} £ s. d.
& feni iiijl. vjs. viijl. lan' & agn' xxxs. vitul'	
porcell' auc' & gallin' vs. oblac' tribs. diebs.	
prencipalibs vjs. viijl. minut' & privat' decim'	
ut in libro paschal' xxs. In tot'.	} vij vij iiij

However, so totally was the church appropriated, that it became a perpetual curacy, and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty of the annual value of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

On the dissolution of religious houses, this church was granted to the Curwens, and was sold, with the manor, by Sir Nicholas Curwen, as aforesaid, to the Penningtons of Muncaster, in whose family the tithes, demesne, and manor remained, until Lowther, Lord Muncaster, enfranchised his customary tenants and took common land in lieu of tithes. The advowson was sold, by the late Lord Muncaster, to Samuel Irton, Esq., M.P. of Irton Hall, the present patron. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Grice, who has for his curate the Rev. Francis Shaw.

The parish church of this place is very humble and unassuming in its appearance; being entirely destitute of all architectural ornament both internal and external. It has a chancel, and a porch at the western end, which constitutes the principal entrance into the body of the building. It is dedicated to St. Peter. The nave may be considered the original erection, but at this remote period its precise date cannot be accurately ascertained. Two stone crosses until lately surmounted the apices of the eastern and western gables; but on rebuilding the chancel a few years ago which was in a very decayed, dilapidated condition; these Christian symbols were sacrilegiously knocked off by the workman's hammer, and wrought as materials into the new wall.

We have no *List of Incumbents* previous to the year 1676: since that period they have been as follows:—

- 1676 John Benson.
 1681 Joseph Benn, buried May 25th, 1730.
 1730 Edward Burrough,* buried February
 21st, 1776.
 1775 John Steble, buried April 17th, 1780.
 1780 Clement Watts.
 1797 John Grice.

There are no inscriptions in the interior, excepting a small tablet erected in memory of the Rev. . . . Steble, a former incumbent of the parish.

There is an old register belonging to the church, by which it appears, that a Mr. Thomson who resided at Thornflat in this parish, (during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell,) married several couples, acting as magistrate under the usurper, when the ministration of the incumbent was superseded.

There is a series of entries of marriages extending over a space of two years, 1656 and 7 :

* Father of the Rev. Stanley Burrough, M.A. rector of Cottesbach, co. Leicester; 1763—1768; rector of Sapeote, to which he was presented in 1778; and many years master of Rugby school; *ob.* 1807. "He was a very worthy man, and an excellent parish priest." He was a native of Drigg, and was educated by his father, who kept a school, and was minister of that parish and Irton. At the usual age he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, on the old foundation; and was contemporary with Mr. Gilpin of Boldre, Dr. Harrington of Bath, &c. About the time of his taking his degree of M.A. he was invited to Rugby by Dr. Richmond, a fellow of Queen's college, then lately elected upper master of that school, as his assistant. Upon the Doctor's resignation he became upper master, and continued to preside over that school, with considerable reputation, for 23 years, which he resigned in 1778, and removed to Sapeote, to which living he had been presented that year by his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Frewen-Turner, of Cold Overton.—*Gent. Mag.* June 1807

in the solemnization of which, the services of the clergy seem to have been entirely dispensed with, and their sacred functions usurped by a layman. The following may serve as examples of the entries :—

1656.

Richard Gaytskell and Annow Hunter were married the xxixth of June before Willm. Thomson one of the Justices of the Peace for this County.

1657.

Nicholas Powe and Margrat Layton were married the xviiith day of September before Willm: Thomson one of the Justices of the Peace for this County.

SCHOOLS.

Drigg—unlike most country parishes—can boast of two endowed places of public instruction. The original school, which stands in the Carleton division of the parish, dates the period of its erection as far back as the year 1723, and in 1727, was endowed by Joseph Walker in the amount of 260*l.* for the education of the children of such as had previously contributed to the erection of a school-house; subject however to the payment of a small annual gratuity to the master at Shrovetide, locally denominated *Cock-Penny*. The endowment, however, through the indiscreet investment and imprudent management of the trustees, is now almost wholly alienated, the capital being reduced so low that the interest accruing from it is scarcely adequate to meet the contingent expenses of the building.

There is a brass tablet inserted in the wall immediately over the fire-place bearing the following inscription :—

Joseph Walker de Salt Coats hanc
 Scholam fundavit Anno Dom. 1723.
 I add four pounds to year Building of this
 School as a cheerfull giver,
 That the poor of the Parish may be
 free in it for ever.

Idem Joseph Walker hoc dixit et fecit.

Trustees

Edw. Burrough
 John Thompson
 Moses Nicholson
 Wm. Beeby
 Wm. Thompson
 Carleton.

Wm. Postlethwaite
 Wm. Singleton
 John Cappage
 John Pool
 Drigg.

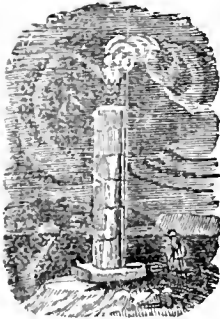
A school-house was erected in 1828, by the Rev. William Thompson, M.A., a native of the parish, curate of Farnworth, near Prescott, Lancashire. This school is vested in seven trustees,—the Bishop of Chester, Lord Muncaster, the rector of Gosforth, the incumbents of Muncaster and Drigg, the master of St. Bees school, and the founder's heir-at-law in perpetuity. The Bishop of Chester is appointed *visitor*, "with the usual visitorial powers incident to the office of visitor of a charity." The master is to teach eight poor children, natives of the parish, for the payment of 1s. entrance, and 1s. per quarter each; but he is allowed to take other pupils, who pay a regular quarterage for the different branches of learning in which they are instructed.

The school-house stands upon a new site adjoining the church; the master is limited to 53 scholars including the 8 charity children. The quarter pence for the remainder is left to the master's discretion.

The site was conveyed by deed of gift to the

founder by the late Lowther, Lord Muncaster. The endowment is 12*l.* per annum, arising from moneys invested for the purpose in the 3 per cent. consols: 40*l.* of the proceeds go directly to the master in half-yearly payments, and the remaining 40*s.* are at the disposal of the trustees, to be employed in the repairs of the school and school-house. There is an elegant and commodious house adjoining the school, for the gratuitous reception of the master; also built at the expence of the founder. The present master is Mr. Isaac Clements, A.B.

The Parish of Whitbeck,



INCLUDED in the lordship of Millom, extends along the coast about three miles; and, inland, rather more than two miles. It is bounded on the south, by Whicham; on the east, by the mountain Black-Comb;* on the north, by Bootle; and on the west, by the Irish Sea. The whole parish is comprised in one township of its own name. Its remarkable salubrity appears from the number of persons who have attained to a great age: the Messrs. Lysons state that the register shows that of the inhabitants buried here (previous to 1816,) rather more than one in five were aged from 80 to 89 inclusive; † and about one in eleven from 90 to 99 inclusive.

The surface of the parish is uneven and irregular, but there are few trees to give it a picturesque appearance. Some parts, however, command extensive views, including the shipping on the Irish Sea, the Isle of Man, and the Welsh and Scottish mountains. A vein of peatmoss, containing, in some places, near one-fifth of the

* See an account of Black-Comb under the parish of Bootle.

† The general average proportion of those who attain the age of 80, is said to be one in thirty-two; and in London, one in forty.

breadth of the parish, runs longitudinally through the middle of the greatest part of the land, and divides it into two kinds of soil; that part near the sea is sandy, inclining to a clay as it comes nearer the moss, and bears the name of *Lowfields*; that part above the moss consists of heavy mould, with many stones; this soil becomes more gravelly as it approaches the base of the mountain, and is called the *Highfields*.

The sea has encroached considerably on the land in some parts of this parish; "old roads and hedges are visible a considerable way beyond [low] water mark." Near Gutterby-bay is a large rock, called Blacklegs, visible when the tide is out, on which many vessels have been wrecked. A medicinal spring near the shore was formerly much frequented, and was held to be "a sovereign remedy for the scurvy and gravel."

Large trunks of oak and fir-trees have been found in the peat-moss; and about the latter end of the last century, a tree was dug up, with its roots and branches in a good state of preservation; the trunk was about seven yards in length, and two in diameter, and was sawn into planks. Nut and acorns have been frequently found at a great depth.

One mile south of Bootle, on the Barfield estate, there is a small lake, provincially called a tarn, about 600 yards in circumference, which abounds with perch and trout. Around here and on the neighbouring morasses, *ignes fatui* are frequently seen in the evenings. Another tarn, near Gutterby, produces a great quantity of leeches.

It is stated, in a communication by the Rev.

William Pearson, in Hutchinson's Cumberland, that "when the wind blows from the east over Black Comb, the inhabitants of the houses which stand close under its base, find it most violent; when the wind blows from the sea, the most temperate. In Whicham, behind the mountain, it is quite the reverse: so that when ever it is calm in one parish, it is stormy in the other, when it blows from the east or west."

The same writer also mentions the following customs and superstitions as then (1794) observed in this parish:—"Newly-married peasants begin corn to sow their first crop with, and are called *cornlainers*. People always keep wake with the dead. . . . The labouring ox is said to kneel at 12 o'clock at night, preceding the day of the nativity; the bees are heard to sing at the same hour. On the morn of Christmas-day, the people breakfast early on *hack-pudding*, a mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits. To whatever quarter a bull faces in lying on *All Hallow-Even*, from thence the wind will blow the greatest part of the winter."

THE MANOR.

This manor* Sir William Morthing gave by fine to the prior and convent of Conishead, to which monastery the church also was given by Gamel de Pennington. Mr. John Denton says, "These Morthings and Corbets were anciently seated in Millum; I have seen of their names in writings and evidences, made in the time of

* Mr. John Denton says, "the church or chapel."

King Henry, or King Edward II., and to have been men of good worth and quality there; as, namely, one William de Morthing and John de Morthing, William Corbet and Radulph Corbet. Divers of the Corbets seated themselves in Scotland, in those famous wars of King Edward I., where their posterity do remain to this day."

The manor, with the rectory and advowson, were granted in 1687, to Mr. Lawrence Parke, in whose descendants they continued till the year 1807, when they were sold by Charles Parke, Esq., to the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the present proprietor. The Parkes resided at an old mansion at Whitbeck, now occupied as a farm-house.*

Monk-Force, a small manor within this parish, was given by William de Meschines to the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness; and on the dissolution of that house was granted to the Hudlestons of Millom, who sold it. In 1777, it belonged to Edmund Gibson, Esq., of Whitehaven; from that family it passed to the Lewthwaites, and is now the property of Miss Lewthwaite.

Scoggerbar, another manor, was given by Sir William Hudleston to his second son Joseph, who, by the death of his elder brother Ferdinand, became possessed of the lordship of Millom, when the manor was reunited to the said lordship.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Whitbeck, having been given by Gamel de Pennington to the priory of Conishead, is now only a perpetual curacy. It

* Lysons.

is not entered in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. It was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty of the annual value of 9*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The advowson and tithes, as stated above, were granted in 1687, to Mr. Lawrence Parke, with whose descendants they remained until 1807, when they were purchased of Charles Parke, Esq., by the Earl of Lonsdale, the present patron and lay-rector. His lordship is proprietor of half the tithes. The benefice was augmented in 1747 with 200*l.* by the governors of Queen Ann's bounty, and 250*l.* given by the patron and impropiator, being the produce of the sale of a portion of the tithes; a further sum of 200*l.* was given by the governors about the year 1760: with these benefactions an estate was bought near Dalton, in Furness. In 1785, the benefice received a further augmentation of 200*l.* in addition to 200*l.* from Queen Ann's bounty, with which were purchased a house and land in Whitbeck, now the minister's residence.*

In a list of the possessions of the priory of Conishead, the church of Whitbeck occurs as follows:—

Decim' ecclie. de Whitbeke viz granos. et feni iiij <i>l.</i> vijs. lan' & agn' liijs. iiij <i>d.</i> vitul' porc' aue' & gallin' xijs. ohlac' tribz diebus prencipalibz vijs. iiij <i>d.</i> in libro paschali xxs. In tot'.	} £ s. d. viiij xviiij viij
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List of Incumbents.

1624 John Davies.
16. . Richard Huatson.

• Lysons.
Q 2

- 1673 William Robinson.
- 1679 Lancelot Walker.
- 1709 John Sawrey.
- 1725 Daniel Noble.
- 1731 John Romney.
- 1734 John Jackson.
- 1736 John Bradley.
- 1737 Thomas Green.
- 1773 Thomas Smith.
- 1775 John Atkinson.
- 1791 John Brocklebank.
- 1825 Thomas Caddy.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is an ancient edifice, but much modernized by the insertion of sash windows. It consists of a nave and chancel of the same height and width, with a bell-gable at its western end, which carries two bells, surmounting the entrance. The font is of stone, and is placed near the door. The roof of the nave is open to the timber work. About sixty years since, many of the beams were cut down by Mr. Edmund Gibson, of Barfield, steward for the lordship of Millom, by which the north wall sustained serious injury. In 1794, the chancel was left unroofed: this was probably occasioned by the alterations now mentioned. It has been "curtailed of its fair proportion;" and a monumental effigy, said (we know not on what authority) to be "of one of the lords of Whitbeck," is now lying exposed to the weather, the east wall having been rebuilt some feet nearer the nave. There is a pointed arch between the nave and chancel, the piers of which have been removed. The Ten Commandments, the Lord's

Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed, are placed on the north and south walls.

The only monument in the church is one on the south wall of the nave—a marble tablet, bearing this inscription :

To the Memory
of those regretted Relatives
of whom, within half a Century,
Four successive generations departed.
This record of mortality is inscribed
by a grateful Survivor.

JOHN PEARSON, was interred Feb. 7, 1772, aged 81.
FRANCES, his wife, (a Postlethwaite,)..Nov. 23, 1772, — 70.
WILLIAM, their sonFeb. 8, 1795, — 62.
HANNAH, his wife, (a Ponsonby) June 15, 1800, — 61.
JOHN, the eldest son of William Oct. 31, 1816, — 51.
His Children { HANNAH, Mar. 7, 1802, — 8.
 { JOHN, July 19, 1818, — 17.
 { ELIZABETH, Nov. 2, 1818, — 20.
 JOSEPH, May 9, 1829, — 19.
 HANNAH, July 30, 1830, — 20.

Eheu ! fugaces labuntur anni.

MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

At Hall-foss are the remains of a Druidical monument, called *Standing Stones*, which formed a circle twenty-five yards in diameter. In 1794, they were described as consisting of “ eight massy rude columns ; some of which have lately been broken and taken away.”

At Annaside, near the sea, is a similar monument of antiquity, forming a circle twenty yards in diameter, consisting of twelve stones. On the north-west side are the ruins of a building through which an old road leads ; but nothing is known respecting its antiquity.

In a field near Gutterby is another monument composed of thirty stones, and called *Kirkstones*. They form parts of two circles, an exterior and an inner one,—similar in position to those at Stonehenge in Wiltshire. The interior range has two sides. The stones are larger, and the circles have been more extensive, than those in this parish previously described. About 200 yards to the south, is a large cairn of stones, about fifteen yards in diameter, having massy stones for its base.

CHARITIES.

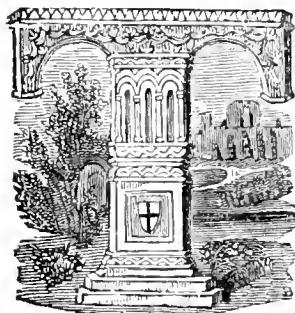
Mr. Henry Parke, of Kendal, mercer, (a native of this parish,) left 400*l.* the interest thereof to be distributed to six poor people, nominated by the churchwardens and four of the most substantial inhabitants, who are to be nominated and appointed by the Bishop of Chester. In 1722, it was certified that an hospital was built for the said poor people, and that the money left by Mr. Parke had been invested in lands which yielded 24*l.* per annum. The hospital was built by the parishioners.

In 1722, there was a poor-stock of 30*l.* the interest of which was applied to the use of the poor.

The following benefactions to the parish are entered in the register:—In the year 1580, John Kitchin gave 20 marks, of which half the interest was to be applied to the use of the poor, and the other half to the church. In 1617, Lawrence Parke gave 10*l.* for the like purpose. In 1634, Arthur Myers gave 10*l.* for the use of the school-master. In 1674, Henry Robinson gave 5*l.* for

the like purpose. Henry Parke and John Hudleston gave each a donation for the use of the poor, on their going into the hospital. In 1735, Agnes Walker gave 10*l.* for the use of the poor. And in 1737, Hudleston Parke gave the interest of 6*l.* for the like purpose.

The Parish of Bootle.



THE parish of Bootle, otherwise *Butle*, *Bothill*, or *Botyll*, forms part of the seigniory of Millom, now belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. It extends about six miles along the coast, and is about two miles in breadth. It is bounded on the south, by Whitbeck; on the east, by Corney and the mountain Black-Comb; on the north, by Waberthwaite; and on the west, by the Irish Sea.

This parish appears remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Since the year 1778, but not previously, the ages of those buried here have been given in the register; and like many other places in this county, the average age is very great. The Messrs. Lysons state that of the inhabitants buried here, before the year 1816, about one in six were aged from 80 to 89 inclusive;* and one in forty-two were aged from 90 to 99 inclusive. In a population of nearly 800 inhabitants, there were, during the last year (1840), only four funerals; the ages were as follow:— 88 years, 92 years, 14 months, and the fourth (a

* The general average proportion of those who attain the age of 80, is said to be one in thirty-two; and in London, one in forty.

pauper, whose age was unknown) was supposed to be the oldest.

In this parish is a small bay called Selkers Bay, where it is said that in calm weather the sunken remains of small vessels or galleys can be seen, which are traditionally said to have been left there on an invasion by the Romans.

Esk-Meols, which extends along the coast, is remarkable for containing a large rabbit-warren; and on this estate there are the remains of an entrenchment, certainly Roman, as altars and coins have been found in it. "It was doubtless one of the smaller stations constructed for the defence of the coast in that remote corner."

Mr. John Denton says, "Next unto Whitbeck, in the comon high street,* more towards the west, is Butle, where of old stood a mansion of the family of the Cowplands. They bear for arms, or, a bend sable, on a canton and 2 barrs gules. I have seen a register of their descent; namely S^r Richard Cowpland, k^t, Alane his son, father to Richard (who dyed seized hereof in the 26th year K^f Ed. i.) and left his estate to John his son, father to another Richard Cowpland. They continued in the issue maile till the time of Richard the second and king Henry the iiiii. and now their lands are transfer'd into other families."

The family of Copeland of Bootle, where they had a mansion-house, became extinct about the time of Richard II. Their arms were—Or, two bars and a canton, gules, over all a bend, sable. The coheresses married Hudleston, Penington, and Senhouse.

* The road leading from Bootle to Whitbeck.

The name of this parish is supposed by some to be derived from the beacon* on the top of the hill above the town, which was fired upon the discovery of any ships upon the Irish seas which might threaten an invasion, by the watchmen who lay in booths by the beacon. And for the support of this service, the charge or payment of seawake was provided.†

* "All the ancient altars found in Ireland, and now distinguished by the name of Cromlechs, or sloping stones, were originally called *Bothal*, or *the house of God*; and they seem to be of the same species as those mentioned in the Book of Genesis, called by the Hebrews, Bethel, which has the same signification as the Irish, *Bothal*."—*Beauford's Druidism Reviv'd*. The Greeks had their *Betulia*. Sanchoniatho mentions stones called *Betulia*, which possessed the power of motion, as if they were instinct with life. These were, in all probability, sacred rocking stones; numbers of which, erected by the Druids, are to be found in various parts of our own island.—*Faber's Dissert. on the Cabiri*, vol. 2, p. 389, note, vol. i. pp. 110—112. *Betullo*, a city in Spain, mentioned by Pomponius Mela, lib. 2. cap. 6, is derived from Beth-El, the *house of God*. *Ibid*, vol. i. p. 212, note. *Bethulia*, Judith 4, 6, and elsewhere in that book. *Bootle* may possibly have the same derivation.

† In the 7 Eliz. there was a decree in the Duchy court of Lancaster, for settling the customs of the queen's tenants, late belonging to the abbey of Furness: *Inter alia*—It is further ordered and decreed, by the said chancellor and council, by the full assent, consent, and agreement of the said customary tenants [in the parish of Hawkshead], that the said customary tenants, their heirs and assigns, being tenants of the premises, shall for ever, at their own proper costs and charges, prepare, furnish, and have in readiness, when they shall be thereunto required and commanded by the queen's majesty her heirs and successors, or by any of her other officers sufficiently authorized for the same, forty able men, horsed, harnessed, and weaponed according to their ability by statute of armory, and horse meet to serve in the war against the enemies of the queen's majesty her heirs and successors, for the defence of the haven and castle called the Peel of Fodra, or otherwise upon that coast, without allowance of wages, coat, or conduct money: or elsewhere; as need

Many of the rude weapons and tools of the early inhabitants of Britain, formed of hard stone or flint, and resembling those of the South Sea Islands, have been discovered in this neighbourhood. A heavy stone hammer, seven inches in length, and four and a half in width, was found at Bootle in 1813.

Black-Comb, a solitary mountain of gloomy aspect, takes its name from the blackness of the heath with which its sides are clad. He who loves "to sit on rocks, to muse o'er sea and fell," will be amply repaid by climbing to the summit of Black-Comb.

"Close by the Sea, lone sentinel,
Black-Comb his forward station keeps;
He breaks the sea's tumultuous swell,—
And ponders o'er the level deeps.

He listens to the bugle horn,
Where Eskdale's lovely valley bends;
Eyes Walney's early fields of corn;
Sea-birds to Holker's woods he sends."

Although the elevation of this mountain is greatly inferior to that of many of its neighbour giants,—being only two-thirds of that of Sca-Fell, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw,—yet on the authority of that experienced surveyor, the late Colonel Mudge, it is said to command a more extensive view than any other point in Britain. "Ireland he saw from it more than once, but not when the sun was above the horizon." The summit of this mountain was used during the late ordnance survey, whence it is said that fourteen counties of

shall require, and shall be thereunto commanded and appointed out of the realm, having allowance of coat and conduct money and wages as inland men have.—*Nicolson and Burn.*

England and Scotland can be seen. On a clear day Talk-on-the-Hill, in Staffordshire, can be distinguished at a distance of nearly 100 miles; and it is distinctly visible from the high lands above Everton, near Liverpool, and from Bidstone, in Cheshire. Black-Comb is one of the first objects seen by the mariner on coming from Ireland. "The base of the mountain being on the sea-shore, the prospect from its summit abounds with great variety. The sublime ocean occupies one half of the circumference: rising from its surface, on the south, are seen Peel Castle and the Isle of Walney. The Isle of Man is a conspicuous object in the west. A fine indented coast is the bulwark of Cumberland against the sea; on which are seen Egremont, Bootle, Muncaster, Ravenglass, Broughton, and the peculiarly beautiful shores of Duddon. Far in the east is an assemblage of mountains that we supposed to be those of Coniston and Ambleside: perhaps Hardknot and Wrynose, Langdale Pikes, and Helvellyn."

A cavity on this mountain is supposed to have been the crater of a volcano at some distant period: out of the lower corner flows a rivulet into Whicham, which springs from the centre of the crater: the depth and diameter of the cavity is several hundred yards; the fragments on the margin are of vitrified matter, with some chrysalizations. There is a similar crater or cavity, on the *Old Man*, at the head of Coniston Water in Lancashire, and another on Helvellyn; but these differ so far, that they have each a lake at the mouth of their cavities.*

* Rev. W. Pearson, in Hutchinson.

THE TOWN OF BOOTLE.

Bootle is an ancient market-town, "supposed to be the smallest in England." It is about six miles S.S.E. of Ravenglass, and about nine N.N.E. of Millom church. The market was granted to John de Hudleston, in 1347, to be held on Wednesday, and a fair for four days at the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross* (September 14.) A butcher-market is now held on Saturday; but there has been no corn-market for many years. There are also fairs holden here, but the dates are often changed.

The market-cross is surrounded by steps, and has four shields at the base of the shaft; three of which, if not originally plain, are now defaced; but that on the south side is charged with the arms of the Hudlestons—formerly lords of Millom.

The dissenting chapel was built in 1780 by Mr. Joseph Whitridge, a native of the parish, and a member of Lady Huntington's connection, for the use of which it was erected and endowed with 1000*l.* vested in trustees, who have since placed it in the hands of the Independents.†

Captain Shaw, R.N., the founder of the new school in this parish, has a residence near the town. Cross-house, a little to the north of the church, is the residence of Christopher Hobson, Esq.

THE CHURCH.

The benefice is a rectory, and the church is dedicated to St. Michael. It was given to the

* Cart. 21 Edw. III. m. 17.

† Parson and White.

abbey of St. Mary, at York, by "Godard the Sewer," or Godard Dapifer, the second lord of Millom. In the year 1527 the abbot and convent presented a rector; in 1660 William Pennington, Esq. presented; and in 1664, a rector was instituted on the presentation of the king. In 1717 Robert Pennington, Esq. was certified as the patron. Lord Muncaster, his descendant, sold it to Wakefield, Esq. of Kendal, from whom the advowson was purchased by the Earl of Lonsdale, the present proprietor. The benefice is valued in the King's Books at 19*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 70*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* It pays a pension of 4*s.* to St. Bees.

The registers commence in 1655: but, in several places, they have been most negligently kept, and have suffered very much from damp. The present rector, however, bestows more care on them: under his *surveillance*, they will be preserved from future injury. There are no entries of marriages before justices of the peace during the Commonwealth.

The rectory of Bootle is thus entered in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. :—

Botyll Rector' eccl'ie.

Ricus. Broune incumbens. Rector' p'dea.											
	valet in										
Mansione eum gleba ette-	}	£	s.	d.							
nement' p. am.					—	xij	iiij				
Decim' granos. xj <i>l.</i> xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>	}	xix	xv	iiij							
feni xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i> decim'					}	£	s.	d.			
lan' et agnell' lxiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>									xx	vij	viiij
decim' pisciu. marinos.											
vjs. viij <i>d.</i> lini & canabi											
iijs. iiij <i>d.</i> columbar' ijs.											
minut' et privat' decim'											
eum oblac' ut in libro											
paschal' lxxiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>											
In toto											

	Repris' viz in				
Sinod' ijs. jd. procurac' }		} —	x	vj	£ s. d.
iijs. vd. annual' pens' }					— x vj
priori Sec. Bege iijs.					
	Et valet clare				£ s. d.
	Xma. ps. inde				xix xvij ij
					—xxxix viij ob'q'

List of Rectors.

- Richard Brown, occurs 1535.
 1660 Richard Hutton.
 1661 Richard Hutton, S.T.B., *ob.* 1704.*
 1701 Henry Holmes.
 1729 Daniel Steele, *ob.* 1761.
 1761 Miles Wennington.
 1771 Henry Crookbaine.
 1776 Thomas Smith.
 1789 Thomas Smith, *ob.* 1807.
 1807 James Satterthwaite, D. D.†
 1813 John Fleming, Senior, *ob.* 1835.
 1835 Alexander Scott, M.A.

Within the last three or four years the church has been enlarged at a very considerable expence. The parishioners came forward with their subscriptions in a style of liberality which reflects the highest credit upon them; and they were assisted in the good work by a donation of 84*l.*, from The Society for building and enlarging Churches; and “though last, not least” by the gift of 100*l.*, from William, Earl of Lonsdale, the patron of the living.

The church of St. Michael of Bootle is an an-

* A benefactor to the school.

† Afterwards rector of Lowther.

cient structure, but has undergone very extensive alterations. It was repaired in the latter end of the last century, and again, as already stated, in the year 1837, when north and south transepts were added to the simple original plan of a nave and chancel. The entrance, by a porch at the western end, is surmounted by a bell-turret, carrying two bells. The alterations effected lately have been so extensive as to render it impossible for one previously unacquainted with the church to form any opinion of its former appearance. The changes, however, in this instance have happily been made in good taste. The windows are narrow lancets with dripstones. The interior is neatly pewed; and the middle aisle is not encumbered by the pulpit and reading-desk. The chancel arch is circular. A gallery has been lately erected over the entrance at the western end.

The font, placed in a pew at the west end, is octagonal,* with a capacious circular basin. It is quite plain, excepting a string-course round the centre. The top part, which is larger than the pedestal, bears eight shields, two on each side,

* The octagon had a mystical meaning in the ancient Christian church, and has been designated as "the most appropriate form for the font, and the most beautiful as well as the most ecclesiastical." Some verses may be appropriately added here, which were written by St. Ambrose, upwards of fourteen centuries ago, and inscribed over the font of St. Tecla.

"Octachorum sanctorum templum surrexit in usus,
 Octagonus fons est, munere dignus eo.
 Hoc numero decuit sacri baptismatis aulam
 Surgere, quo populis vera salus rediit
 Luce resurgentis Christi, qui claustra resolvit
 Mortis, et e tumulis, suscitet exanimos."

with this inscription in text-hand:—**En nomine patri & filii & spirit' sanctia.** There are also the initials, R. B. and on another shield, a bugle horn* and the initials, j. h. The former letters might be the initials of the lord of the seigniorie of Millom, or the incumbent, or the abbot of St. Mary's, at York, to whom the church belonged.†

* Erroneously stated in *Hutchinson's Cumberland* to be an "emblematical anchor." The font is incorrectly described, and the inscription is given wrong, in that publication: see *Gentleman's Magazine*, Jan. 1795, where the work is severely censured for its general inaccuracy.

† "By an antient Ecclesiastical Constitution (A. D. 1236,) a font of stone was required to be placed in every church, and it was to be capacious enough for total immersion. At this early period Fonts appear to have been regarded with peculiar reverence, and are frequently preserved, whatever changes the church may have undergone: for this reason Norman fonts are very numerous: they are frequently richly ornamented and well worthy of preservation: their form is usually square, supported on five legs, or small pillars; or circular, at first supported also upon legs, but at a subsequent period assuming the form of a cup, supported on a single pillar or pedestal, and richly ornamented, many examples of which occur during the later Norman period: sometimes they are in the form of a tub, richly ornamented, or with four small pillars placed against it, giving it the appearance at first sight of being square: they are also sometimes octagonal. Early English Fonts are frequently octangular, but commonly circular, and sometimes square; it is not always easy to distinguish them from the later examples of the preceding style, excepting where the ornaments peculiar to this style are found. Fonts of this style are less common than any of the others, excepting perhaps the Decorated: these are usually octagonal, sometimes hexagonal; and though the cup-like form is frequently continued, the pedestal is also octagonal or hexagonal. In the Perpendicular style, the octagon form is almost invariably used; but in other respects the variety is almost endless. Fonts of this style are frequently very splendid, and the workmanship is usually better than in any of the others: they are frequently richly panelled. At this period we often find wooden covers of a pyramidal form, corresponding in ornaments and workmanship with the font itself: a few of these may, possibly, remain of an earlier period.

This font, which is of marble, has been (perhaps unnecessarily) painted. It is placed in a corner,

This cover is, in some rare instances, fixed to the font, with an opening at the side to enable the priest to make use of it. On the continent, fonts are frequently enclosed in a distinct building, either attached to the church, or enclosed within it, and called a Baptistry: the only example remaining in England is believed to be that at Luton, Bedfordshire. Fonts are usually of stone or marble, but sometimes of lead; and that of Canterbury cathedral, used for the baptism of infants of the royal family, was of silver. They are usually placed at the west end, near the south entrance of the church.

“From the time of the Reformation to the days of puritanic fury in the reign of Charles I., there was a strong propensity to remove or neglect the Font, and use a basin instead. This was checked by the church as much as possible on all occasions; and by the 81st Canon of 1603 it is directed that, ‘According to a former constitution too much neglected in many places, there shall be a Font of stone in every church and chapel, where baptism is to be ministered: the same to be set in the antient usual place. In which onely Font the minister shall baptize publicly.’ And among the enquiries directed to be made by the churchwardens, in 1597-1601, &c., one is, whether the Font has been removed from its accustomed place, and whether they use a basin or other vessel. That all these efforts were ultimately in many cases of no avail, may be learned from the numerous examples we continually meet with, but we rarely have the tale so well told as in the following extracts from the parish accounts of St. Martin’s church, Leicester.

1645. ‘For a bason to be used at baptism, 5s.

‘For a standard to bear the same, 15s.

‘For laying the same in marble colour, 5s.

1651, May 7. ‘Received of George Smith, for a stone belonging to the Font, 7s.’

1661, Feb. 4. ‘Agreed, that the Font of stone formerly belonging to the church shall be set up in the antient place, and that the other now standing near the desk be taken down.’

‘At a parish meeting the new Font, fashioned and placed agreeable with the puritanic times, was ordered to be taken down, and the old stone one to be erected where it formerly stood.’

1662, April 8. ‘Paid widow Smith for the Font-stone, being the price her husband paid for it, 7s.’

so that six of its sides are now concealed by the walls and pews.

A brass plate on the south wall of the chancel bears the effigies of a knight in armour, with the following inscription* :—

Here lieth Sir Hughe Askew, knyght, late of the seller to Kinge Edward the vij. which Sir Hughe was made knyght, at Musselborough felde, in ye yere of oure Lord, 1547, and died the second day of Marche, in the yere of our Lord God, 1562.

On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet with this inscription :—

In
Memory
of
JOHN BENSON
of Esk Meals,
interred in this church, July 19th, 1761,
aged 38 years.
And also of
BRIDGET his wife,
and daughter of Daniel Steele,
Heretofore rector of Bootle,
Interred May 30th, 1761,
Aged 21 years.

On the south wall of the chancel is a hatchment, with these arms—Argent, on a fess sable three stags' heads cabossed, or, impaling . . . , three

“Unfortunately ‘the fashion of the puritanic times’ still prevails in too many instances, to the disgrace of the authorities, whose duty it is to see that the canons of the church are obeyed. So lately as the year 1838 the only Font in a parish church, Cambridge, was a pint basin standing upon a four-legged stool. If such examples are suffered to remain in like places, how can we be surprised at the prevalence of so unseemly a custom.”—*Glossary of Architecture*.

* See an account of this Sir Hugh Askew, under Seton.

greyhounds current in pale, sable; and bearing this inscription :—

RICARDVS HVTTON, S.T.B.
 Ecclesiæ Botelensis Rector Doctissimus,
 Immortalitatem, quam Parochianis per Quadraginta
 Annos, tam Moribus, quam Doctrina, sedulo prædicavit,
 Ipse tandem consecutus est, Calend. Jul.
 A. D. MDCCIV.
 Cum Vixisset annos LXXI.

A board on the front of the west gallery bears this inscription :—

This church was enlarged in the year 1837, by which means 148 additional sittings were obtained; and in consequence of a grant from the incorporated society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels, 81 of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to 315 sittings formerly provided, 30 of which were free.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, Minister,
 JOHN SHAW, }
 JOHN BROCKLEBANK, } Churchwardens,

We the undersigned certify to the above :

ALEXANDER SCOTT, Minister,
 ISAAC SHAW, Esq. }
 WILLIAM GRICE, Sen. } Inhabitants.

Signed, H. JONES UNDERWOOD, Surveyor.

Bootle, dated this eighth day of January, 1838.

There are also inscriptions to the memory of the Rev. Daniel Steele, rector of the parish, *ob.* 1764, aged 75; and the Rev. John Wennington, B.A., *ob.* 1761, aged 34.

The rectory-house, a substantial stone building, closely adjoining the church, and surrounded by noble trees, was rebuilt about three years since.

SETON NUNNERY.

Lands in Seton, or, as it was then called, Lekeley, were granted to the abbey of St. Mary,

Holme-Cultram, by Gunild, daughter of Henry de Boyvill fourth lord of Millom, in the following form :—

Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, Gunilda filia Henrici filii Arturi, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me meræ charitatis intuitu, in libera potestate et viduitate mea, dedisse, concessisse et hæc præsentî carta mea confirmasse, Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Holmeoltram et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosynam, pro salute animæ meæ et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, totam terram meam quam Henricus pater meus dedit mihi in maritagium et carta sua confirmavit in Lekeley, cum omnibus pertinentiis et asiamentis ad eandem terram pertinentibus, sine ullo retenemento, in boscis, in plano, in agris, in culturis, in pratis, pascuis, et pastursi, in aquis et molendinis, et omnibus aliis locis et rebus, libere, quiete, pacifice, integre, et honorifice, ab omni seculari servitio, consuetudine, exactione (salvo forinseco servitio quantum pertinet ad tantam terram de feodo unius militis de tota terra quæ est inter Esk et Doden). Præterea, dedi et concessi et hæc præsentî charta mea confirmavi eisdem monachis et hominibus ipsorum, omnes libertates mihi concessas per cartam Henrici filii Arturi patris mei, scilicet ut habeant scalingas ubi utilius visum fuerit in Crocherch, et communem pasturam cum hominibus prædicti Henrici filii Arturi et hæredum et successorum suorum. Et ut animalia eorum et hominum suorum tam longe eant ad pascendum in forestam prædicti Henrici et hæredum et successorum suorum ubi voluerint, ut noctibus possint redire domum. Et si forte contigerit animalia sua una nocte in foresta manere absque consuetudine, sine placito et calumpnia domum redire permittentur. Hanc autem prædictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis, ego et hæredes et successores mei warrantizabimus præfatis monachis contra omnes homines in perpetuum. In ejus rei testimonium, &c.

John de Hodeliston (Hudleston) for the health of his soul, and of the souls of all his ancestors and successors, confirmed to God and the monks of Holme-Cultram serving God there, all the land of Lekeley, which they had by the gift of Gunild, the daughter of Henry Boyvill, fourth

lord of Millom, son of Arthur. The witnesses were—"Miche. de Hartecla tunc vice-comitte Cumbr. . Thom. de Culwenne . Robto. de haverington . Robto. de Feritate . Thom. de Neuton . & Robto. de Whyterigg militibus . Hugone de Moriceby . Rico. de Cleterue . Johe. de Morthing & aliis."*

Joan, widow of the above John de Hodeliston, for the health of her own soul, of her late husband's, and of all her ancestors and successors, made a confirmation to the monks of Holme-Cultram, of all the lands in Lekeley which they had by the above charter of Gunild, daughter of Henry Boyvill. Witnesses—"Dno. Patric. de Wirkinton . Dno. Johe. de Langeluieth . Dno. Wydone de Boyuilla . Nicholao de Morriseby . Johe. de Cambtona . Hugone fre. dni. patricii de Wirkinton . Johe. de Thuaythes . Willo. de Estonhing . Et aliis."†

We cannot ascertain the precise date of the foundation of this nunnery: it appears to have taken place in or before the time of Henry Boyvill, fourth lord of Millom, (see parish of Millom) who lived about the commencement of the thirteenth century, as Mr. John Denton says, "the said Henry Fitz Arthur gave other lands in Leakley, now called Seaton, unto the nuns of Leakley, or Seaton, which of late were granted unto Sir Hugh Askew, Knight.‡

* From an ancient charter (published in *Archæologia Æliana*.) the original of which was, in 1830, "in the possession of William John Charlton, of Hesleyside, Esq. and came into his family, in 1650, by the marriage of his great-great-grandfather with Mary, daughter of Francis Salkeld, of Whitehall, in the parish of All-Hallows, in Cumberland, Esq."

† Ibid.

‡ The Askew family derive their descent from Thurston de Bosco

“The deed of feofment, made by the said Henry Fitz Arthur to Goynhild his daughter, approves the same, for therein is excepted as follows—‘*Excepta terra in Leakley quam dedi sanctis monialibus servientibus Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ in Leekleya.*’ ”

The nunnery was founded for Benedictine nuns, and was dedicated to St. Leonard. The church of Irton appears to have been appropriated to the nunnery very soon after the foundation. The date of that appropriation, A.D. 1227, is given by Tanner on the authority of the register of Walter Grey, Archbishop of York.

Henry, Duke of Lancaster (afterwards Henry IV.), by his charter, in 1357, setting forth that the priory of Seaton was so poor that it could not sufficiently maintain the prioress and nuns, grants to them in aid the hospital of St. Leonard at Lancaster, with power to appoint the chantry priest to officiate in the said hospital, in the following form :—

Henricus dux Lancastriæ, comes Derbire, Lincolnie, & Leycestriæ, & Senescallus Angliæ, Omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis pro eo quod accepimus ex testimonio fidedigno, quod Prioratus de Seton in comitatu Cumbriæ ita exilis existit, quod ad sustentationem Priorissæ & monialium ejusdem Prioratus sufficere non possit : Nos in honore Dei & sancti Leonardi, & pre-textu licentiæ excellentissimi principis domini nostri Regis Angliæ & Franciæ illustris, nobis, & præfatis Priorissæ & monialibus per literas Patentes ipsius Regis factæ, de Hospitali sancti Leonardi de Lancastria, quod jam vacat, & collationi nostræ de jure spectat, auxilium sustentationis

who lived, in the reign of John, at Aikskeugh, near Millom, and afterwards at Graymains, near Muncaster. Anne Askew, whose name stands so eminent in the pages of martyrology, was one of his descendants.—*Beauties of England* &c. xv. 234.

earundem Priorissæ & monialium apponere volentes, dedimus, & concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, præfatis Priorissæ & monialibus dictum Hospitale, cum omnibus terris & possessionibus ad idem Hospitale spectantibus. Habendum eisdem Priorissæ et Monialibus, et successoribus suis, in puram & perpetuam elemosinam, tanquam dicto Prioratui annexum imperpetuum. Concessimus etiam eisdem Priorissæ & monialibus quod illa cantaria, quæ solebat esse in dicto Hospitali de uno capellano, divina singulis diebus celebrando, valeat in dicto Prioratu, per eandem Priorissam & moniales inveneri sine impedimento nostri, vel hæredum nostrorum. Ita semper quod Burgenses nostri de Lancaster, ad hoc concordare voluerint, & quod faciant elemosinas, & alia onera eidem Hospitali, de jure et ab antiquo incumbencia. In ejus rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste apud Prestone, primo die duatus nostri sexto.*

De eodem Hospitali.

Juratores dicunt super Sacramentum suum quod Johannes rex Angliæ fundabat Hospitale sancti Leonardi apud Launcestriam, pro uno Majistro, & uno capellano & novem pauperibus, quorum tres erint leprosi, & alii sani. Quilibet eorum capiet per diem unum panem qui ponderabit octavam partem unius petræ, & habebunt potagium tres dies in septimana; videlicet, die Dominica, die Lunæ & die Veneris. valet 6.lib. 6.s. 8.d.†

Thomas York, abbot of Holme-Cultram, by indenture, dated 18th October, 1459, leased to Elizabeth Creft, prioress of Seton, all the lands between the rivers Esk and Duddon, for twelve years, at the yearly rent of 20s.

The following are the particulars of the entry of the nunnery in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII.

Prioratus Monialiu' De Seton.

Joh'a Seton priorissa ib'm.

Com' Cumbr'. Tempalia.

* Dugdale's Monast. Ang.—“Ex autog. in officio armorum.”

† Ibid.—Inq. ad quod damnum.

Valet in	£	s.	d.
Situ prioratus pdict'. cum terr' dnicalibs. } eidm. annexat' per annu.	—	xxx	—
Redd' & firmis divs'. tent'. in Whitebyke } vs. tent'. in Furdes ijs. iiij <i>d.</i> un' tent'. } in Bolle vjs. In toto.	—	xiiij	iiij

Com' Lancastr'. Tempalia.

Valet in	£	s.	d.
Redd' & firmis divs'. terr' & tent'. in villa } Lancastr' p. annu.	vj	—	iiij
	£	s.	d.
	viiij	iiij	viiij

Com' Cumbr'. Sp'ualia.

Valet in	£	s.	d.
Gleba ecclie. de Hirton cu. } terr' adjacen' p. am.	—	xj	viiij
Decim' granos xxijs. viij <i>d.</i> } agn' xs. lan' xvjs. gall' auc' } porc' & vitul' ijs. iiij <i>d.</i> ob- } lac' tribz diebz prencipa- } libz xs. minut' & privat' } decim' ut in libro paschali } xls. In tot'	—	ej	—
	£	s.	d.
	—	exij	viiij

Sma. omi'. tempaliu. & sp'ualiu. } priorat' pde'.	£	s.	d.
	—	xiiij	xvij
			iiij

Repris'.

Pens' & Sinod' viz in	£	s.	d.
Pens' anti'. solut' priori Sei. Bigge xij <i>d.</i> } sinod' & peurac'. ecclie. de Hirton iiij <i>s.</i> } ij <i>d.</i> ob'	—	v	iiij
			ob'

Elemos' viz in

Elemos' dat anti'. paupibz. in die parasphise } tam in peio. duos. quarterios. siliginis } qam. in denar' ex fund' y antiqua consuet'	£	s.	d.
	—	xxv	—
			ob'

Et valet clare	£	s.	d.
Xma. ps. inde	xij	xij	—
	—	xxv	ij
			ob'

At the dissolution, the possessions of this nunnery were of the annual value of 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* according to Dugdale, or, by Speed's valuation, 13*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Tanner says "Henry Kirby was accounted patron about the time of the dissolution." In the year 1542 (33rd Henry VIII.), the nunnery was granted to Sir Hugh Askew, knight, to hold of the king *in capite* by the service of the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and the rent of 9*s.* 2*d.* to be paid yearly into the court of augmentations. Sir Hugh settled the same upon his wife (a daughter of Sir John Hudleston), and she, after his death, marrying into the family of the Penningtons of Muncaster, gave the same to her younger son, William Pennington. It is now the property of Edward Wakefield, Esq. of Kendal, by purchase of John, Lord Muncaster, a descendant of the Penningtons.

In the 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, Thomas Reve and Nicholas Pynde, of London, gentlemen, purchased of the crown the above-named rent of 9*s.* 2*d.* together with divers free rents in Seton late belonging to the nunnery.

Of Seton and the above Sir Hugh Askew, we have the following account in Sandford's MS. Account of Cumberland :—"Ffour miles southward stands Seaton, an estate of £500 per annum, sometimes a religious house, got by one Sir Hugo Askew, yeoman of the seller to Queen Catharine in Henry Eight's time, and born in this contry. And when that Queen was divorced from her husband, this yeoman was destitute. And he applied for help to [the] Lo. Chamberlain for some place or other in the king's service.

The Lord Steward knew him well, because he had helpt to a cup [of] wine ther before, but told him he had no place for him but a Charcoal carrier. ‘Well’ quoth this monsir Askew, ‘help me in with one foot, and let me gett in the other as I can.’ And upon a great holiday, the king looking out at some sports, Askew got a courtier, a friend of his, to stand before the king; and Askew gott on his velvet cassock and his gold chine, and baskett of chercole on his back, and marched in the king’s sight with it. ‘O,’ saith the king, ‘now I like yonder fellow well, that disdains not to doe his dirty office in his dainty clothes: what is he?’ Says his friende that stood by on purpose, ‘It is M^r Askew, that was yeoman of the seller to the late Queen’s ma^{tie}, and now glad of this poor place to keep him in y^r ma^{tie}’s service, which he will not forsake for all the world.’ The king says, ‘I had the best wine when he was ith celler. He is a gallant wine-taster: let him have his place againe;’ and afterwards knighted him: and he sold his place, and married the daughter of Sir John Hudleston; (and purchased* this religious place of Seaton, uye wher he was borne, of an ancient freehold family,) and settled this Seaton upon her, and she afterwards married monsir Penington, Lo: of Montcaster, and had Mr. Joseph and a yonger son with Penington, and gave him this Seaton.”

There are few remains of the conventual build-ings now left: some part of the priory-chapel is still standing, particularly a fine window with

* Qu. Had a grant of?

lancets, in the style of the thirteenth century.

Seton-hall, formerly a part of the conventual buildings, and subsequently the residence of Sir Hugh Askew, is now occupied as a farm-house.

CHARITIES.

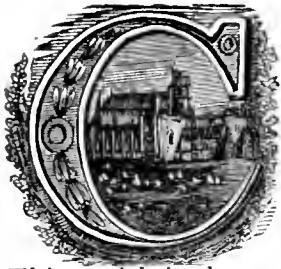
The Old School.—This school is endowed with about 21*l.* per annum arising from several bequests :—200*l.* was given by Mr. Singleton ; 50*l.* by the Rev. Richard Hutton, B.D. rector of Bootle, who died in 1704 ; and several other benefactors. The sum of 416*l.* 11*s.* is vested in the harbour of Whitehaven. For the endowment the master educates gratuitously six children of this parish, and also the children from three estates in the parish of Corney—Middleton-place, Whitestone, and Kiumont ; and from the estate of Annaside, in the parish of Whitbeck.

The New School.—A very handsome and commodious school-house was erected, in 1830, by Captain Shaw, R.N. who resides in this parish. Both boys and girls receive their education here. The salaries of the master and mistress are raised by subscription.

Poor Stock.—There is an antient poor-stock of 20*l.* belonging to the parish ; the interest of which was distributed annually to the poor, on St. Thomas's day. This has not been paid since the new poor-law came into operation.

Ann Hodgson's Bequest.—Ann Hodgson, a native of Bootle, left 50*l.* the interest to be given annually to the poor who do not receive parochial relief.

The Parish of Millom



CONTAINS the townships of Birker and Awsthwaite, Millom Above, Millom Below, and Chapel Suckan, and the parochial chapelries of Ulpha and Thwaites. It has been otherwise spelt—*Millum, Millam, and Millan.*

This parish is the extreme southern part of the county; and is bounded on the east, by the Duddon, which divides it from Furness in Lancashire; on the north, by the Esk, which divides it from the parish of Muncaster, and the chapelry of Eskdale; on the west, by the parishes of Waberthwaite, Corney, Bootle, Whitbeck, and Whicham; and on the south, by the mouth of the Duddon. The length of this parish, from north to south, is about eighteen miles, and its average breadth from two to four.

This parish appears isolated by the mountains and the Duddon. The southern part is in general fertile: but a large portion in the north consists of wastes and pasture-grounds. The chapelry of Ulpha contains extensive woodlands and mountain tracts, with some good grazing ground: and Thwaites chapelry affords excellent pasture. Part of the parish is much exposed to the winds from

the Irish Sea, and vegetation is frequently retarded by the beating rains or the driving sands.

Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, speaks of iron forges in this parish, to supply which, oak to the value of 4,000*l.* had been cut down in the park. The forges were probably near the brook which yet retains the name of Furnace-beck. Iron ore has been sometimes got at Hodbarrow and in Millom park. There is abundance of limestone in the parish, which is quarried in several places. Copper ore has been obtained at different times, but not in sufficient quantities to repay the working: Joshua King, Esq. of Queen's College, Cambridge, a few years since made an unsuccessful attempt. A vein has been recently discovered in the manor of Ulpha, which promises to be very productive, (see Ulpha.) No coal is found in the parish. There are slate beds in Millom park and in the chapelry of Thwaites, but they do not break sufficiently large to be valuable. Blue slate is plentiful in the chapelry of Ulpha.

The Duddon produces salmon and fine sand-eels, and the bay in which it joins the ocean has long been well-known for its mussels and cockles. Mr. Sandford, who wrote about 1675, speaks of the Duddon as "a brave river, where the famous cockles of all England is gathered in the sands, scraped out with hooks like sickles, and brave salmons and flookes, the bravest in England, hung up and dried like bacon, and as good feeding as Ireland salt wi. . ."*

There was formerly a market here on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of

* MS. Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle.

the Holy Trinity, which was granted to John Hudleston in 1250.* Nicolson and Burn, who wrote in 1777, say the market "hath been long discontinued."

Black-Comb, the mountain between Millom and Bootle, is described in another part of this volume, in our account of the latter parish, (page 127). On Birker moor, in the northern part of Millom, is a small lake called Devoke Water, well-known for its fine red trout; it is frequented by a bird of the *Larus* kind, called Devoke Water Mew. In its bosom is a single rock which, owing to its neighbourhood to the sea, is—"The haunt of cormorants and sea-mew's clang." This lake is six miles east of Ravenglass, nearly half a mile in length, and has an outlet which runs into the Esk. Near it are the water-falls of Stanley Gill and Birker Force. The latter is one of the finest cascades in the county. "The height of the fall is comparatively inconsiderable; but the characteristic features of the scene it presents, differ so remarkably from those of any other in this neighbourhood, that the tourist will be highly gratified with the spectacle. The rocks in which it is situated, assume a pointed and glacier-like appearance; and the fir and larch trees which cluster round their bases, unite with them in producing a truly alpine effect. Indeed, such another scene is not to be met with in the lake district, wherein the most admired features of the continental picturesque are blended with the rich and varied forms that compose an English landscape."

* Cart. Rot. 35 Hen. III.

In the township of Millom Above, are several springs below Marsh-side, impregnated with salt, and of a purging nature; there is also a similar one at Hodbarrow; and all are called by the neighbours, *Holy Wells*.

Burrow Crails, or Barwick Rails, on Duddon Sands, in the township of Millom Below, eight miles S.S.E. of Bootle, is a natural harbour or creek where slate, corn, &c. are shipped, and coals imported, in vessels of about 100 tons burthen.

Near Burrow Crails is Holborn Hill, said to have been so called from the following circumstance:—"The tradition is, that a lady of Millom returning from her first visit to court, was so struck with its resemblance to the well known locality of that name, that she gave it to it, and it has borne the name ever since. The curious traveller, who has faith in tradition, may form from this spot some idea what the present centre of the British metropolis was two centuries ago."*

"It is supposed there was anciently a church at Kirksanton, in the township of Chapel Sucken, which it is presumed, was formerly an independent rectory, though the vicar of Millom now receives from it tithes of corn, and a modus in lieu of hay."† Kirksanton, with its appurtenances, was granted by the Boyvill family to the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness.

At Lowscals, in this parish, several relics of antiquity have been found at various times: in 1824, an ancient British battle-axe was dug up here, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

* Liverpool Journal.

† Parson and White.

THE SEIGNIORY OF MILLOM.

This great lordship is the largest within the barony of Egremont; it contains the parishes of Millom, Bootle, Whicham, Whitbeck, Corney, and Waberthwaite. It is of a triangular form, about 18 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is about 8 miles. It is bounded on the east, by the Duddon; on the south, by the isle of Walney, and the Pile of Fouldra; on the west, by the Irish Sea; and on the north, by the Esk, and the mountains Hardknot and Wrynose. It contains several manors which are holden immediately of Millom, as Millom is of Egremont, with some difference of service.

This seigniorly anciently enjoyed great privileges: it was a special jurisdiction into which the sheriff of the county could not enter; its lords had the power of life or death, and enjoyed *jura regalia* in the six parishes forming their seigniorly. Mr. Denton, writing in 1688, says that the gallows stood on a hill near the castle, on which criminals had been executed within the memory of persons then living. To commemorate the power anciently possessed by the lords of this seigniorly, a stone has been recently erected, with this inscription—
"Here the Lords of Millom exercised Jura Regalia."

Mr. John Denton gives the following account of this seigniorly: "This great manor, in the time of King Henry I. was given by William Meschines, Lord of Egremont, to ***** de Boyvill, father to Godard de Boyvill, (named in ancient evidences Godardus Dapifer) who, being lord of Millom, did give unto the abbot and monks of Furness a carucate of land there, with the appurtenances, called

yet to this day *Monk Force*, which Arthur, the son of Godard, confirmed unto the abbey, and after him, in like sort, his son and heir, Henry, the son of Arthur, reserving only the harts and hinds, wild boars and their kinds, and all airies of hawks.

“But whatsoever the Lord of Egremont, William Meschines, reserved upon the first grant of the Boyvills, whether demesne or forest liberties, Dame Cicely Romely, (one of the coheirs of William Fitz Duncan) Countess of Albemarle, to whose posterity this Millum was allotted by partition, gave and fully confirmed the same to the said Arthur Fitz Godard, and to Henry his son, and their heirs, by her charter yet extant, under seal, bounding the same thus—“*Dedi et concessi Henrico filio Arthuri et Hæredibus suis jus Hæreditarium, viz. totam terram et totum feodum inter Esk et Doddon cum p'tinentiis,*” &c. And Dame Hawise, her sole daughter and heir, then the wife of William de Mandevill, advised her husband to confirm it.

“And for a recognition of the grant made to the Boyvills, Arthur, and Henry his son, by Dame Cicely, the Countess, they paid to King Henry II. for a post fine, one hundred pounds, and five couples of hounds, the records terming them, *decem fugatores*.

“And an old tradition* makes these Boyvills to have been very near of kin to the Lords of Egremont, and gives us an account of the occasion upon which Millum was transferred to the said Boyvills, which is said to be thus: the

* This tradition is also given in Sandford's MS.

Baron of Egremont being taken prisoner beyond the seas by the infidels, could not be redeemed without a great ransom, and being far from England, entered his brother or kinsman for his surety, promising, with all possible speed, to send him money to set him free; but upon his return home to Egremont, he changed his mind, and most unnaturally and unthankfully suffered his brother to lie in prison, in great distress and extremity, until his hair was grown to an unusual length, like to a woman's hair. The Pagans being out of hopes of the ransom, in great rage most cruelly hanged up their pledge, binding the long hair of his head to a beam in the prison, and tied his hands so behind him, that he could not reach to the top where the knot was fastened to loose himself. During his imprisonment, the Paynim's daughter became enamoured of him, and sought all good means for his deliverance, but could not enlarge him: she understanding of this last cruelty, by means made to his keeper, entered the prison, and taking her knife to cut the hair, being hastened, she cut the skin of his head, so as, with the weight of his body, he rent away the rest, and fell down to the earth half dead; but she presently took him up, causing surgeons to attend him secretly, till he recovered his former health, beauty, and strength, and so entreated her father for him, that he set him at liberty.

“ Then, desirous to revenge his brother's ingratitude, he got leave to depart to his country, and took home with him the latterell of his hair, rent off as aforesaid, and a bugle-horn, which he commonly used to carry about him, when he was in England, where he shortly arrived, and coming

towards Egremont Castle about noontide of the day, where his brother was at dinner, he blew his bugle-horn, which (says the tradition) his brother the baron presently acknowledged, and thereby conjectured his brother's return; and then sending his friends and servants to learn his brother's mind to him, and how he had escaped, they brought back report of all the miserable torment which he had endured for his unfaithful brother the baron, which so astonished the baron (half dead before with the shameful remembrance of his own disloyalty and breach of promise) that he abandoned all company, and would not look on his brother, till his just wrath was pacified by diligent entreaty of the friends. And to be sure of his brother's future kindness, he gave the lordship of Millum to him and his heirs for ever. Whereupon the first Lords of Millum gave for their arms *the horn and the hatterell*.

“But whatever the occasion of the grant was, the Boyvills were from the place called De Millum, and have anciently held the same with great liberties, and had *Jura Regalia* there. John Hudleston did prescribe thereto in the 20th year of King Edward I. and was allowed before Hugh de Cressingham in the pleas of *quo warranto*, holden for the king.”

The Boyvills or Boisvilles took their surname from the place, and were styled de Millom; they held the same in their issue male, from the reign of Henry I. to the reign of Henry III.—a space of one hundred years, when their name and family ended in a daughter.

BOYVILL, OR DE MILLOM, LORDS OF MILLOM.

Arms:—Argent, a bend between two mullets sable.

Godard de Boyvill to whom William de Meschines granted the lordship of Millom.* He gave the manor of Kirksanton to his second son William, in whose posterity it remained until the reign of Edward II.

Godard de Boyvill, second lord of Millom,† gave Monkforce to the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness, as aforesaid, with the churches of Bootle and Whicham; and “all the parishes between Esk and Millum, to the abbey of St. Mary’s, York;” to which abbey Matilda, his wife, gave also Andersset or Agnes Seat. He is called in ancient evidences, Godardus Dapifer.

Arthur Boyvill or de Millom, son of Godard, confirmed his father’s grants to the abbeys of Furness and York. To the former abbey he granted the services of Kirksanton in Millom, which Robert de Boyvill, his cousin-german, then held of him; and soon after he mortgaged the same to the abbot of Furness, until his return from the Holy Land.

Henry de Millom, son of the above, confirmed the grants of his ancestors, and enfeoffed Ranulph Corbett and his heirs of the manor of Brattaby, in Millom, with the appurtenances. He also gave Raisthwaite, in Dummersdale, to one Orme, the son of Dolphin; and Leakley to Henry Fitz William in frank marriage with his daughter, Goynhild Boyvill, with shields for her cattle, and common of pasture in ‘Croch-beege and the forest,’ which Goynhild afterwards (being a widow) gave to the Abbey of Holm Cultram, and William de Millum (the son of Henry de Millum, the son of Arthur de Millum) brother of the said Goynhild, did after confirm the same. And afterwards John Huddleston, and Joan his wife, sole daughter of Adam de Millum, son and heir of the said Henry, confirmed Leakley, and the liberties aforesaid (so granted by Goynhild) unto the Abbot and Convent of Holm Cultram and his successors.

“The said Henry Fitz Arthur gave other lands in Leakley, now called Seaton, unto the nuns of Leakley, or Seaton, which of late were granted unto Sir Hugh Askew, Knight.

“The deed of feofment, made by the said Henry Fitz Arthur to Goynhild his daughter, approves the same, for

* See pages 2, 3.

† In the 26th Henry II. the name of Walter de Millum occurs as the abbot of St. Mary’s, in Furness.

therein is excepted as follows—*‘Excepta terra in Leakley quam dedi sanctis monialibus servientibus Deo et Sancte Marice in Leckleya.’*”

William de Millom, son of the above.

Adam de Millom, brother and heir of William.

Joan de Millom, daughter and heiress of the above, married Sir John Hudleston, Knight, and thus transferred the seigniority into that family, with whom it continued for a period of about 500 years.

Mr. John Denton says, “all the residue of the fees of Millom were thus granted by the Boyvills, Lords of Millom, to their kinsmen or friends, or with their daughters or sisters in marriage; and accordingly by the Hudlestons and their heirs, some as manors, and some as lesser freeholds, as namely, Ulfhay, Thwaites, Dale-garth, and Wayberghthwaite, and some in mortmain, as Leakley and Kirksanton, all which places gave surname to the posterity of the feoffees, as Thwaite, of Thwaites, Wayberghthwaite, of Wayberghthwaite and the rest whereof, some do yet remain, and some names are worn out; but ancient records report and remember them.”

In Mr. Sandford's MS. we have the following account:—“Eastward from Seaton you goe into Millome lordship, 20 miles to the head of the foresaid Dudden great river: all the lands and freeholds of the Lord of Millome castle, great-great-grandchild of the said Sir John Hudleston, of grand estate; but he gave much away with daughters; and married Dalavaise of Sowtham besides Teuxberry, £500 per annum, in Gloucestershire. And yet it is a lord-like living, £3000 per annum, and £500 per annum, at Hasley, some 10 miles beyond Oxford. And Ffardinando

now lord thereof, and all the estate of Millome castle at it, and some of S^r William Huddleston, and a daughter of Montcastre, and colonel of a regiment of horse and foote; and seven brothers, captains under him, in the royal armies. And his grandfather, a great swash buckler in Queen Elizabeth's time, and great gamester; lived at a rate beyond his income. A great countess, his friend, asking him how he lived so gallantly: quoth he, 'of my meat, and my drink!' quoth she, 'I even looked for such an answer.' "

The lordship of Millom still retains its own coroner: that office is now (1811) held by Christopher Hobson, Esq., of Cross House, Bootle.

HUDLESTON, LORDS OF MILLOM.*

Arms:—Gules, a fret argent.

Crest:—Two arms, dexter and sinister, embowed, vested, argent, holding in their hands a scalp proper, the inside gules.

Motto:—*Soli Deo honor et gloria.*

The pedigree of this very ancient family† is traced back to five generations before the Conquest. The first, however, of the name who was lord of Millom, was

Sir John Hudleston, knight, who was the son of Adam,

* This pedigree differs in several particulars from that given by Nicolson and Burn. The corrections and additions in the former part were very kindly supplied to me by the Rev. John Lingard, D.D.; the others are from Burke's Commoners, &c.

† The Hudlestons of Hutton-John were descended from a younger branch of the family at Millom; as were the Hudlestons of Sawston, co. Cambridge, who settled there (temp. Henry VIII.) in consequence of a marriage with one of the coheirresses of the Marquis Montague. A pedigree of the Hutton-John branch may be found in vol. i. Leath Ward.

son of John, son of Richard, son of Reginald, son of Nigel, son of Richard, son of another Richard, son of John, son of Adam, son of Adam de Hodleston, in co. York. The five last named (according to the York MS.) were before the Conquest.

Sir John de Hodleston, knight, in the year 1270, was witness to a deed in the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness.

By his marriage with the Lady Joan, Sir John became lord of Anneys in Millom. In the 20th of Edward I. (1292) he proved before Hugh Cressingham, justice itinerant, that he possessed *jura regalia* within the lordship of Millom. In the 25th (1297) he was appointed by the king warden or governor of Galloway in Scotland. In the 27th (1299) he was summoned as a baron of the realm to do military service. In the next year (1300) he was present at the siege of Carlaverock. He is thus mentioned in the roll:

Johan de Odelston ensement Ke bien et adessement Va d'armes tontes les saisons Au Counte estoit. Si est raisons Ke nomes soit entre sa gent, Rouge portoit frette d'argent.	John of Hodelston also Who well and promptly Goes in arms at all times, [is right Was with the Earl.* Therefore it That he be named with his follow- He bore gules fretty of silver. [ers.
--	---

In the 29th (1301), though we have no proof that he was summoned, he attended the parliament at Lincoln, and subscribed as a baron the celebrated letter to the pope, by the title of lord of Anneys. He was still alive in the 4th of Edward IV. (1311).

Sir John had three sons. John who died early, and *Richard* and Adam.

Richard Hudleston, son and heir, succeeded his father. Both he and his brother Adam are noticed in the later writs of Edward I. They were both of the faction of the Earl of Lancaster, and obtained, in the 7th of Edward II. (1313) a pardon for their participation with him in the death of the king's favourite Gavasten. Adam was taken prisoner with the Earl in the battle of Boroughbridge, in 1322, when he bore for arms—gules fretted with silver, with a label of azure. Richard was not at that battle, and in the 19th of the king (1326) when Edward II. summoned the knights of

* The Earl of Lincoln, afterwards of Lancaster.

every county to the parliament at Westminster, was returned the first among the knights of Cumberland.—He married Alice, daughter of Richard Troughton, in the 13th Ed. II. and had issue,

John Hudleston, son of the above-named Richard, succeeded his father in 1337, and married a daughter of Henry Fenwick, lord of Fenwick, co. Northumberland.

Richard Hudleston, son of John.

Sir Richard Hudleston, Knight, served as a banneret at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. He married Anne, sister of Sir William Harrington, K.G. and served in the wars in France, in the retinue of that knight.

Sir John Hudleston, Knight, son of Sir Richard, was appointed to treat with the Scottish commissioners on border matters, in the 4th of Edward IV. (1464.); was knight of the shire in the 7th (1467); appointed one of the conservators of the peace on the borders in the 20th (1480); and again in the 2nd of Richard (1484); and died on the 6th of Nov. in the 9th of Henry VII. (1494.)

He married Joan, one of the coheirs of Sir Miles Stapleton of Ingham in Yorkshire. He was made bailiff and keeper of the king's woods and chaces in Barnoldwick in the county of York, sheriff of the county of Cumberland by the duke of Gloucester for his life, steward of Penrith, and warden of the west marches. He had three sons,

1. Sir Richard, K.B. *ob. v. p.* 1st Richard III. He married Margaret, natural daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, and had one son and two daughters, viz.

Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lady Mabel Daere, and died without issue, when the estates being entailed passed to the heir male, the descendant of his uncle John.

Johan, married to Hugh Fleming, of Rydal, Esq.

Margaret, married to Lancelot Salkeld, of Whitehall, Esq.

2. *Sir John.*

3. Sir William.

Sir John Hudleston, second son of Sir John and Joan his wife, married Joan, daughter of Lord Fitz-Hugh, and dying in the 5th Henry VIII., was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Hudleston, K.B., espoused, firstly, the lady Jane Clifford, youngest daughter of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly, Joan, sister of Sir John Seymour, knight, and aunt of Jane Seymour, queen-consort of Henry VIII., and by her he had issue,

Anthony, his heir.

Andrew, who married Mary, sister and co-heiress of Thomas Hutton, of Hutton-John, Esq. from whom descended the branch at that mansion.*

A daughter, who married Sir Hugh Askew, knight, yeoman of the cellar to Henry VIII.,† and Ann, married to Ralph Latus, of the Beck, Esq.

Sir John died 38th Henry VIII.

Anthony Hudleston, Esq., son and heir, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Barrington, knight, and was succeeded by his son,

William Hudleston, Esq., knight of the shire in the 43rd of Elizabeth, married Mary, daughter of Bridges, of co. Gloucester.

Ferdinando Hudleston, Esq.,‡ son and heir, was also

* See pedigree of the Hudlestons of Hutton-John, in vol. i. p. 372, &c., Leath Ward.

† See an account of Sir Hugh Askew, under the parish of Bootle.

‡ In West's Antiquities of Furness we have the following account of a skirmish which took place near Lindale-cot, Ulverston, in which one of this family was engaged:—"On Sunday the first of October, 1613, a slight skirmish took place between a number of troops for the king under the command of Colonel Hudleston, of Millum Castle, and others for the Parliament, commanded by Colonel Rigby. Colonel Hudleston's company giving way at the commencement of the battle, Rigby's pursued them, killed three or four men, (perhaps unintentionally) and took Colonel Hudleston, and 300 of his men prisoners."

The same work contains some extracts from a MS. written by Thomas Park, of Millwood, high constable of Furness during the Great Rebellion. Mr. Park says: "September 28, 1613. Colonel Rigby continuing his siege at Thurland castle (which continued six weeks before agreement was made) was let know that Mr. Kirkby,* Mr. Rigby, and colonel

* Richard Kirkby, of Kirkby Ireleth.

knight of the shire, in the 21st James I. (see p. 155.) He married Jane, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, knight, and had issue nine sons, *William*, John, Ferdinando, Richard, Ralph, Ingleby, Edward, Robert, and Joseph; all of whom were officers in the service of Charles I. John was colonel of dragoons. Ferdinando, a major of foot. Richard, lieutenant-colonel of foot, was slain in the minster yard at York. Ralph, a captain of foot. Ingleby, a captain of foot. Edward, a major of foot. Robert, a captain of foot. And Joseph, a captain of horse.

Hudleston,* were in commotion in Furness, and that they had gotten together 1500 horse and foot, many of them out of Cumberland, young Mr. Pennington† being there with a company, and the rest of Furness: they were about 200 firemen, and the rest clubmen; ‡ and they kept their rendezvous at Dalton.

“ Whereupon Colonel Rigby, at the earnest desire of divers of Furness who fled thither, marched with seven or eight companies of foot, and three troops of horse, all firemen, except about 20, who had pikes; they were all complete, and very stout fellows. I being prisoner at Hornby castle at that time, and three weeks before, was appointed to go with the colonel; and the last of September they came to Ulverston, and rested there that night; and early the 1st of October, 1643, being Sunday, they set forward and had prayers on Swartmoor; which being ended, they marched forward till they came to Lyndal; and there the foot halted; but the horse went on to Lyndal cote, and drew up in a valley facing, and shouting at Mr. Hudleston’s horse, who were drawn up on the top of Lindal Close, who did shout also in return; which lasted about an hour, while the foot were receiving powder, shot, and match; which being ended, the foot marched up to the horse: then the king’s horse fled; whereupon they raised a great shout, and did pursue them very hotly, and took Colonel Hudleston prisoner, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Latus, Mr. Earton with 300 common soldiers, or thereabouts: they took most part of their arms, six colours, two drums, and all the money and apparel the common soldiers had on, with a coup laden with magazine, drawn by six oxen. The common soldiers plundered Dalton and the parish, and returned that night to Cartmel. There were three or four of the king’s men killed, and some hurt, but none of.”

* Sir William Hudleston, of Millom castle.

† William Pennington, Esq.

‡ See Clarendon’s Hist. of Reb. v. 4, p. 665.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Hudleston, a zealous and devoted royalist, who raised a regiment of horse for the service of his sovereign, as also a regiment of foot; the latter he maintained at his own expence during the whole of the war. For this good service and his great personal bravery at the battle of Edgehill, where he retook the royal standard, he was made a Knight-banneret by Charles I. on the field. He married Bridget, daughter of Joseph Pennington, of Muncaster, Esq. He had issue (besides his successor,) a daughter Isabel, who married Richard Kirkby of Kirkby, in Furness, Esq., and was succeeded by his son,

Ferdinand Hudleston, Esq. who married Dorothy, daughter of Peter Huuley, of London, merchant, and left a sole daughter and heiress, Mary, who married Charles West, Lord Delawar, and died without issue. At his decease the representation of the family reverted to

Richard Hudleston, Esq. son of Colonel John Hudleston (second son of Ferdinando Hudleston and Jane Grey his wife). This gentleman married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Hudleston, of Bainton, co. York, and was succeeded by his son,

Ferdinando Hudleston, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lyon Falconer, Esq. of Rutlandshire, by whom he had issue,

William Hudleston, Esq. This gentleman married Gertrude, daughter of Sir William Meredith, Bart., by whom he had issue two daughters Elizabeth and Isabella. Elizabeth, the elder, married Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., who in 1774, sold the estate for little more than 20,000*l.* to Sir James Lowther, Bart., by whom it was devised to his successor, the Earl of Lonsdale.

THE CASTLE.

Millom Castle, of which there are considerable remains, is pleasantly situated in the township of Millom Below, near the mouth of the Duddon, on a slight eminence fronting the south, and

sheltered from the north winds by Black Comb and a range of hills.

This castle was fortified and embattled, in 1335, by Sir John Hudleston, in pursuance of the king's licence. It was anciently surrounded by a park, adorned with noble oaks, and well-stocked with deer; and was for many centuries the seat of the lords of the great seigniorship of Millom.

The lords of Millom appear to have been happily placed at a sufficient distance from the troubled scenes of the border warfare, and to have enjoyed the blessings of peace,—*otium cum dignitate*,—when their countrymen in the northern and centre parts of the county were involved in skirmishes and forays. It would appear, however, from an incidental notice in Darnell's "Life and Correspondence of Isaac Basire, D.D.," that this quiet was disturbed during the Great Rebellion, although no particulars respecting the occurrence have been recorded. In that work it is stated (p. 34), that the Rev. Nathanael Ward, "vicar of Staindrop, remained on his living till 1644. He then entered into King Charles's army, and *was slain at Millom Castle, in Cumberland. . . .* His nuncupative will, made as it should seem, after he had received his mortal wound, is in the Registrar's Office at Durham. It consists of a very few lines, and is attested by five cavaliers, Robert Grey, John Hudleston, John Tempest, Thomas Hulton, Jo. Heath."

The opinion that this castle was attacked during the Great Rebellion, is corroborated by the fact that the old vicarage-house, which was near the castle, was pulled down at that period, "lest the rebels should take refuge therein."

Mr. Thomas Denton, writing in 1688, says the castle was then much out of repair; that the gallows where the lords of Millom exercised their power of punishing criminals with death, stood on a hill near the castle; and that felons had suffered there so recently as to be within the memory of persons then living. He describes the park as having within twenty years abounded with oak, which, to the value of 4000*l.* had been cut down and used for the iron forges, see p. 146.

“Millum castle,” says Mr. John Denton, “the ancient seat and capital mansion of this manor, is plac’d at the foote of the river Dudden, and through length of time threatneth ruine. Howbeit the lords thereof make it yet their dwelling place and abode, holding themselves content, that the old manner of strong building there, (with the goodly demeisnes and commodities which both land and sea afford them, and the stately parke full of huge oakes and timber, woods and fallow deere,) doe better witness their ancient and p’sent greatness and worth, than the painted vanities of our time do grace our new upstartes.”

Buck’s view of the castle—published in 1739, and dedicated to the last lord of Millom, of the Hudleston family—represents the building as much in the same state as it appears at present. Its shattered walls were decorated with shrubs that had found crevices in which to take root; but in front was a row of palisades, with a long parallel line of yew-trees, formally trimmed and cut in the style which once prevailed, shewing how much inferior in appearance were such artificial trees to the graceful and flowing outline of those

left to the care of nature. Those trees are still remaining, but they have attained to a much larger size.

So lately as 1774, when Nicolson and Burn wrote, the park was "well stored with deer." It was disparked by the present Earl of Lonsdale about the year 1802, when 207 deer were killed; and the venison was sold, in Ulverston market and elsewhere, at from 2*d.* to 4*d.* per pound.

This castle—no longer the residence of the lords of Millom—is now occupied as a farmhouse:—*Sic transit gloria mundi.* The principal part now remaining is a large square tower, formerly embattled, but at present a plain parapet wall surrounds the leads on the top, commanding a delightful view of the mouth of the Duddon. In a wall of the garden are the arms of Hudleston, as also in the wall of an outhouse, painted in proper colours, with the motto—*Soli Deo honor et gloria.* The latter is well executed: it was found in a heap of rubbish, and was placed in its present situation by the care of Mr. Isaac Hodgson, a respectable farmer, who lives in the castle. The moat is visible on the south and west sides. The principal entrance appears to have been in the east front, by a lofty flight of steps: the walls in this part are festooned with ivy, and their rent sides are partially concealed by trees, closely tenanted by rooks. Two other rookeries are seen at a short distance. Some old oak chairs—formerly part of the appropriate furniture of the castle while the residence of the lords of Millom—are now in the possession of Bernard Gilpin, Esq., of Ulverston, a lineal descendant from "the apostle of the north," whose name he bears.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Millom was rectorial until the year 1228, when it was given to the abbey of St. Mary in Furness. One moiety was appropriated by Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, to that monastery, the abbot and convent to have the right of presentation; the other moiety (which the Archbishop reserved for his own disposal,) he assigned, in 1230, for the maintenance of three chaplains, with clerks and other charges, for the support of his chantry ordained at the altar of St. Nicholas, in the cathedral church of York.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. this vicarage is entered as follows:—

Millome Vicar' Eccl'ic.

Rector' appropriat' monaster' de Furnesse.

Edmund' Staneforth incumbens.

Vicar' p'dea. valet in

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mansione cum orto & po- maria p. am.	—	vj	viiij	}	£	s.	d.
Decim' garbas. & feni iiij <i>li</i>							
vjs. viij <i>d.</i> lan' et agnell'	£	s.	d.	}	viiij	xv	—
xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i> porcell' et	viiij	viiij	iiij				
gall' vs. finibz. quadra- gesimalibz. lxiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>							
Repris' viz in		£	s.	d.			
Sinod' iijs. procurac' vjs. viij <i>d.</i>		—	ix	viiij			
			£	s.	d.		
Et valet clare		viiij	v	iiij			
Xma ps. inde		—	xvj	vj	ob'		

In a survey (now remaining in the First-Fruits Office) of the abbey of Furness, taken in pursuance of an act of parliament, 26th Henry VIII. there is this entry:—

Tithes of the Rectory of Myllom.

Tithes of Grain, 12*l.* of Lambs, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In Wool, 4*l.* In lent fines, 8*l.* In all, 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.**

In "a survey of the lordship or manor of Furness," taken by a special commission, in the year 1649, this entry occurs:—"The rectory of Millum (from the farmer whereof there is due the yearly rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) is in Cumberland, and (as we are informed) in lease to Mr. Ayloff, sometime secretary to the Lord Nuburgh, chancellor of the Dutchy."†

The living was valued in the King's Books at 8*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty of the annual value of 26*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The following particulars respecting the glebe, &c. belonging to the vicarage of Millom, are extracted from the terrier:—"There is no house or outhouse or any other edifice belonging to the vicarage; for in the time of Oliver Cromwell's rebellion, the vicarage-house was pulled down, as it stood near unto the castle, by the then Lord of Millom, or order, as it is reported lest the rebels should take refuge therein. The whole of the glebe consists only of the church-yard, and a field adjoining, commonly known by the name of Vicarage Field, containing together 3½ acres or thereabouts. This field (on which the vicarage-house formerly stood) is one half arable, the other meadow, chiefly earthen fenced, &c.

"According to the best information and records that can be met with at present, somewhere about

* West's Furness.

† Ibid.

the year 1721, the sum of 256*l.* was given to the vicarage, by the Rev. John Postlethwaite, master of St. Paul's School, London, and about the same time the governors of Queen Ann's bounty were pleased to add thereunto the sum of 200*l.*; wherewith an estate was purchased called Fawcett Bank, near Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, the yearly rent of which is paid to the vicar." This farm at Fawcett Bank is at present (1841) let for 40 guineas per annum.

The patronage of this church is vested in the duchy of Lancaster. The impropriated tithes which belonged to the Earl of Lonsdale, have (with very few exceptions) been redeemed by the different landed proprietors, since the passing of the act for the commutation of tithes.

The present vicarage-house and the glebe attached to it were purchased about the year 1781, for the sum of 240*l.*: 200*l.* of this money was obtained from Queen Ann's bounty, and the remainder was paid by the incumbent, the Rev. John Smith.

List of Vicars.

- Edmund Staneforth, occurs, 1535.
- 1661 Roger Askew.
- 1670 William Wells, *ob.* 1698.
- 1699 Joseph Taylor.
- 1713 Thomas Benn.
- 1743 Matthew Postlethwaite.
- 1778 Edward Nicholson.
- 1781 John Smith, *ob.* 1796.
- 1797 John Bolton, *ob.* 1820.
- 1821 John Smith, *ob.* 1822.
- 1822 Henry Dixon, B.D., *ob.* 1836.
- 1836 Henry Pickthall, B.A.

The church of Millom, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is situated in the township of Millom Below, closely adjoining the castle. Indeed, so close is their proximity, that from some points of view they appear as one building; very nearly resembling, in this respect, not in grandeur, the castle and church of Lancaster. The church consists of a nave and chancel, a south aisle, and a modern porch on the same side. Two bells are hung in a turret at the western end. In the church-yard are the remains of a cross, the shaft of which bears four shields; those on the east and west sides are charged with the arms of Hudleston, on the north and south with impaling Hudleston.

This church is a venerable edifice; but it is to be lamented that some of its wardens have been so deeply imbued with the love of *improvements*, that they have left few of the old windows—their places being supplied by very uneccelesiastical substitutes.

The roof of the nave was open to the timber work, but it is now concealed by a modern ceiling. The north door has been walled up; it is circular-headed, and has a niche over the arch. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed against the north wall; both are of oak, but painted of a mahogany colour! The base appears to be of stone, and it was the opinion of that accomplished antiquary, Dr. Whitaker, that it is a portion of an ancient stone pulpit. A gallery at the west end contains an organ. Below this is an octagonal stone font, ornamented with quatrefoils and a shield charged with the arms of Hudleston and a label.

The south aisle, or at least a portion of it, appears to have been a chapel belonging to the Hudlestons, lords of Millom. It opens from the nave by four pointed arches, springing from massy circular and octangular piers. The roof of this part of the church, until of late years, was open to the timber work, under which a ceiling is now placed. At the western end is an oval shaped window, now walled up. A large decorated window of five lights nearly fills the east end; this has been most barbarously walled up from the bottom to the spring of the arch, and two sash windows inserted. Near this window is a piscina, which sanctions the opinion that the whole or part of the south aisle has been a chapel.

This aisle was the burial-place of the Hudlestons, who for a period of about five centuries were lords of the seigniory. Here is an altar-tomb, ornamented with Gothic tracery and figures bearing shields of arms, on which recline the effigies of a knight and his lady, in alabaster, very much mutilated: the knight is in plate armour, his head resting on a helmet, and having a collar of S.S.; the lady is dressed in a long gown and mantle, with a veil. They appear to have originally been painted and gilt, but the greater part has been rubbed off. Near the altar-tomb are the very mutilated remains of an effigy of a knight, carved in wood, "apparently of the fourteenth century." A few years ago there was "a lion at his feet."

The chancel is not ceiled; it has a pointed east window of three lights, a small circular one, a narrow window with a rounded head, and another

of two lights, with trefoiled heads, under a square dripstone.

Near the above monument is a mural marble tablet bearing this inscription :—

Hæc juxta jacet depositum Mortale
 JOSEPHI HUDDLESTON Armigeri
 Filij Wilhelmi Huddleston Equitis.
 Qui,
 Vna cum tota Familiâ causa CAROLI PRIMI,
 Regium Optimi,
 Vitam atq. Fortunas sæpius exposuit.
 Matrem habuit D. BRIDGETTAM PENNINGTON
 JOSEPHI PENNINGTON de Muncaster Armigeri
 Filiam Unicam.
 Uxorem duxit D. BRIDGETTAM HUDDLESTON
 ANDREÆ HUDDLESTON de Hutton-John Armiger
 Filiam,
 Ex hac Unicum melioris spei Filium suscepit.
 Quem, proh Dolor!
 Circiter decimum Ætatis Annum amisit
 1682.
 Dominiâ ejus et lura
 Sine Sobole Moriens
 Uxori Charissimâ donec illa in vivis foret.
 Conjugum Amantissimus donavit
 Obijt
 Decimo Die Septembris
 Anno Ætatis sexagesimo tertio, et Christianorum
 1700.
 In charissimam ejus Memoriam
 Hoc Amoris et Officii Monumentum erexit
 Domina Pientissima.
 Cætera loquantur Legata sua Nobiliora.
 Et
 Munificentia centum Librarum
 Ad Liberam Scholam Grammaticalem fundan.
 Et bonas Literas promovendum
 Conspicua.
 En paucis!

Vir erat Nobili, et Antiquâ Familiâ
 Verus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Filius,
 Modestiâ et Integritate singulari,
 Alieni Abstinens, nec sui profusus.

Abi,

Lector curiose, et fac similiter,

Et,

Cum non minus sis Mortalis

Omnem crede Diem Tibi diluxisse Supremum.

Non procul hinc jacent Reliquiæ BRIDGETTÆ HUDDLESTON,

JOSEPHI HUDDLESTON Armigeri supradicti Viduæ,

Quæ superstes marito quatuordecim Annis,

Sex mensibus septemq. diebus :

Cum esurientes cibo saturâsset, Nudos amicuisset, Afflictos Invisisset.

Amicis Munificam, Inimicis benignam se præstitisset,

Obijt Decimo septimo Die martij Ann. Ætat. 72.

Ann. Dom. 1714.

A marble tablet on the wall of the south aisle
 bears this inscription—

Sacred

to the Memory of

The REV. JOHN SMITH, Vicar of Milcom,

who departed this life, 30th of Nov. 1796,

aged 46 years.

BETTY, his wife, died 5th June, 1823,

aged 73 years.

WILLIAM GILLIAT, their son, died at sea,

aged 24 years.

JANE, their daughter, died 17th April, 1818,

aged 32 years.

A stone slab fixed to one of the piers of the
 south aisle bears the arms of Hudleston with a
 crescent, and is thus inscribed—

Dominus Barr; HUDLE

STON obijt Decimo

tertio Die Sep. Anno

Dom. MDCCXX, Ætat.

78.

Verus fuit Ecclesie Anglicane
 Filius Principi suo subditus
 fidissimus Et per totum Vitae
 Cursum ad eam Pietate, Justitia, &
 Amore, Patrie Claruit Ut
 Omnibus merito laudandus
 decesserit.

At the east end of the south aisle is a marble tablet with this inscription—

Sacred to the Memory of
 JOHN MYERS, Esquire, of Pow House
 in this parish, Barrister-at-law,
 whose remains were interred near this place
 on 9th day of January, 1821.

And of RACHEL PHILLIPS his wife,
 daughter of CYTRIAN BRIDGE, Esquire,
 of Dover Court, in the county of Essex,
 who also was interred here
 on 8th day of February, 1816.

A brass plate on the wall of the south aisle bears the following inscription—

Here lyeth the body of JOHN
 LATYS of Beck, Esq. Justice of Peace
 of the countie of Cvumberland and
 Lancashire, in the reigne of their
 Majesties King William and Queen
 Ann, who married Catherine Dav-
 ghter of WILLIAM ORFEUR of Plum-
 bland, Esq. by whom he had issue
 Ferdinando, Julia, Bridget, and Ag-
 nes; and after married Agnes
 daughter of ANDREW HUDDLEST-
 ON of Hutton-John, Esq. who de-
 parted this life, ye 16th October, 1702.

On one of the piers of the south aisle is a brass plate with the following inscription, and the arms of Askew impaling Musgrave :—

Under this lies the body of
 DOROTHY late wife of WILLIAM
 ASKEW of Standing Stones,
 gentleman,
 daughter and coheirress of
 WILLIAM MUSGRAVE of Crookdake
 in this county, Esq.
 She dyed ye 22 day of April,
 1705,
 and in the 66 year of her age.
 She left one daughter who married JOHN ARCHER
 of Oxenholme, in Westmorland, Esq.

On the east wall of the chancel is a stone
 tablet inscribed—

Near this place lieth interred
 the Body of Mr. W^m. WELLS,
 late vicar of Milloom. He
 died Jan. ye 4th. Anno Dom.
 1695. Etatis suæ 50.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural
 tablet with this inscription—

Erected
 by his widow
 to the memory of the
 Rev. JOHN BOLTON,
 Vicar of this parish,
 who died on the 5th of November, 1820,
 in the 62nd year of his age.
 And
 of their child, MARY BOLTON,
 who died on the 7th of September, 1822,
 at the age of 8 years.

LATUS OF THE BECK.

Arms:—

This family, of which the coheirresses married Hudleston
 and Blencowe, is supposed to have come from Gloucester-

shire into the north, early in the reign of Henry VIII. They were for some period seated at Whicham-hall, which place was sold by William Bleneowe, Esq. about the year 1740.

In the year 1582, Richard and Henry Latus purchased the rectory of Kirkby-Ireleth, in Furness, Lancashire, of Sir William Layland, of the Morleys, in the said county.

Richard Latus of the Beck, Esq. was succeeded by

Ralph Latus, Esq. who married Ann, youngest daughter of Sir John Hudleston, of Millom castle, Knight, (see page 158,) by his second wife, Joan, sister of Sir John Seymour, Knight, and aunt of Jane Seymour, queen-consort of Henry VIII. In consideration of which marriage he obtained from his father-in-law, a freehold tenement called Overbeck, and another called Netherbeck, and Harrats, all in the lordship of Millom. By Ann his wife he had issue,

Ralph Latus, Esq. son and heir.

Anthony Latus, Esq. married Margaret, daughter of William Hudleston, Esq., probably grandson of the above Sir John Hudleston, and had issue,

William Latus, Esq. son and heir,* married to Agnes, daughter of John Ambrose, Esq. of Lowick hall, co. Lancaster, and was succeeded by

John Latus, Esq. son and heir, who was twice married. Firstly, to Catherine, daughter of William Orfeur, of Plumbland hall, Esq.; and, secondly, to Agnes, daughter of Andrew Hudleston, of Hutton-John, Esq. By his first wife he had issue, *Ferdinando*, his successor, Julia, Bridget, and Agnes, Mr. Latus was a justice of the peace for the counties of Cumberland and Lancashire. He died, 16th October, 1702, and was buried in the church of Millom, where is a brass plate to his memory. The manor of Lowick was conveyed to him, in 1681, by his uncle John Ambrose, Esq. of Lowick-hall.

Ferdinando Latus, Esq. son and heir, counsellor-at-law, married Henrietta,† daughter of Sir John Tempest, of Tong, co. York, Baronet, (so created by Charles II.) by his wife,

* One of the family about this time appears to have been in arms for Charles I. see page 159, *note*.

† There is an engraved portrait of this lady, in 4to. mezzotinto, in Pepys's Col. class v.—*Noble's Contin. to Granger*, i. p. 357.

Henrietta Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Cholmondely, of Newton Grange, in the said county, Knight, by whom he had issue,

John,
Ferdinando, } died infants.

Henrietta, married . . . Huddlestone, of Millom castle, Esq.

Elizabeth, married, firstly, Thomas Fletcher, of Hutton-hall, Esq., who died without issue; and secondly, W. Blencowe, Esq., (second son of Henry Blencowe,* of Blencow-hall, Esq.) who was in the commission of the peace, and died at Lowick-hall, co. Lancaster, 10th June, 1769, aged 55. By her second husband she had issue,

George Blencowe, in holy orders, *ob. s.p.*

Henry Blencowe, *ob. s.p.*

John Blencowe, *ob. s.p.* 26th Nov. 1777.

William Ferdinando Blencowe, M.D. who succeeded to the estate.

Elizabeth Blencowe, married to Joseph Blain, M.D. of Carlisle.

THWAITES.

Thwaites is a manor, township, and parochial chapelry, within this parish. It extends along the Duddon, south of Ulpha, from Duddon Grove to Millom Green. It contains the hamlets of Hall-Thwaites (near which the chapel is situated), Duddon Bridge, and Lady Hall.

The *manor* of Thwaites was held under the lords of Millom by a family of that name, as early as the reign of Edward I., and here was their ancient manor-house, until they removed to Unerigg-hall. Their arms, according to Sir Daniel Fleming, of Rydal, Bart. "who was very curious in those matters," were—Argent, a cross sable, fretty

* See a pedigree of the family of Blencowe of Blencow, in vol. i. Leath Ward.

or; but, according to Mr. T. Denton, they were—Vert, a cross argent, fretty gules. The Messrs. Lysons agree with the former; but Nicolson and Burn blazon their arms—Or, a cross argent, fretty gules.

In the 35th Henry III. Eleanor, wife of John Boyvil and Michael de Cornee, passed this manor by fine levied; and in the 16th Edward I., John Hudleston impleaded William, son of John Thwaites, for 200 acres of pasture there. The manor was conveyed by the Hudlestons in the seventeenth century to Sir John Lowther, Bart. and is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Duddon Grove, the mansion-house of Miss Millers, is delightfully situated on the banks of the river from which it takes its name, about two miles from Broughton, and six from the castle and church of Millom. It is seated among luxuriant trees, and is surrounded by rocky and picturesque scenery. A little higher up the river is Haws-bridge, or Wha-house-bridge, spanning the river with two arches, which spring from perpendicular rocks.

At Duddon Bridge, in this chapelry, is a large iron furnace.

The *Chapel* of Thwaites, dedicated to St. Anne, is situated near Hall-Thwaites, about three miles from the parish church. It was rebuilt in 1807. The former edifice, was erected about the year 1721, at the expence of the inhabitants, by whom it was endowed with 200*l.* It has also received 800*l.* from Queen Ann's bounty, a private donation of 100*l.* and a parliamentary grant of 1000*l.*: the latter was received in 1825. In the year 1715, this chapel was certified to the governors of

Queen Ann's bounty as having no endowment. The patronage is vested in the proprietors of the estates of Beck-Bank, Broadgate, Oaks, and Graystone House, and the Earl of Lonsdale, who, as lord of the manor and lay-rector, has a casting vote. It was returned to the commissioners for enquiring respecting Ecclesiastical Revenues, as of the average value of 99*l.* with a glebe-house fit for residence. The register is very imperfect. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Ormandy, who was appointed in 1822.

A library of 48 volumes was founded here, in 1757, by the associates of Dr. Bray: only two or three volumes are now left.

A sum of money has been secured on two closes in the Bridge-End estate, purchased by the governors of Queen Ann's bounty, for the use of the incumbent: the interest of which is paid as follows:—one half (16*s.*) to the schoolmaster, and the other half (16*s.*) in bread to the poor of Thwaites; which latter half appears by a tablet in the chapel to have been left by Ann Smithson of Bank-house, in the year 1778.

List of Incumbents.

- 17.. Daniel Steele.
c. 1755 Daniel Stephenson, *ob.* 1778.
 1778 John Parke, *ob.* 1815.
 1815 Henry Borrowdale, *ob.* 1822.
 1822 John Ormandy.

The druidical temple, at Swineside, is thus described by Mr. Gough, in his additions to Cam-

den* :—“It is nearly a circle of very large stones, pretty entire, only a few fallen upon sloping ground in a swampy meadow. No situation could be more agreeable to the druids than this: mountains almost encircle it, not a tree is to be seen in the neighbourhood, nor a house, except a shepherd's cot at the foot of a mountain, surrounded by a few barren pastures.

“At the entrance, there are four large stones, two placed on each side, at the distance of six feet. The largest on the left side, is five feet six inches in height, and ten feet in circumference. Through this you enter into a circular area, 29 yards by 30. This entrance is nearly south-east. On the north or right hand side, is a huge stone, of a conical form, in height nearly nine feet. Opposite the entrance is another large stone, which has once been erect, but is now fallen within the area; its length is eight feet. To the left hand or south-west is one, in height seven feet, in circumference eleven feet nine inches. The altar probably stood in the middle, as there are some stones still to be seen, sunk deep in the earth. The circle is nearly complete, except on the western, some stones are wanting. The largest stones are about 31 or 32 in number. The outward part of the circle, upon the sloping ground, is surrounded with a buttress, or rude pavement of smaller stones, raised about half a yard from the surface of the earth.

“The situation and aspect of the druidical temple, near Keswick, is in every respect similar to this, except the rectangular recess, formed by

* Vol. iii. p. 432.

ten large stones, which is peculiar to that at Keswick ; but upon the whole, I think a preference will be given to this at Swineshead, as the stones in general appear much larger, and the circle more entire.

“ This monument of antiquity, when viewed within the circle, strikes you with astonishment, how the massy stones could be placed in such regular order, either by human strength or mechanical power.”

The Rev. Jeremiah Gilpin, A.M. of Broughton in Furness, was so much interested in these venerable remains of a remote and, comparatively speaking, unknown period, that he was at the expense of having a view of them engraved, which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for the year 1785.

John Wennington gave 30*l.* for the use of the poor of this chapelry ; and Bernard Benson gave 5*l.* for the like purpose : these sums are secured upon two tenements in the neighbourhood.

BIRKER AND AUSTHWAITE.

The township of Birker and Austhwaite is bounded on the north and west, by the Esk, which divides it from the parish of Muncaster ; and on the east, by the chapelry of Ulpha. It contains the small lake called Devoke Water (see p. 147), and the water-falls of Stanley Gill and Birker Force. The inhabitants have the privilege of marrying, burying, &c. at the neighbouring chapel of Eskdale (part of the parish of St. Bees), by reason of their distance from the parish

church and the chapels in their own parish. "In the manor of Austhwaite some small veins of copper have been discovered, but no mines have been wrought."

Austhwaite was granted, in 1102, to the ancestor of a family who assumed that name, by Arthur de Boyvill or de Millom. That family became extinct in the reign of Edward III., about the year 1315, when the heiress (Constance, daughter of Thomas Austhwaite) married Nicholas Stanley, Esq., ancestor of the present lord, Edward Stanley, Esq. M.P., of Ponsonby-hall. The arms of Austhwaite were—Gules, two bars argent, in chief three mullets of six points pierced. or.

Dalegarth-hall, the ancient manor-house of Austhwaite, was the residence of that family, and afterwards of the Stanleys, until the seventeenth century, when John Stanley, Esq. removed into the parish of Ponsonby, where they have since resided. Great part of the hall has been pulled down; it is now occupied as a farm-house. The curious carved oak bedstead, now at Ponsonby-hall, was removed from this house. It was a very spacious building; but some parts of it were pulled down about the middle of the last century. "The remains shew the mode of architecture used in those distant ages, when that country abounded in timber trees, each beam is formed of the entire stem of an oak, and each step in the stair-case is a solid block of the same wood: this profusion it not to be wondered at, when we are informed that a squirrel could travel from Dalegarth to Hardknott mountain, by the tops of the trees, the forest was so closely wooded.

The old dining room is twenty-four feet long, and twenty-one feet wide; on the ceiling are the initials, E.S.A.,* surrounded with figures of hounds, stags, &c. in the stucco, with the date, 1599. In almost every window of the house, were the arms of the different branches of the family, blazoned in painted glass."

CHAPEL SUCKEN.

Chapel Sucken, a long narrow township in the south part of the parish, comprehends the hamlets of Kirksanton and Haverigg. It has been supposed, (we know not on what authority, excepting the very doubtful one of its name) that there was formerly a church or chapel in the former hamlet, and from which it took its name, (see page 148).

At Kirksanton is a small tumulus, on the summit of which are two stones standing perpendicularly, about eight feet in height, and placed fifteen feet asunder. Near these, it is stated in Hutchinson's Cumberland, that "several other large stones stood lately, placed in a rude manner."

ULPHA.

The chapelry of Ulpha, *Ulfhay*, or *Ouffa*, eleven miles in length and rather more than three in breadth, comprises about one-third of this extensive parish. It lies to the north of the chapelry of Thwaites, extending along the Duddon, from

* The initials of Edward Stanley, Esq. and of Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas Briggs, Esq., of Caumire, co. Westmorland.

Duddon-Grove to the north of the mountains Hardknott and Wrynose, near the *three shire stones*, where meet the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire.

“Ulfhay was granted to one Ulf, the son of Eyard, whose posterity enjoyed it till the time of King Henry III. Ulf had issue Ailsward and Ketell: Ailsward paid to King Henry III. in the 17th year of his reign, 20 marks for a fine assessed upon him for an attain. Ketell had divers sons, Bennet, William, and Michael; Bennet lived in King John's time, and had a son named Allan. But now the land is reduced to demesne again, and Mr. Huddleston, the present lord of Millom, and divers of his ancestors, have made there a park, inclosed for deer, which yet to this day is called Ulfhay park.”*

Having reverted to the Huddlestons, lords of Millom, it was again made parcel of that manor. Sir Hedworth Williamson and his lady (heiress of the Huddlestons, *see page 160*) sold the Ulpha estate to Mr. Singleton of Drigg. The manor was subsequently the property of Lord Muncaster, having been sold by Miss Singleton to the first baron. It was afterwards purchased by . . . Burrow, Esq. of Carleton Hall, and is now the property of George Harrison, Esq., of Linethwaite, near Whitehaven.

A very valuable vein of copper has been lately discovered in this manor. Report for some time was abroad that the workmen engaged a few years ago then made the discovery, but from some selfish motives immediately abandoned the work-

* J. Denton's MS.

ing to try some other place, first taking care to cover up their treasure. In consequence of these reports, George Harrison, Esq. the present lord of the manor, lately set workmen to clear away the superincumbent earth, and after about four week's labour they succeeded in discovering, from all appearance, a rich and extensive vein of ore, the further pursuit of which, we are glad to hear, he has ordered the workmen to commence.*

The southern part of this chapelry is good land and well wooded; but the northern part is mountainous, and presents a variety of romantic scenery to those who are not deterred visiting this secluded district by the badness of the roads. When Nicolson and Burn wrote, in 1774, the road from the chapel of Ulpha to the parish church was "in some places rugged and almost impassable:" we may suppose it is now in a better state than it was at that period, although still very bad.

There was formerly a deer-park in Ulpha; the deer are mentioned by Mr. Thomas Denton, as the largest and the fattest in the north of England.

A very splendid view of Ulpha and the valleys of Seathwaite and Dunnerdale, in Furness, is obtained from the road over Stoneside from Muncaster to Duddon Grove. After climbing the rugged ascents over which the road leads, those delightful valleys burst on the sight. They are near the river Duddon; embosomed amid barren mountains, they form pictures of surpassing beauty, on which the eye loves to dwell. Dunnerdale, verdant and well-cultivated, looks

* Whitehaven Herald.

like a rich garden—an oasis in the desert. Beyond, the mountains stretch away far into the north,—Coniston Old Man, Wrynose, Hardknott, Langdale Pikes, Scafell, and Scafell Pikes. The summits of the latter were clad with snow, although the sun scorched us with heat.

The river Duddon which forms the eastern boundary of this chapelry and of the parish, is well-known throughout the kingdom by the Sonnets of the venerable poet, Wordsworth, who says that it may be compared, such and so various are its beauties, to any river, of equal length of course, in any country.

“Child of the clouds! remote from every taint
Of sordid industry thy lot is cast;
Thine are the honors of the lofty waste;
Not seldom, when with heat the valleys faint,
Thy hand-maid Frost with spangled tissue quaint
Thy cradle decks;—to chaunt thy birth, thou hast
No meaner Poet than the whistling Blast,
And Desolation is thy Patron-saint!
She guards thee, ruthless Power! who would not spare
Those mighty forests, once the bison’s screen,
Where stalk’d the huge deer to his slaggy lair*
Through paths and alleys roofed with sombre green,
Thousand of years before the silent air
Was pierced by whizzing shaft of hunter keen!”†

Wallow-Barrow Crag is a rock nearly opposite the *Old Man* on Coniston Fell. The bed of the Duddon is here strewn with large fragments of rocks fallen from aloft. Mr. Wordsworth says, “the *chaotic* aspect of the place is well marked by the expression of a stranger, who strolled

* The deer alluded to is the Leigh, a gigantic species long since extinct.

† Wordsworth.
2 A 2

while dinner was preparing, and, at his return, being asked by his host, which way he had been wandering, replied, ‘*as far as it is finished.*’ ”

On the summit of the first ascent of Hardknott, a mountain near the northern extremity of the parish, are the remains of a British or Roman fort, called *Kardknott Castle*.* Camden speaks

* On the summit of Gogmagog hills, near Cambridge, “is a triple entrenchment with two ditches roundly circular. This is supposed by some writers to have been a British, and by others a Roman, camp; but it was probably occupied in succession by both parties.” Similar remains are to be seen in Cornwall: those of *Chun Castle* “occupy the whole area of a hill, commanding an extensive tract of country to the east, some low grounds to the north and south, and the ocean to the west. It consists of two walls, or rather huge heaps of stones, one within the other, having a vallum, or kind of terrace, between them. This terrace is divided by four walls; and towards the west-south-west is the only entrance to the castle, called the Iron Gateway. This turns to the left, and is flanked with a wall on each side, to secure the ingress and egress of the inhabitants. The outer wall measures about five feet in thickness; but on the left of the entrance it is twelve feet; whilst the inner wall may be estimated at about ten feet; but, from the ruinous confusion of the stones, it is impossible to ascertain this decidedly. The area inclosed within the latter measures about 125 feet in diameter, and contains a choaked-up well, and the ruined foundations of several circular tenements, or habitations. These are connected to the inner wall, and run parallel all round it, leaving an open space in the centre. The present state of these ruins demonstrate that this castle was constructed before any rules of architecture were adopted in military buildings; for there appear no specimens of mortar, nor door-posts, nor fire-places with chimnies; and had any of these ever been used in this singular and rude fortress, it is exceedingly improbable but that some traces might be now discovered amidst its vast ruins. On the north side of the castle appears a passage, or road, partly excavated out of the soil, and guarded by high stones on each side. This communicates with the fortified retreat, and the ruined buildings of a village or town, which occupy the north face of a hill, and consist of numerous foundations of circular huts. These are from ten to twenty feet in diameter, with a narrow entrance between two

of it as "Hardknott, a very steep mountain, on whose summit were lately discovered huge stones

upright stones, without any chimney; and the walls composed of various sized stones, rudely piled together without mortar. The knowledge of lime as a cement, says Mr. Whitaker, was first introduced into this country by the Romans."—*Beauties of England and Wales*.

"As security was the primary object studied by the Britons in constructing a town, we may readily believe that the nations which occupied the more mountainous districts of the island, chose the site of their places of retreat on the summit of elevations, difficult of access, and commanding extensive views. Accordingly, we find in several parts of Wales, and in Cornwall, in Lancashire, Shropshire, Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, and other counties of England, the remains of castrametations on tall precipitate hill tops, which are confidently believed to have been the fastnesses, or towns of retreat, constructed by the ancient inhabitants of the island.

"These fastnesses enclose a considerable area, and are of an irregular form, the outlines complying with the natural shape of the hill on which they are constructed. Where the sides are not defended by precipices, they are guarded by several ditches, and by ramparts, either of earth or of stones, worked without the use of mortar. They have sometimes only one, but more frequently have two entrances. One of the most important of these strong holds may desirably be adduced in this place, as a specimen of their prevailing character, since it is situated, according to the remark of Mr. King, 'on a spot that could not but be an object of the utmost attention to the original inhabitants of those territories, which afterwards were deemed distinctly England and Wales, from the very division here formed.' This is now termed the Herefordshire Beacon, and is reared on the summit of one of the highest of the Malvern ridge of hills. The area of the castrametation comprises an irregular oblong, of 175 feet by 110 feet, and is surrounded by a steep and lofty vallum of stones and earth, and by a deep ditch on the outside. Attached to the principal area, are two outworks, of considerable extent, situated lower on the sides of the hill. Each of these enclose a plain, probably intended for the reception of cattle in times of exigency and retreat; and both are artificially connected by a narrow slip of land, secured by a bank and ditch. The acclivity of the hill, in its approach towards the summit, is guarded by several rude, but formidable, banks and ditches."—*Beaver's Introduction to Beauties of England and Wales*.

and foundations of a castle, to the astonishment of the beholders, it being so steep as hardly to be ascended." Bishop Gibson says, "these stones are possibly the ruins of some church, or chapel, which was built upon the mountain. For Wormius, in his Danish monuments, gives instances of the like in Denmark: and it was thought an extraordinary piece of devotion, upon the planting of Christianity in these parts, to erect crosses, and build chapels in the most eminent places, as being both nearer heaven and more conspicuous: they were commonly dedicated to St. Michael." Mr. Gough, also, in his additions to Camden, supposes the ruins may be those of "a chapel, or cross," erected on this mountain, as was the case on Cross-fell.

In 1792, E. L. Irton, Esq. of Irton-hall, and Mr. H. Serjeant, of Whitehaven, made a careful survey of this fort; the latter gentleman took a ground-plan of these remains, and communicated the following account for Hutchinson's Cumberland.* He describes it as "being situated on the west side of Hardknot-hill, about 120 yards on the left of the road leading towards Kendal; and has evidently been intended as a fortress, for the defence of that pass over the mountain. It is, as will appear by the plan, as nearly square as the ground would admit; the sides being 352, 348, 347, and 323 feet respectively. The irregularity of the position of the gates, or entrances, is in like manner, owing to the inequality of the ground. It is built of the common

* Vol. i. page 569: where it is erroneously placed under the parish of Muncaster.

fell-stone, except the corners, which, according to the report of the country people, among whom it is known by the name of Hardknot Castle, were of free-stone, but has been all taken away for buildings in the neighbourhood; there being no free-stone nearer than Gosforth: but for that circumstance, it is probable, the fortress would have been standing at this day, in a state of admirable perfection. In digging, to clear the foundation of the inner buildings, Mr. Serjeant says, they met with a great many fragments of brick, apparently Roman, which must necessarily have been brought from a considerable distance; also several pieces of slate, and near the entrances some small arching stones, or pen stones, of free-stone, with remains of mortar on them; shewing, that in all probability, these entrances, or gateways were arched. The gateway to the east, leads to a piece of ground of about two acres, at the distance of 150 yards, which, by great labour, has been cleared of the stones that encumbered it, used perhaps for a parade, and military exercise. On the north side of that plot, is a forced, or artificial bank of stones, now slightly covered with turf, having a regular slope from the summit, near which, on the highest ground, are the remains of a round tower. From this, the road is continued along the edge of the hill to the pass, where it joins the highest part of the present road to Kendal."

Another correspondent, in the same work (the Rev. Aaron Marshall) says, "a road leading to Ambleside, is called the *King's Coach Road*; not many years ago, several pieces of a leaden pipe were found in a direction to the fort, leading

from a well, called Maddock-how-well, about a mile and a half distant, which indisputably supplied the fort with water."

Hardknott castle commands a magnificent view of Seafell and the Pikes—the loftiest of the mountains in the lake district: the former being according to the trigonometrical survey, 3166 feet, and the latter Mr. Otley estimates at 3100. The Irish sea is also in sight, and a pleasing variety of mountains and lowlands. "It is in the recollection of several old people, now living, of pack-horses leaving the wool-pack-yard [Kendal] for Whitehaven, over Hardknot and Wrynose; a road now only seldom visited except by the solitary shepherd and the lake tourist."

Ulpha, like many other parts of Cumberland, is remarkable for the longevity and robust persons of its inhabitants; one of whom, Mr. Joseph Stephenson, a yeoman of Panelholm, living in 1829, was 6 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. At that time it was stated that "six brothers and sisters of the name of Jackson, are now living, though the youngest of them is 86 years of age, and their father died at the age of 103. Besides these, here are three widows and a wife, whose united ages amount to 333 years."

"The Old Hall, now a farm-house, bears marks of great antiquity, and was probably the seat of the lords of Ulpha. Near to it is a well, called 'Lady's Dub,' where tradition says a lady was killed by one of the numerous wolves that formerly infested this wild region, the soil of which has been greatly improved by cultivation, especially in the low lands, where wheat was first grown in 1784. The higher lands are mostly

sheep farms, but a large portion of the chapelry is covered with woods and coppices, the latter of which yield a large and regular supply of materials for making hoops, bobbins, &c.—Rainsbarrow Wood is famous for producing immense crops of fine hazel nuts, which in a favourable year, are worth about 200*l.* In the northern part of Ulpha is an excellent quarry of light blue slate, of which about 1400 tons are raised annually. Two copper mines were formerly wrought here, and zinc has been found in the chapelry. This part of the Duddon contains fine trout, and was the resort of salmon till 1805, when Mr. Towers built a wear across the river at Duddon Grove, but this obstruction has been lessened, pursuant to a legal decision, made by arbitration in 1826, after a trial at Lancaster in 1821.*

The Chapel of Ulpha was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty of the annual value of 5*l.* "whereof 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was the ancient chapel salary." It has been since augmented by Queen Ann's bounty, and was returned to the commissioners for enquiring respecting Ecclesiastical Revenues, of the average annual value of 49*l.*, with a glebe-house fit for residence. This "unwealthy mountain benefice" is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the vicar of Millom. The present incumbent is the Rev. Jeremiah Walker, who was appointed in 1828. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a humble edifice, situated in a "wave-washed church-yard," seven miles north of the mother-church. It is the theme of one of

* Parson and White.

Wordsworth's beautiful sonnets, which shall enrich our page.

“The Kirk of Ulpha to the Pilgrim's eye
 Is welcome as a Star, that doth present
 Its shining forehead through the peaceful rent
 Of a black cloud diffused o'er half the sky;
 Or as a fruitful palm-tree towering high
 O'er the parched waste beside an Arab's tent;
 Or the Indian tree whose branches, downward bent,
 Take root again, a boundless canopy.
 How sweet were leisure! could it yield no more
 Than mid that wave-washed Church-yard to recline,
 From pastoral graves extracting thoughts divine;
 Or there to pace, and mark the summits hoar
 Of distant moon-lit mountains faintly shine,
 Sooth'd by the unseen River's gentle roar.”

At the time the chapel was consecrated, it was endowed with the small tithes of the district, or rather a modus in lieu of them, as it is a fixed annual payment from every tenement and landholder in the chapelry.

Mr. William Danson, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, Westminster, who died in 1797, possessed of property in this chapelry, directed by his will that the sum of 3*l.*, chargeable on Folds estate, should be annually and for ever paid by his heirs to the churchwardens of Ulpha, to be by them distributed amongst the most needy of the poor in that parish, of which he was a native. This sum continued to be paid to the churchwardens, though not always distributed by them exactly as directed, until the year 1816, when the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, although they ordered the bequest to be “paid and distributed as directed,” at the same time expressed an opinion that, according to the statute of mortmain, its payment could

not be enforced. This coming to the ears of the person who at that time farmed the estate, he took advantage of the circumstance, and discontinued the payment. H. Danson, Esq., of London, however, who lately came to the Ulpha property, has directed his agent, Mr. William Poole, of River Bank, to deduct 3*l.* annually from the rents of his estates, to be distributed by himself and the Rev. E. Tyson, of Seathwaite, each Christmas day, according to the direction of his grandfather's will. This act of liberality on the part of Mr. Danson is highly creditable to him, and has been received with much gratitude by the poor persons who have partaken of the bounty.*

This chapelry had the advantage of a parochial library, established in 1761, by the associates of Dr. Bray: none of the volumes, however, are now remaining.

CHARITIES.

The School at Millom-Below.—Joseph Hudleston, Esq. of Millom castle, (son of Sir William Hudleston, Knight,) who died in 1700, endowed this School with 100*l.*; but that endowment has been irrecoverably lost by the insolvency of a person in whose hands it was deposited. It now enjoys, in common with the two schools at Millom-Above and at Thwaites, a share of a bequest of 800*l.* bequeathed in 1811 by Mr. William Atkinson, of Bog-house, “who ordered it to be invested in government-stock, and the interest, (except 2*l.* 12*s.*) to be applied half-yearly for the education

* Whitehaven Herald.

of poor boys and girls in these three townships, at the discretion of the trustees; provided 'that not more than 4s. be given for teaching any poor scholar for a quarter of a year, nor even that if the scholars can be well and diligently taught for less.'” Fifty shillings of the interest is to be given annually to the customers at Upper Beckstones-mill; no family to have more than three shillings, nor less than one shilling.

The Grammar School of Whicham and Millom.—The particulars relating to this school, founded for the benefit of the two parishes, have been already stated, at page 101.

The School at Millom-Above.—This school has an equal share in the above-named legacy of Mr. William Atkinson.

The School at Thwaites also enjoys one-third of the interest arising from Mr. W. Atkinson's legacy.

Poor Stock.—In 1722, it was certified that there was a poor-stock of 30*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* belonging to this parish; “given by several persons not known.”

School at Rally-green.—On the 4th December, 1809, this school was opened; being solely instituted and supported by the Rev. . . . Myers, of Shipley-hall, rector of Edenham, co. Lincoln, for the instruction of twenty girls, in all the necessary and useful branches of female education, the children of sober and industrious labourers belonging to this parish.

The particulars respecting some other charities are given under the accounts of the chapelries of Ulpha and Thwaites.

The Parish of Ertou.



HIS parish contains the two townships of Irton and Santon with Melthwaite, and is of small extent, being only two miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. It is bounded on the south, by the Mite, which divides it from the parish of Muncaster; on the west, by the parish of Drigg; on the north, by the parish of Gosforth; and on the east, by the manor of Miterdale and the chapelry of Wasdale, in the parish of St. Bees. This parish was enclosed pursuant to an act of parliament, passed in 1809, under which an allotment of land was given to the impropiator in lieu of tithes, and two statute acres were allotted for the better support of the school.*

The Irt, which gives name to the parish, flows through it in a south-westerly direction. Camden mentions this river as being famous on account of its shell-fish producing pearls. They appear at a former period to have been very plentiful in this river.†

* Lysons.

† See further particulars, under the parish of Drigg, pp. 106, 107.

The surface of this parish is rather hilly, but in no part is it mountainous. The soil varies, being in some parts gravelly, in others clayey, or formed of a mossy earth. Granite is plentiful near Irton Hall; but neither coals, limestone, nor freestone, are found in the parish.

There was formerly a corn-mill in this parish to which all who held under the lord of the manor were bound, but all vestiges of it have long since been swept away; the farm, however, upon part of which it stood, still retains the name of Mill-Place. Another mill has been erected some distance higher up the stream at Santon-Bridge, which also is the property of the lord of the manor, but without making any pretensions to the exclusiveness of soccage.

Facing Irton Hall, on the opposite or Santon side of the river, are the extensive nursery-grounds of Mr. Gaitskell,—much and deservedly-admired for the neat and elegant manner in which they are laid out. His conservatory of rare and valuable exotics attracts every summer great numbers of visitors.

A little lower down is Greenlands, a beautiful villa, with extensive demesne attached, belonging to Thomas Brocklebank, Esq. the opulent merchant and ship-owner of Liverpool.

THE MANOR OF IRTON.

This manor has been held by the ancient family of that name from at least as early a period as soon after the Conquest, whose descendant, Samuel Irton, Esq., M.P. for the western division of the county of Cumberland, is the present lord.

The demesne is large ; “the tenants pay customary rents, arbitrary fines, and heriots, with other boons and services.”

IRTON OF IRTON.*

Arms.—Argent, a fess sable, in chief three mullets gules.

Crest.—A Saracen’s head.

Motto.—*Semper constans et fidelis.*

Mr. Burke, in his “History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland,” says, the first of the family mentioned by Mr. Warburton, Somerset herald, is

Bartram d’Yrton, who lived in the beginning of Henry I. ; and Richard is mentioned soon after the Conquest, as appears by a deed of gift in the exchequer of lands given to the abbey at York, by Andrew de Morwick, to which Bartram was an evidence. He was succeeded by

Adam d’Yrton, of Yrton, who was one of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and attending Godfrey of Boulogne, and the other christian princes to the Holy Land, was at the siege of Jerusalem. During the war he slew a Saracen general, and is said to have severed at one blow the infidel’s head from his body. He married Joan Stutville, and was father of

Hugh d’Yrton, who married Gertrude Tiliol, of an ancient and eminent family, which possessed Scaleby castle and a large estate on the borders, and was succeeded by his son,

Edmund d’Yrton, who joined the crusade under Richard I. and participated in all that monarch’s wars. He lost his life in the journey to Jerusalem, and left by his wife, the daughter of Edmund Dudley, of Yanwath, in Westmorland, a son and successor,

Stephen d’Yrton, who married Jane Dacre, (who was surety to Henry III. for her brother, Thomas Dacre, for his safe keeping of the castle of Bridgenorth, in Salop, against the incursions of the Welsh), and had two sons, namely,

* A great portion of this pedigree has been supplied by Burke’s Commoners.

Roger, his heir.

Randolph, who was bred a priest at Rouen, in Normandy. On his return to England, he was made prior of Gisburn, in Yorkshire, and being a man of great learning and piety, was constituted in 1280, bishop of Carlisle. He was a firm defender of the rights of his church, and maintained a suit against Sir Michael de Harela, by which, in 1281, he recovered the manor and church of Dalston. He was also a party in a suit for tithes of newly-cultured lands, within the forest of Inglewood, claimed to be granted to the church of Carlisle by Henry I., who enfeoffed the same *per quoddam cornu eburneum*. The right to the tithes, however, was adjudged to the king, (Edward I.,) who afterwards granted the same to the prior and convent.

Bishop Irton was joined in commission with the Bishop of Caithness, to collect tenths within the kingdom of Scotland. He was one of the king's most confidential commissioners, for adjusting the claims to the crown of Scotland, in 1291. He was one of the plenipotentiaries empowered to contract Prince Edward in marriage with Queen Margaret of Scotland; and was a person of great note in many other of the most important political transactions of his time.

He died at Linstock, March 1st 1292. The Chronicle of Lanercost reports, that being fatigued with a tedious journey in deep snow, in returning from parliament in London, after due refreshment he retired to rest; and a vein bursting in his sleep, he was found suffocated with blood.

The elder son,

Roger d'Yrton, married, and had a son and successor,

William d'Yrton, who married Grace Hanmer, of Shropshire, a near relative of the Hammers, of Hanmer, in Flintshire, and was succeeded by his son,

Roger d'Yrton, living in 1292, who married Susan, daughter of Sir Alexander Basinthwaite, and sister of Sir Alexander Basinthwaite, who was slain at the battle of Dunbar, in 1296. By this lady, Roger d'Yrton acquired the manors of Basinthwaite, Loweswater, Unthank, and divers others lands of considerable value, and had a son and heir,

Adam d'Yrton, who wedded Elizabeth, sole heiress of Sir

John Copeland, and obtained with her the manors of Berker, Berkby, and Senton. He left two sons, of whom, the younger, Alexander, married a lady of the family of Odingseles, and settled at Wolverly, in Warwickshire. The elder,

Richard d'Yrton, married Margaret, daughter of John Broughton, of Broughton, in Staffordshire, and was father of

Christopher Irton, of Irton, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Redman, of Herwood castle, and was succeeded by his son,

Nicholas Irton, of Irton, who occurs 12th Henry VI., in the list of the gentry of the county returned by the commissioners, (see Leath Ward, p. 495). He married a daughter of William Dykes, of Wardell, in Cumberland, and was succeeded by his son,

John Irton, Esq., of Irton, living temp. Edward IV., who married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, Knt., by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Fenwick, of Fenwick, and had, with another son, Joseph, (who left two daughters, Elizabeth, married to William Armorer, Esq.; and Mary, married to John Skelton, Esq., of Armathwaite castle), a son,

William Irton, Esq., of Irton, who was appointed in 1493 general to the Duke of Gloucester, and (as appears by an old grant in the family) his deputy lieutenant. He married a daughter of the ancient house of Fleming of Rydal, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Irton, Esq., of Irton, who received the honour of knighthood from the Earl of Surrey, at Floddenfield, and was slain in a skirmish at Kelso, with the Scotch. He died *s. p.* and was succeeded in 1503 by his brother,

Richard Irton, Esq. of Irton, who was high-sheriff of the county of Cumberland, in the 22nd Henry VIII. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Middleton, knight, of Stokeld Park. In the 35th Henry VIII. it was found by inquisition that he held the manor and town of Irton, of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, by homage, and fealty, *1*l.** rent, and suit at the court of Egremont. He also possessed Cleter, and a moiety of the manor of Bassenthwaite.

Christopher Irton, Esq. son and heir, married in 1543,

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Mallory, knight, of Studley park, and was succeeded by his son,

John Irton, Esq. who married in 1577, Dorothy, daughter of Roger Kirkby, Esq. of Kirkby in Furness.

John Irton, Esq. son and heir, appears in the list of the gentry of the county who contributed to the support of the garrison of Carlisle, during the great rebellion. He married in 1638, Anne, sister of Sir Harry Ponsonby, ancestor of the Earls of Besborough, and left a son and successor,

John Irton, Esq. who married in 1658, Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Musgrave of Mealrig, younger brother of Sir William Musgrave, Knight, of Crookdake. See an anecdote of this Mr. Irton, under our account of Irton Hall, page 199.

George Irton, Esq. son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lamplugh, Esq. of Lamplugh, and was succeeded by his son,

George Irton, Esq. who, in 1753, was high-sheriff of the county of Cumberland. In 1695, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of David Poole, Esq. of Knottingley and Sykehouse, co. York, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. Mr. Irton died 7th December, 1749, aged 82, and was buried in the same grave with his wife (who died in 1744) in the chancel of the parish-church of Irton, where is a monument to their memory.

Samuel Irton, Esq. son and heir, married Frances, only daughter and heiress of Robert Tubman, Esq. of Cocker-mouth, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, all of whom survived him. Mr. Irton was high-sheriff of the county in the 5th George III., and died in London, 12th April, 1766, aged 50. His remains were brought to Irton, and interred in the chancel of the church there, where is a monument to his memory. His widow remarried to . . . Brathwaite, Esq. and dying in 1802, was buried in the church of Hawkshead. Mr. Irton was succeeded by his eldest son,

Edmund Lamplugh Irton, Esq., who married, firstly, . . . daughter of . . . Hodgson, Esq., of Hawkshead; and, secondly, (2nd August, 1787), Harriet, daughter of John Hayne, Esq., of Ashbourn Green, co. Derby. By the latter he had issue,

Samuel, his successor, the present lord.

Richard, a major, in the rifle brigade, who married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Sabine, Esq.
 Anne, married to Joseph Gunson, Esq. of Ingwell.
 Frances.

Mr. Irton died 2nd November, 1820, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Samuel Irton, Esq, M.P. who was born 29th September, 1796. Mr. Irton is in the commission of the peace for Cumberland, and has represented the western division of the county of Cumberland in several parliaments. In 1825, (July 25th) he married Eleanor, second daughter* of Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, Esq., of Calder Abbey, an officer in the guards, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of John Sunderland, Esq. of Cartmel, co. Lancaster.

IRTON HALL.

Irton Hall† has been for many centuries the manorial-house and seat of the ancient family of the Irtons. The present mansion, however, is of a more recent date, excepting the fortified tower, which is still retained. It is pleasantly seated amid noble trees on the summit of an acclivity sweeping up from the Irt, about a quarter of a mile east from the parish-church.

Mr. Sandford's MS. contains the following notice of this mansion, and a pleasing anecdote of the loyalty of one of the ancestors of the present lord of the manor:—"A litle above nye the montanes towards Moncastre, a great tower-house of ancient family of Squire Iretons of Ireton, but not of that fatall Iretons, of Oliver's tribe; for this now [circa 1675] lord of Ireton hall came to attend at the King's [Charles II.] returne to

* Mary, the elder sister, married Thomas Irwin, Esq., who now resides at Calder Abbey.

† A view of Irton Hall is published in Neale's Seats.

London; and some gallants brought him to kiss the king's hand. 'And now,' quoth he, 'I have blessed my eyes with a sight of [the] king: I'll even goe home, and end my days in Godd's peace, I hope.'

The most striking architectural feature of this building is a quadrangular tower, built in the castellated style, with embrasures, which—from its great antiquity, and from the circumstance of the other parts of the mansion being of various and more modern dates—we may reasonably presume to have constituted the principal part of the manorial hall.

"Thou stand'st a monument of strength sublime,
A giant, laughing at the threats of Time!"

The site of this mansion has been most judiciously selected, as it is extremely picturesque, and commands an extensive view of the sublime scenery in its immediate vicinity, and of the Isle of Man and the southern part of Scotland.

The present representative of the family is Samuel Irton, Esq., M.P. for the western division of the county of Cumberland, who is lord of the manors of Irton and Melthwaite.

In front of the hall stands an oak of gigantic dimensions, its circumference being so great that three men can scarcely encompass it with their extended arms. It was, at a former period, remarkable for its great spread of limb, covering an area of almost incredible extent, and was an object of universal admiration in the neighbourhood. At present, however, it is sadly "shorn of its fair proportions," all its principal branches having dropped off by natural decay, and nothing

remaining but the trunk and a few apparently thriveless shoots. It bears evident marks of very great antiquity ; and judging from its appearance, it would perhaps be “no extravagant arithmetic” to say, that this “brave old oak”—this venerable sylvan patriarch has

“ — brav'd a thousand years
The lightning and the breeze.”

THE MANOR OF SANTON.

Santon, in the time of Henry III. was held by Alan de Copeland, whose mansion-house was in the township of Bootle. “He held of Thomas de Multon of Gilsland, who held over of the lord of Egremont.” He was succeeded by his sons, Alan and Richard, and they by John and Richard. In the 22nd Richard II., Alan son of Richard Copeland held lands here. In the year 1777, Santon was held by the families of Irton and Winder ; the moiety held by the latter having been purchased of Latus, who bought it from the Lancasters. It is now the property of Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq., of Holm-Rook Hall.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Irton, (*Eccl. S. Michael de Yirton, Archidiaconatus Richmond*,*) it appears from Tanner, was appropriated in the year 1227, to the nunnery of Seton or Lekely : on the dissolution of religious houses, it was granted to the Penningtons, of Muncaster, ancestors of the present Lord

* Tanner.

Muncaster. The tithes and the right of advowson remained in that family until the year 18. . when Lord Muncaster sold them to Samuel Irton, Esq. M.P. the present patron. The benefice does not occur in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. It was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at the annual value of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The dedication, according to Nicolson and Burn, is to St. Paul, although Tanner speaks of it as, *ecclesia S. Michael de Yirton*. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Grice, who is also the perpetual curate of the parish of Drigg. On the enclosure of the parish, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1809, an allotment of land was given in lieu of tithes.

The parish church of Irton, dedicated to St. Paul, is a very handsome modern structure, presenting an appearance of external elegance not frequently met with in remote rural districts; nor are its internal appointments calculated to disappoint those favourable impressions which its prepossessing exterior cannot fail to inspire.

It has a chancel, nave, and quadrangular tower of considerable elevation, in three stories; the basement forming a commodious vestibule before entering the body of the building; the second story being fitted up for the purposes of a vestry-room; and the uppermost containing the bells. The whole is surmounted by four balls of proportionate dimensions.

As the site of this church is on elevated ground, it forms a very conspicuous object in the surrounding scenery; and throughout an area of several miles, on reaching the summit of any eminence, its white airy outline is almost invari-

ably the first thing that meets the eye of the spectator.

An inscription on the front of the gallery informs us that the church was rebuilt in the year 1795. The registers of this parish do not contain any thing worth extracting; the truth is, they have been very negligently kept, not extending farther back in any instance than 100 years. It is very probable that those of an older date have been lost or destroyed at the time of rebuilding the church.

An oval tablet of white marble, on the north side of the nave, is thus inscribed—

Merito
Parentibus,
THOMÆ MOSSOP,
(Ob. XVIII Cal. Sep. MDCCXXXIV
Æt. LXXII.)
Nec non
Conjugi Annæ,
(Ob. XII Cal. Ap. Eodemque Anno
Æt LXXII).
J. Mossop Cler. A.M.
Faciendum
Curavit.

On the same side is the following inscription, in gilt letters on a framed board :—

This erected to the memory of JOHN
WINDER of Stangends, Gentlemⁿ who departed
this life the 24th November, 1750, aged 82 years.

By his nephew
John Freers.

On the same side, at the head of the family pew of the Lutwidges, is a monument remarkably chaste and classical in its design, elegant and

masterly in its execution, imposing by its height and the richness and dazzling polish of the materials, but above all, fascinating for the studied correctness and laboured finish of its minutest details; in fact, one of those splendid specimens of art to which the eye of the connoisseur may revert again and again, and still find something new to admire and applaud. It bears the following inscription:—

To the memory of
 SKEFFINGTON LUTWIDGE, of Holm Rook, Esquire,
 Admiral of the Red,*
 Who commanded in 1773, H. M. S. Carcass, on a voyage
 of Discovery towards the North Pole.
 He bore many high and important Commands
 With honor to himself and advantage to the public service.
 In private life

* Of course, the rash and chivalrous adventure of Nelson and one of his juvenile associates in pursuit of a bear on the ice is familiar to our readers, as it is as notorious and as much a matter of history as any of his most illustrious achievements in after-life; but as it is not so generally known that the embryo hero of the Nile and of Trafalgar was serving at the time of the occurrence of this incident under the gallant admiral whose obituary is recorded above, we hope the following extract, which establishes this fact, will not be considered uninteresting.—“When the expedition of discovery towards the North Pole, under Commodore Phipps, sailed next year, (1773) Nelson had used all his interest to be permitted to go with Captain Lutwidge, in the Carcass, as his cockswain. In this object of his ambition he succeeded; and during the voyage, displayed some of his characteristic traits. We can mention only the following. One night, when they were surrounded by ice, the young cockswain and a ship-mate, undaunted by their danger, stole from the vessel to hunt a bear. They were soon missed; and the signal was made for their return, which they were obliged to obey, and much to their mortification, without securing their prey. ‘What reason could you have,’ said Captain Lutwidge to Nelson, ‘for hunting a bear?’ ‘Sir,’ replied he, ‘I wished to get the skin for my father.’”

He was distinguished by the sweetness of his manners;
A kind relation and warm friend.

He died on the 15th of August, in the year 1814,
In the 75 Year of his age.

His remains were deposited near this Place,
In the same grave with CATHERINE, his wife,
Daughter of RICHARD HARVEY of Londouderry, Esq.
Who died on the 21st day of January 1810, aged 48 years.
This monument is dedicated by their grateful nephew,
MAJOR S. LUTWIDGE.

On the north side of the altar-table is a marble
monument with this inscription—

Near this place
Lies the body of SAM. IRTON, Esq.
Who died in London. April the 12th, 1766, in the 51 year of his age.
He was a sincere and faithful friend,
An affectionate and tender Husband,
A careful and indulgent parent.
He left issue three sons and three daughters
By Frances, Daughter of Robt. Tubman
Of Cockermonth in this County, Gent.
Who in Testimony of her sincere regard and
Esteem for his memory has caused this
monument to be erected, 1767.

On the south side of the altar-table on a marble
monument is the following—

Under this monument in one grave are deposited the remains of
GEORGE IRTON Esq of Irton Hall in this parish, and ELIZABETH
his wife. She departed this life y^e 19th February, 1711 aged 70 years,
and he December y^e 7th, 1719, aged 82. They were the best of Parents
to their children, and the sincerest of friends. After a long life spent
with the greatest Industry they retrieved an Estate almost lost. She was
Eldest Daughter of David Poole of Knottingly in the East Riding of York,
Esq They left issue living 2 sons and five Daughters, Sam^l the youngest
son who survived his father and mother, erected this monument out of a
due filial and affectionate regard to the memory of both of them.

On the south side of the chancel there is an oblong marble slab surmounted by a sarcophagus; the latter bears this inscription—

In memory of
LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAMUEL IRTON,
Who after a residence
of Thirty three years in India,
In the service of
The Honorable East India Company,
Returned to England in Sept. 1811,
And died 13th March, 1813,
Aged 49 years.

On the slab are the following verses :—

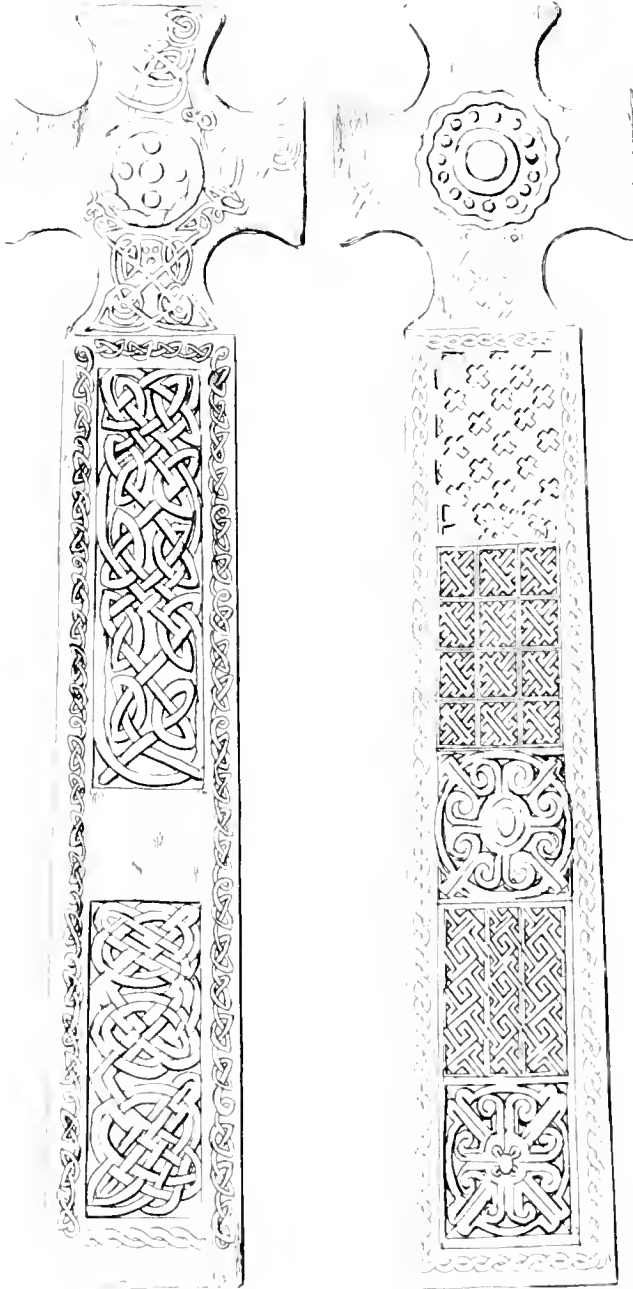
Those who were taught from earliest youth to view,
With pleasure, his return so long protracted;
Now saw with transport, every vision true,
That hope had form'd or memory contracted.

Saw every social virtue, sweetly blending,
Where valour's self stood prompt at glory's call:
And fame and honor, on his steps attending,
Yet generous, kind, affectionate to all.

Against the south wall, over the pew of the Irton family, is another marble monument bearing the following inscription :—

In memory of
FRANCES BRATHWAITE, formerly IRTON,
Who died July XIX, MDCCCII, aged LXX years,
And was buried in Hawkshead Church.
This monument was erected
From a filial affection for one of
The best of Parents;
By E. L. IRTON, of Irton Hall,
And SAMUEL IRTON, a major in the service
of the East India Company at Madras,
Two of her sons by her first husband
SAMUEL IRTON of Irton, Esq.
She searched the scriptures daily.





Two Iron Crosses from the

Iron Age

In the church-yard, is an ancient cross, nearly ten feet high, the four sides of which are very richly carved, as represented in the engraving. They are sculptured with the most elegant scrolls, knots, and frets, very much in the style of the decorations of the celebrated MS.—*Textus Sancti Cuthberti*, preserved in the British Museum, which was written about the close of the seventh century.*

HOLME-ROOK HALL.

Holme-Rook Hall, on the north banks of the Irt, three miles north east from Ravensglass, is a neat edifice, in a picturesque locality, situated on the summit of an eminence overlooking the river, and commanding a very extensive prospect. The present occupant is Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq., a retired Major in the honorable E. I. C's. service, who is lord of the manors of Santon, in this parish, and of Upper and Lower Bolton, in the adjoining parish of Gosforth.

THE SCHOOL.

This school was founded in the year 1718, and its management vested in the following trustees:—George Irton, Esq., Nicholas Nicholson, William Caddy, John Nicholson, Henry Caddy, and This information is obtained from a free-stone tablet, inserted into the wall of the porch, which is so defaced and mutilated as to require the greatest care and patience to decypher it.

* Lysons.

Henry Caddy of Katch-Ground, the founder, endowed it with the sum of 100*l.*, that it might be free to the parish on condition of certain payments. There was also another grant of 10*l.* a year, arising out of the Gasketh estate, which, however, is lost, or at least has been withheld for several years.

The master's *direct* income is at present about 8 guineas per annum: 7*l.* 6*s.* of which occurs as interest from 180*l.* invested in the hands of Samuel Irton, Esq., M.P., and the remainder as the rental of an allotment of land which was awarded to the school at the time of the enclosure of Irton Moor, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1809. The 180*l.* is supposed to be the original grant with some trifling accumulations.

The Parish of Muncaster.



THE parish of Muncaster is bounded on the south, by that of Waberthwaite; on the west, by the Irish Sea; on the north, by the parishes of Irton and Drigg; and on the east, by the chapelries of Ulpha and Eskdale. It consists of two townships, Muncaster and Birkby, which are divided by the Esk. It extends about four miles, east and west; and in breadth, from north to south, nearly three miles. The Esk and Mite abound with trout, and some salmon are taken in those rivers: the fishery belongs to Lord Muncaster and Major-General Wyndham, of Cockermouth castle. The township of Muncaster lies between those rivers; the township of Birkby is on the south side of the Esk: the former contains the market-town and port of Ravenglass.

The soil of this parish is loamy and rather fertile towards the sea; but farther eastward it is mossy, and gravelly near the mountains. A mountainous ridge extends along the middle of the parish. Neither coal, limestone, nor freestone are found here.

There was formerly so great an abundance of

woodcocks in this parish, that, "by a special custom, the tenants were obliged to sell them to the lord for one penny each; they were taken by springs, and traps; but since the country was stripped of wood, they make a short stay here in their passage, and are, of late years, become very scarce."

Mr. Sandford's MS. account of Cumberland gives the following particulars:—"Monkaster, the ancient seite of the Peningtons, but no K^{ts} of late, from whence come the aldermen Peningtons of London, and I think the quondam famous captain Penington: for I had an uncle of my own name, Edm: Sandford, prentis to his cousin Penington at London, which must needs be one of this house. Ther is a brave parke, and all belonging to this grand house of Montcastre, full of ffallow dear, down to Ravenglass, so called of a brood of ravens there, and I have seen a white raven and very tame for a marvaile, and like a hauke to kill partridge and other fowles."

In ancient evidences Muncaster is called *Meolcastre*, *Mealcastre*, and *Mulcaster*. Walls Castle, near Ravenglass, is the name given to the ruins of an old building which is *said* to have been the ancient place of residence of the Peningtons, ancestors of the present lord Muncaster: but with much greater probability is supposed to be of early British origin. The walls are cemented with run lime. Roman and Saxon coins have been found around it, with stone axes and arrowheads, "the undoubted arms of our Celtic ancestors."

"A small brass kettle, with two handles,

standing on three legs, in form exactly resembling the iron ones still in use, was found, a few years since at the Roman station on Eskmeals, in this parish, and is now in the possession of E. L. Irton, Esq.

“This vessel does not exhibit any thing the least like Roman workmanship, but it has the appearance of great antiquity ; having undergone frequent repairs, apparently long after it was manufactured. Several small holes have been stopped, by bits of copper cut out and rivetted on : and one of the legs which has been broken is spliced in a very clumsy manner by a piece of metal soldered on. Another of the same form, has been found at the same place, and is also in the possession of Mr. Irton.”*

A very singular custom obtains here on the eve of the new year, when the children go from house to house, singing a ditty, and begging the bounty “they were wont to have in old king Edward’s days.” Nothing is known respecting the origin of this custom. Has not the name been altered from Henry to Edward ? and may it not have an allusion to the time when the sixth Henry was entertained here in his flight from his enemies ?

On Birkby-Fell, near the foot of Devoke Water, are some remains of a fort or an encampment, called the *Ruins of the city of Barnscar*, traditionally ascribed to the Danes, of which the Rev. Aaron Marshall communicated the following account to that History of Cumberland which bears Mr. Hutchinson’s name :—“This place is about

* Lysons.

300 yards long, from east to west; and 100 yards broad, from north to south; now walled round, save at the east end, near three feet in height: there appears to have been a long street, with several cross ones; the remains of house-steads, within the walls, are not very numerous, but on the outside of the walls they are innumerable, especially on the south side and west end: the circumference of the city and suburbs, is near three computed miles; the figure an oblong square: there is an ancient road through the city, leading from Ulpha to Ravenglass. About the year 1730, a considerable quantity of silver coin was found in the ruins of one of the houses, concealed in a cavity, formed in a beam; they were claimed by the lord of the manor."

THE MANOR.

Mr. John Denton says;—"the next fee unto Millum, holden immediately of the barony of Egremont, is Mulcaster, seated on the north side of the seignory of Millum. The manor is bounded between the river Esk, and a little rill or beck, called Mite. It is in form, a long ridge or rising ground of hills from the foot of Esk, extended along, between those rivers unto the great and vast mountains belonging to Egremont, in Eskdale, Wastdale, and Mitredale. There are not many under fees belonging to this manor.

"The place is now corruptly called Moncaster; howbeit, the right name is *Mulcastre*, or *Meolcastre*, of an old castle there towards the water-side, near unto Eskmeal, which was the ancient dwelling-house of the Penningtons, and is yet

visible in the ruins, they call it the *Old Walls*; for their present mansion-house is of later erection, made by some of them much better, and more conveniently set for slate, and for avoidance of the air, and sharp distempers of the sea. It was called *Meol-castre*, or *Mulecastre*, from the meal on which it anciently stood; and it is accordingly written *Mulecastre*, and *Mealecastre*, in all their old evidences and records. Eskmeal (whereon the antient castle stood) is a plain, low, dry, ground, at the foot of Esk, between the mountains and the sea, which sort of grounds, lying under mountains and promontories into, or at the sea, are commonly called Mules or Meils, as it were the entrance or mouth, from the sea into a river, or such like place, as this Meil of Esk, Kirksanton Meil, Cartmeil, Mealholme, the Mule of Galloway, and Millum itself, and many other such like.

“The estate is now in the possession of Joseph Pennington, Esq., whose ancestors have enjoyed the same ever since the conquest, sometimes collaterally, but for the most part lineally descending by their issue male to this time. They were, for the most part, knights successively, and men of great valour in the king’s services, on the borders and marches, and in other expeditions, where it pleased the king to command them. They took their name from Pennington in Lancashire; and though this manor (of Mulcaster) was always theirs as aforesaid, yet some have greatly mistaken the same to have been, first, the Mulcaster’s patrimony, and to have come from them to the Penningtons, by marriage or purchase. All the Mulcasters are descended from

one David de Mulcaster, the son of Benedict Pennington, who lived in king John's time. He had two sons, John and Adam, called both de Mulcaster, and so their posterity take their surname of the place where their first ancestor, David, died."

MUNCASTER CASTLE.

Muncaster castle* is a handsome and spacious modern structure, having been nearly rebuilt by John, first Baron Muncaster. The late Lord also added a quadrangular tower. The principal tower of the ancient fortified mansion has been preserved, but it has lost its original external appearance. The castle is delightfully situated on the side of an eminence, north of the Esk, rather more than one mile east of Ravenglass. It is surrounded by plantations, and commands an extensive view of the vale of the Esk, bounded by wild mountain scenery. Hardknott, Wrynose, and Scafell form the eastern boundary of Eskdale, which, viewed from the richly wooded hills about Muncaster Castle, at the opposite extremity, exhibits one of the finest views in Cumberland. The park was much improved by John, first Lord Muncaster, who planted many thousand trees, and "introduced here the best breeds of cattle, from which he reared some of 100 stoues weight." Previous to this the park had a bare appearance on account of its want of trees. The memorable storm of January 7th, 1839, proved very destructive to the trees and plan-

* Engraved in Fisher's Northern Tourist.

tations; many of the former in the avenue approaching to the castle, were broken or torn up by the roots. The deer-park is situated a short distance from the castle: it contains about 100 deer.

The windows of the entrance-hall contain some very fine and valuable stained glass: the chimney-piece is of carved oak; and that in the drawing-room is a very costly one of marble, exquisitely carved. *King Henry's bed-room* contains a full length portrait of Henry VI. kneeling before an altar, with *the luck of Muncaster* in his hand. The bed-stead is of carved oak; it has the initials H. H. and bears a crown. The chairs, the doors, and the chimney-piece in this room, are of old carved oak. In the library are the arms of the families with whom the Penningtons have been allied by marriage.

On the stair-case is a curious portrait of Thomas Skelton, "*the fool of Muncaster*, who is said to have lived here at the time of the civil wars, and of whose sayings there are many traditional stories. He is dressed in a check gown, blue, yellow, and white; under his arm is an earthen dish with ears; in his right hand a white wand; in his left, a white hat, bound with pink ribbands and with blue bows; in front, a paper, on which is written Mrs. Dorothy Copeland. The following lines are inscribed on the picture:

"Th^s Skelton late Fool of Muncaster's last Will and Testament.

"Be it known to ye, oh grave and wise men all,
That I Thom Fool am Sheriff of ye Hall,
I mean the Hall of Haigh, where I command
What neither I nor you do understand.
My Under Sheriff is Ralph Wayte you know,

As wise as I am and as witty too,
 Of Egremont I have Burrow Serjeant beene,
 Of Wiggan Bailiff too, as may be seen
 By my white staff of office in my hand,
 Being carried streight as the badge of my command :
 A low high constable too was once my calling,
 Which I enjoyed under king Henry Rawling ;
 And when the Fates a new Sheriff send,
 I'm Under Sheriff prick'd World without end.
 He who doth question my authority
 May see the seal and patten here ly by.
 The dish with luggs which I do carry here
 Shews all my living is in good strong beer.
 If scurvy lads to me abuses do,
 I'll call 'em scurvy rogues and raseals too.
 Fair Dolly Copeland in my eap is plaecd ;
 Monstrous fair is she, and as good as all the rest.
 Honest Nich. Pennington, honest Ths. Turner, both
 Will bury me when I this world go forth.
 But let me not be carry'd o'er the brigg,
 Lest falling I in Duggas River ligg ;
 Nor let my body by old Charnock lye,
 But by Will. Caddy, for he'll lye quietly.
 And when I'm bury'd then my friends may drink.
 But each man pay for himself, that's best I think.
 This is my Will, and this I know will be
 Perform'd by them as they have promised me.

" Sign'd, Sealed, Publish'd, and Declared
 in the presence of

TH^S SKELTON,
 ✕ His Mark.

HENRY RAWLING,
 HENRY TROUGHTON,
 TH^S TURNER."

The Luck of Muncaster, which has been preserved here for several centuries, is "an ancient glass vessel of the basin kind, about seven inches in diameter, ornamented with some white enamelled mouldings." According to family tradition, Sir John Pennington, who lived in the reign of

Henry VI. entertained that unhappy and thrice-deposed monarch, at his mansion, whither he had fled from his enemies; and on his leaving Muncaster (A.D. 1461) he presented his host with this vessel, "to the preservation of which a considerable degree of superstition has attached."*

The castle contains a large number of pictures and family portraits; among which we noticed the following.

In the Drawing Room.

John, first Lord Muncaster, a full length, with other portraits in the same picture.

In the Dining Room.

Sir William Pennington, first baronet, *ob.* 1730.

Sir Joseph Pennington, fourth baronet, father of the first Lord Muncaster, *ob.* 1773.

Sir Joseph Pennington, second baronet, *ob.* 1744.

John, first Lord Muncaster.

The Hon. Margaret Lady Pennington, sister of Henry, Lord Viscount Lonsdale.

On the Grand Stair-Case.

A large painting representing "King Henry the Sixth giving to Sir John Pennington, on his leaving his castle, 1461, *The Luck of Muncaster.*"

Another, Caxton presenting the first book printed in England to Edward IV.

In the Library.

Sir John Pennington, Lord High Admiral.

Sir William Pennington, first baronet, *ob.* 1730.

Sir James Lowther, Bart., son of Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven, Bart., *ob.* 1755.

John, first Lord Viscount Lonsdale, born 1655.

Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven, Bart.

William Pennington, Esq., *ob.* 1652.

* A similar relic is preserved at the seat of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., well known as *the Luck of Edenhall*, see vol. i. Leath Ward, pp. 406—411.

Sir Joseph Pennington, fourth Baronet.
 Richard, Viscount Lonsdale, *ob.* 1713.
 James, Earl of Balcarres.
 Thomas, Lord Coventry.

In another Room.

Henry VI. with *the Luck of Muncaster* in his hand; date 1461.

Dame Askew, wife of Sir William Pennington, knight,
 “*A. Dni.*, 1571.”

Henry, Lord Viscount Lonsdale, *ob.* 1751.

THE MANOR OF BIRKBY.

This manor is on the south side of the Esk : it has long been the property of the Stanley family, and is now held by Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., of Ponsonby Hall.

The rolls of the manor contain the following rigorous orders :—“*Item*, we do order and put in pain, that every the inhabitants, within the manor of Birkby, who shall hereafter take, or catch, kill, or come by any wild fowl whatsoever, shall not sell them to any foreigner or stranger, but shall bring them to the lord, or his bailiff, for the time being, at the prices and rates hereafter specified, viz. for every mallard, 4*d.*—Duck, 3*d.*—Every long mallard or widgeon, 2*d.*—Woodcock or partridge, 1*d.*—Feelfaws, throistles, ousles, each four for 1*d.*—Every curlew, 3*d.*—For two seals, 1*d.*—Plover, 1*d.*—Lapwings, one halfpenny; under pain and forfeiture of 3*s.* 4*d.* for every fowl, otherwise sold, as formerly accustomed.”

THE CHURCH.

The church of Muncaster was appropriated to the priory of Conishead, by Gamel de Penning-

ton, in the reign of Henry II., which appropriation was confirmed by Edward II. On the dissolution of religious houses, it was granted back to that family, who have since retained possession of the advowson. The value of the benefice was "returned at 10*l.*;" we suppose to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty; from which source it received in 1723, an augmentation of 200*l.* by lot. Lord Muncaster is the patron of the church; the Rev. Joseph Stanley, rector of Waberthwaite, is the present incumbent; and the Rev. Joseph Taylor, B.A., is his assistant-curate. The benefice was returned to the commissioners for enquiring concerning Ecclesiastical Revenues, as of the average annual value of 97*l.* The living is not entered in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., excepting an incidental notice in a list of the possessions of the priory of Conishead, where the church of Muncaster occurs as follows:—

Decim' ecclie. de Molecastre viz. granos. xliii.	} £ s. d.
lini & feni iij <i>l.</i> lan' & agn' ls. vitul porcell'	
auc' et gallin' iij <i>s.</i> iij <i>d.</i> oblac' tribz diebz	
prencipal' viijs. viij <i>d.</i> in oblac' & alijs <i>xmis.</i>	
ut in libro paschal' xxvjs. viij <i>d.</i> In tot'	} vij vij vij

The church of Muncaster is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Michael, standing near the centre of the parish. It is in the park, closely adjoining the castle; and being entirely surrounded by trees, it has a picturesque and peculiarly interesting appearance. Nor does this impression, produced at first sight, vanish on a closer inspection. The venerable windows and ivy-clad walls of the sacred edifice harmonize well with the solemn solitude of

the place, and dispose the mind to reverential fear
while treading the green sod where

“The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep ;”—

where the last solemn rites of the Christian church
are performed alike over peer and peasant, the
lordly possessor of the adjoining castle, or the
humble and unknown inhabitant of a cottage ;
and where they both repose in the silence of the
grave. This church, “in the stillness of the
country, is a visible centre of a community of the
living and the dead ; a point to which are habitu-
ally referred the nearest concerns of both.”*

“* * * * may ne'er
That true succession fail of English Hearts,
That can perceive, not less than heretofore
Our Ancestors did feelingly perceive,
What in those holy Structures ye possess
Of ornamental interest, and the charm
Of pious sentiment diffused afar,
And human charity, and social love.”†

This church, although greatly superior in its
external appearance to many others in the neigh-
bourhood, presents in its plan the same simple
details of a nave and chancel, with a bell-turret
at its western end carrying two bells. The
masonry is good and remains free from those
coats of plaster and whitewash with which the
indiscreet zeal of many churchwardens for “beau-
tifying” our churches has spoiled so many of those
edifices.‡ A south porch has been converted

* Wordsworth.

† Ibid.

‡ The *Cambridge Camden Society* has recently published a small
pamphlet entitled “A Few Words to Churchwardens on Churches and
Church Ornaments,” price 3d. ; which may be very advantageously con-
sulted by authorities superintending the repairs or alterations of churches.



THE GREAT HALL, BISHOP'S CASTLE, BISHOPSTON

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. H. B. 1861

into the vestry; its gable bears what appears to have been the pedestal of a cross. The south front and east end are covered with ivy. The stone used in the walls is unusually hard, and supposed to have been brought from a distance, as we were informed there is no quarry in the neighbourhood whence it can have been procured.

The principal entrance is from the west, beneath a window of three lights with cinque-foiled heads under a circular arch. On the apex of the gable at the east end of the nave is a small turret, which, if not originally intended as an ornamental appendage to the roof, may have been built for the Sancte-bell or Mass-bell.* The parapets of the nave and chancel are battlemented. The walls of the nave are hung with boards inscribed with texts of Scripture.† Over the

* Variouslly termed Sancte-bell, Saering-bell, Mass-bell, Saints'-bell, Saunce, Sac-ringe; it was rung "when the priest came to those words of the mass 'Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Sabaoth,' that all persons who were absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office which was then going on in the church."

"These small turrets frequently remain, and are generally very elegant and ornamental, but it is rare to find the bell still remaining in its original position; this is however the case at Long Compton, Warwickshire, and in the same neighbourhood, at Halford, Whickford, Sutton, and Brailes; but in the two latter instances the bell-frame is a modern wooden erection, though in its original position: in all these cases the bell-rope hangs down just within the entrance of the chancel, and is fastened on one side of the chancel arch: the bell is still in use, though for a somewhat different purpose, being used as *the little bell* to announce the arrival of the clergyman. The bell-frame very frequently remains in its original position on the apex of the eastern gable of the nave, which is usually somewhat higher than the chancel."

† The introduction of such inscriptions is of great antiquity. Few, however, now remain that have not been placed in our churches since the practice was enjoined by the eighty-second canon.

western door is a gallery containing an organ. The nave is lighted by square-headed windows of two lights. The north door is walled up. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed under the chancel arch, on the south side, leaving the whole interior exposed to view.

The walls of the chancel are nearly covered by monuments to the family of the Penningtons, ancestors of the present Lord Muncaster: many of which were placed here by John, first Lord Muncaster. The chancel is lighted by an east window, and three on the south side, of two round headed lights each, under square dripstones. The east window is the largest in the church: it is a perpendicular one, of three lights, with a battlemented transom, under a circular head, with a dripstone terminating in two shields, one of which is charged with the arms of the Penningtons, the other, The north door is a lancet arch, under a very bold dripstone; that on the south side is walled up. There is a small painting over the altar. Lord Muncaster's pew is on the north side of the chancel.

The following inscriptions (with four others illegible) to the memory of the ancestors of Lord Muncaster, are in the church.

A brass plate bears the following inscription—

En memory of
 Will. de Pennton son of Sir John de Pennton
 son of Syr Willm. he wedded Elizabeth daughter
 of Thos. de Hulton de Egremont;
 he was heired by his soune Sir Alan de Pennton
 who wedded Katharine de Preston
 1390.

Another is thus inscribed—

Pray for the souls of
 Syr William Pennington knight and
 Frances Pagrane his wife myghty
 kinned woman unto Charles duke of Suffolke
 1533.

On another—

In memory of WILLIAM PENYNGTON ARM^o
 whose first wife was Joan Wharton daughter of Thos. Lord Wharton
 His second wife was dame Bridget Askew
 Daughter of Sir John Huddleston
 By whom he had 3 sons Joseph John and Will^m
 Will^m Penyngton and all his tried Horsemen were called out
 upon service of the Borders 1543.
 Quorum animabus propitiatur Deus.
 Amen.

A square freestone bears this inscription—

Here lieth entombed
 SYR JOHN PENNINGTON son of John Pennington
 and Easbell daughter of John Broughton, Grandchild of ye Syr John
 who resseded holpe Kinge Barre at Mofcastre
 He wedded Dame Jane Ogle Meddowe of Syr Robert Ogle
 he was a braue Captien and with the Earle Surrie relieved Norham Castell
 XVI yeres after he stoutlic headed his souldiers at flodden field
 died MDCXIII.
 his iii sones were John, Alan, and William.
 Erth youth upon Earth as mold upon mold
 Erth youth upon Earth as ghystering in gold
 As thogh erth to erth ner turn shold
 And yet must erth to erth sooner than he mold.

On another—

To the memory of JOSEPH PENNINGTON ARM^o
 son of William and Katharine Penington.
 He married Margaret Fleetwood,
 leaving one son William an Infant,
 died 1658.

On a freestone slab—

Here lieth the remains of JOSEPH PENINGTON, Esq.
and DAME ISABELL SAVILL

He was a benefactor to this Parish leaving by will a sum
of money to remane continue and be
as a Stocke for releife of the poore of the Parish
to be bestowed and employed in maner and forme following,
that is to say, my will and mind is that the same be bestowed
in loaves of Bread to be wecklie dealt,
twelve loaves every Sundaie throughout
the whole yeare to the poore of the said parish.
He bequeathed the like to the Parish of Drigg.
To him King James granted the Church of Muncaster. died 1641.
Vivit post funera virtus.

On a freestone slab—

To the memory of
WILLIAM PENNINGTON Esqr
Eldest son of Joseph Pennington Esqr
and Dame Isabell Savill
He married Katharine Sherbourne
He left 4 sons
Joseph Alan Richard and Willm
and 4 daughters Isabell Katharine Elizabeth and Bridget.
died about 1652.

On another—

Of youre Cheritic preye for the soule of
Syr John de Pennington sonne of Syr Alan de Pennington who
hadde to Wyllie Elizabeth daughter of Syr Nichols de Radcliffe
de derwentwater a woman of noble blode yis Syr John
resseved holic Kyngs Warrye whyche was Henry ye Sirth at
Holcastre 1161 Kyngs Warrye gave Sir John a braube workyd
Glasse Cuppe, with his Rodd before yat whyltye the
famylye shold keep hit unbreken thei shold gretelye thriif
whyche Cuppe is kalled the lucke of Holcastre
He was a gret Captain and hedded the left wyng of the armie
agayne the Scotties; whylles Erle of Northumberland hedded
the mayne bodie.

Another is thus inscribed—

To the memory of
SYR JOHN PENYNGTON Kt.
 second son of William Penyngton Arm^r
 One of the Gentlemen in ordinary of his Majesty's
 privy chamber Governor and Captain of Sandown Castle
 in Kent and vice Admiral of his Majesty's fleet to maintain the
 sovereignty of the British seas
 Sir John Penington was a man of great courage openness
 and generosity and what heightened every one of his
 virtues of uncommon piety he was appointed by the
 King 1612 Lord High Admiral
 The parliament strongly invited him to enter into their service
 but he never could be prevailed upon
 to serve against the king
 Ob Sepr 1616.

A marble tablet is thus inscribed—

Near this place
 lieth the body of
CAPTAIN PHILIP PENNINGTON
 younger son of
 Sr William Pennington Baron
 of Muncaster 1731.

On another—

Here lies interred the body of the most worthy friend and patriot
SIR JOSEPH PENNINGTON BART of Muncaster
 who died much lamented 1713 the 67 of his age
 Member in Parliament
 For the County of Cumberland
 He married the Honourable Margaret Lowther
 Sister to the right Honourable
 The Lord Viscount Lonsdale.

On another—

Near this place
 are deposited the bodys of
SYR WILLIAM PENNINGTON BARONET
 and **DAME ISABELL** his wife
 to whose memory this is inscribed
 by their dutiful eldest son l. P. 1731.

On a freestone slab—

Here lieth the body of ELIZABETH STAPLETON wife to John Stapleton of Wartor Esqr. Daughter to Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isell who departed this life the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord God 1677.

On a marble slab—

In memory of
SYR JOHN PENNINGTON Bart.
who succeeded his Father Syr Joseph Pennington Bart.
as member for the County of Cumberland 1744
He represented the said County in the 3 successive parliaments
He was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of
the county of Westmoreland
died 1768.

On another—

GAMEL DE PENNINGTON
Son of John Lord Muncaster and Penelope
his wife

Born 1st July 1780

Departed this life 9 Feby. 1788.

Yes thou art fled, and Saints a welcome sing
Thine infant spirit soars on Angel wing
Our dark affection led to hope thy stay
The voice of God has called his child away
Like Samuel early in the temple found
Sweet rose of Sharon plant of holy ground
Aye, and as Samuel blest to thee tis given
The God he served on earth to serve in Heaven.

On a marble tablet—

Near the Altar

PENELOPE

The dearly beloved daughter of John
and his incomparable wife

Penelope

April 23, 1811

A marble tablet bears this inscription to the memory of the lady of the first Lord Muncaster, who lost her life by an accidental fall:—

Johannes Conjugi Incomparabili

To the memory of

PENELOPE

One of the very best of Wives

One of the very best of Mothers

One of the very best of Women

Who met her melancholy fate
in the house of

One of the very best of Friends

at Copgrove near Knaresboro' Yorkshire

Where she departed this life

Upon the 15 of November 1806

Aged 62

Expressing

Her fullest hope of a blessed Resurrection.

On another—

In memory of

SIR JOHN PENNINGTON BART^r LORD MUNCASTER

In whose Character were eminently distinguished

The virtues of a Christian,

Patriot, Husband, Father, Friend,

He lived the life of the righteous

and now that time hath led him to his end

Goodness and He fill up one monument

He died Member for the County of Westmoreland

on the 5th day of Oct^r 1813 aged 76.

The following inscription, on a marble tablet,
is the only one in the nave :—

Memento mori

THE REV. THOMAS POOLE

of

Croplechew in this Parish died

July 31. 1766 aged 73 years

MARY POOLE his wife died June 9. 1760 aged 63 years.

JOHN POOLE Esqr their son

died on Sunday December 22—1805

aged 67 years

Sic transeunt

mortales.

On the south side of the church-yard, is an ancient cross,* four feet nine inches high, and ornamented with guilloches. Near it are two venerable yew-trees which have survived the storms of several hundred winters.

PENNINGTON, LORD MUNCASTER.

Arms :—Or, five fusils in fess azure.

Crest :—On a wreath, a cat-a-mountain, passant guardant, proper.

Supporters :—On the dexter side, a lion guardant, proper, chaged on the breast with an oak branch, vert; and on the sinister side, a horse regardant, proper, bridled, or.

Motto :—*Amor vincit patriam.*

This ancient family took their name from Pennington, in Furness, Lancashire, where they resided until about the year 1242, and where “there is still visible the foundation of a square building, called the Castle, near the centre of the vill. . . . Here the family of Pennington resided before the Conquest.”†

“The first ancestor of this family, that occurs after the Conquest, is Gamel de Pennington, a person of great note and property.”‡ From him descended another Gamel, who had two sons, Meldred and Gamel. In the reign of King John, Jocelin de Pennington, of this family was abbot of Furness: he was eminent for learning, and obtained from the pope some special privileges for his abbey. “The next that occurs is Benedict§ de Pennington: he was father of another Gamel, and gave the church of Molecastre (Muncaster) and the chapel of Aldeburg to the hospital of Conishead. The same Benedict|| and Meldred, his brother, with consent of their heirs, gave to the abbey of Furness, Skeldon Moor. Alan, son of Alan de Pennington, gave to the hospital of Conishead, after it was erected into a priory, an acre of land in Overton (Orton) in Westmorland; and after that, Gamel de Pennington gave to the priory of Conishead, the church of Pennington, with appurtenances; and confirmed the grant

* Engraved in Lysons's *Magna Britannia*.

† West's *Furness*.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ *Monast. Ang.*

|| *Dodsworth's MS.*

of the church of Muncaster from Benedict de Pennington; and also gave the church of Whitbeck and Skeroverton, (Orton) and Pulton to the said priory. These benefactors flourished between the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. and the first of king Edward III. The hospital of Conishead was founded by the third William de Lancaster, eighth baron of Kendal, in the reign of king Henry III. and the foundation was confirmed by king Edward II. which sufficiently proves the time of their occurrence.

“Alan* de Pennington, knt. is witness to the grant of five hides of land from Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Richard le Fleming, to the abbey of Furness, A. D. 1254.

“Alan† de Pennington, knt. had a dispute with the monks of Furness, about land which laid to the high road that leads from Pennington to Kirkby Ireleth, in the reign of king Henry III. A. D. 1278, Sir Alan‡ de Pennington is witness to a grant from Gilbert de Bardsey to the Monks. 33 Hen. III. Agnes, daughter of Sir John de . . . , late wife of T. de Pennington, came to an agreement with the abbot of Furness concerning some land in dispute. The same Agnes, § A. D. 1254, released to the abbot of Furness the marriage of her children, by T. Pennington, son and heir of Alan de Pennington. Hence it appears, that T. de Pennington died before his father; and the Alan, who occurs in the reign of Edw. I. was the son of Thomas, and succeeded his grandfather Sir Alan.

“William¶ de Pennington, A. D. 1318, made an agreement with the abbot of Furness for the suit and service of his manor of Pennington.”

This pedigree, as given by West, differs from that in Nicolson and Burn: they give it as follows:—

Gamel de Pennington, temp. Henry II. gave the churches of Muncaster, Pennington, Whitbeck, and of Orton in Westmorland, to the priory of Conishead; which grant was confirmed by Edward II. in the 12th year of his reign. His son, Benedict, had several children. Alan, son of Alan, son of Benedict, granted lands at Orton aforesaid to his uncle Simon, son of the said Benedict: but according to their family pedigree, (after the death of an elder son Robert,) he was succeeded by his son David, father of John, father of Alan, to whom Richard Lucy, as is hereafter mentioned, in the reign of King John, granted the fee of Ravensglass.

* Dodsworth's MS. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid. ¶ Ibid.

Thomas, son of Alan; Alan, son of Thomas; John, son of Alan, of whom mention is made in the 21st Edward I. William, son of John. Thus far Nicolson and Burn.*

Of this family was Sir John Pennington, knight, son of Sir Alan, who was steadily attached to the unfortunate monarch, Henry VI., whom he had the honor of entertaining at Muncaster castle, in his flight from the Yorkists.† In acknowledgement of the protection he had received, the king presented his host with a curious glass cup (which is still preserved at the castle, see page 216) with a prayer that the family should ever prosper, and never want a male heir, so long as they preserved it unbroken: hence the cup was called "*the luck of Muncaster.*" Sir John is said to have been a distinguished military character, and to have commanded the left wing of the English army in an expedition against Scotland.‡

* The pedigrees of this family do not agree in the earlier part; nor do the monumental inscriptions in the church, many of which were erected by the first Lord Muncaster, correspond with any account of the family which I have met with. I have therefore preferred giving an *incomplete* rather than an *inaccurate* pedigree. The monumental inscriptions to this family are given in a preceding part of this volume, pages 222 to 227.

† This event is supposed to have taken place in 1461: and that date is assigned to it in a picture at Muncaster castle, as also on the monument erected to the memory of Sir John Pennington, in the chancel of the church of Muncaster. That monument, however, has been recently erected. It is a well-known fact that after the battle of Towton, which was fought on Palm Sunday, 29th March, 1461, terminating in favor of the Yorkists, Henry VI. took flight into Scotland. We have no evidence that he was then received here, neither on his journey northward, nor on his return. It appears to be equally probable that Henry was here after the battle of Hexham, 14th May, 1463, when his troops sustained another defeat, and "Henry owed his safety to the swiftness of his steed." Hume says, "some of his friends took him under their protection, and conveyed him into Lancashire; where he remained concealed during a twelvemonth." This unfortunate monarch was also concealed for some time at Bolton-hall, in Yorkshire, see *Gent. Mag.* May and June, 1841.

‡ His grandson, Sir John Pennington, was in the battle of Flodden-field, (see p. 223;) another descendant of the same name, was admiral to King Charles I., and much trusted by that monarch in naval affairs.

John Pennington, Esq. his son, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Huddleston; on which marriage in the 23rd Edward IV. the estate was settled upon the issue male. And he having only a daughter Isabel, married to Thomas Dykes, of Warthole, Esquire, the estate came to the second brother,

William Pennington, Esq., who was succeeded by

Joseph Pennington, Esq., son and heir.

Sir William Pennington, knight, son and heir, married Isabel, daughter of John Farrington, of Warden, in Lancashire, Esq., with whom he had the manor of Farrington. On an inquisition of knights' fees in Cumberland, in the 35th Henry VIII., it is found that this Sir William held the manor of Muncaster of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by the service of the sixth part of one knight's fee, rendering to the king yearly for seawake 12*d.*, and the puture of two serjeants; and that he held the hamlet of Raven-glass in like manner, by homage and fealty, and the service of the 17th part of one knight's fee, and puture of serjeants as above.

Joseph Pennington, Esq., married Margaret, daughter of John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, co. Lancaster, Esq. He was succeeded by his son and heir,*

Sir William Pennington, first Baronet, so created 21st June, 28th Charles II., 1676. He married Isabel, eldest daughter of John Stapleton, of Warter, co. York, Esq., (son of Sir Philip Stapleton, knight,) with whom the manor of Warter came to the Penningtons. He had issue,

Sir Joseph, 2nd baronet.

Philip, died 1731, without issue.

Elizabeth, married, firstly, John Archer, of Oxenholme, co. Westmorland, Esq.; and secondly, Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh, in the same county, Esq.

Margaret.

Sir William died 1st July, 1730, when he was succeeded by his son,

Sir Joseph Pennington, second Baronet, who married the

* Among the gentry of the county of Cumberland who were chosen by Charles II. to be invested with the projected Order of the Royal Oak appears the name of William Pennington, Esq.

232 ALLERDALE WARD, ABOVE DERWENT.

Hon. Margaret Lowther, daughter of John, Viscount Lonsdale. By her (who died 1733) he had issue,

John, 3rd baronet.

Joseph, 4th baronet.

Katherine, married, 1731, Robert Lowther, Esq., governor of Barbadoes, father of James, first Earl of Lonsdale.

Sir Joseph represented the county of Cumberland in two parliaments. He died in 1743, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir John Pennington, third Baronet, eldest son and heir, was lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum of the county of Westmorland; and knight of the shire for the county of Cumberland, in three parliaments. Sir John died unmarried, in 1768, when he was succeeded in the title and estates by his brother,

Sir Joseph Pennington, fourth Baronet, married to Sarah, daughter and sole heiress of John Moore, Esq., by whom he had three sons and three daughters:—

John, his successor.

Joseph.

Lowther, 2nd baron.

Jane.

.....

Katherine, married Humphrey Brookes Osbaldiston, of Hunmanby, co. York, Esq.

He died in 1773, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Pennington, fifth Baronet, who was created a peer of Ireland, 21st October, 1783, as Baron Muncaster, with remainder to his brother, Lowther Pennington, Esq. His lordship was the author of "Historical Sketches of the Slave Trade, and its Effects in Africa," 8vo. 1792; he nearly rebuilt Muncaster castle, greatly improved the park, and put up a series of memorials of his family in the chancel of the church of Muncaster, (see pages 222 to 227.) He represented the county of Westmorland in several parliaments. His lordship married Penelope daughter and coheiress of James Compton, Esq., a lineal descendant of the Earls of Northampton, (who died in 1806*) by whom he had issue,

* This lady died in consequence of a fall received while her noble husband was contesting the county of Westmorland.

Gamel, } died young.

Ann Jane Penelope, }
 Maria-Frances-Margaret, married, 1811, the Hon. James
 Lindsay, afterwards Earl of Balcarres.

His lordship died at Muncaster castle, 8th October, 1813, and was buried in the church of Muncaster. Leaving no male issue, the peerage devolved, according to the limitation, upon his brother,

Lowther, second Baron Muncaster and sixth Baronet, a general officer in the army, and colonel of one of the royal veteran battalions. His lordship, while a commoner, married in 1802, Esther, second daughter of Thomas Barry, Esq., of Clapham, co. Surrey, and widow of James Morrison, Esq., by whom (who died in 1827) he left at his decease an only son, his successor. His lordship died in London, 29th July, 1818, after a lingering illness, aged 73.

Lowther-Augustus-John, third Baron Muncaster and seventh Baronet, succeeded, while a minor, to the title and estates on the death of his noble father, the late lord. His lordship was born 14th December, 1802; and married in 1828, Frances-Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir John Ramsden, of Byron, co. York, Bart., by whom he had issue,

Fanny Caroline, baptized August 26, 1829.

Gamel Augustus, born December 3rd, 1831.

Joslyn Francis de Pennington, born December 25th, 1831.

Alan Joseph, born April 5th, 1837.

Louisa Theodosia, baptized July 17th, 1838.

His lordship died in 1838, aged 35, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Gamel Augustus, fourth Baron Muncaster, and eighth Baronet, was born 3rd December, 1831, and is consequently a minor.

MUNCASTER OF MUNCASTER.

The Messrs. Lysons say this was a younger branch of the Penningtons of this parish. Some of the family were sheriffs of Cumberland in the reigns of Edward I. and III. and members for

Carlisle in the reign of Richard II. and in that of Queen Elizabeth; one of this family married a coheiress of Tilliol. Richard Mulcaster, a native of Carlisle, was the first master of Merchant-Taylors' school, and afterwards upper master of St. Paul's. Arms:—Barry of six, arg. and gules, over all a bend, azure.

RAVENGLASS.

Ravenglass is a small sea-port and market-town, about sixteen miles S.S.E. from Whitehaven, situated on a small creek, into which flow the rivers Mite, Esk, and Irt.

Camden says, it was supposed to have been called anciently *Aren glass*, or the blue river, and that there were current in his time "many stories about King Eveling, who had a palace here." Nicolson and Burn derive the name from the Irish *renigh* fern, and *glass* green, meaning "a green of ferns."

Ravenglass appears from Mr. Sandford's MS. to have been of old a place of some importance as a fishing-town: that worthy gentleman appears in this case to have indulged in a little exaggeration.—He says, here were "some salmons and all sorts of fish in plenty: but the greatest plenty of herrings fresh [it] is a daintye fish of a foot long; and so plenteous a fishing thereof and in the sea betwixt and the ile of man, as they lye in sholes together so thike in the sea at spawning, about August, *as a ship cannot pass thorow*: and the fishers go from all the coast to catch them."

Mr. John Denton's account of Ravenglass is as follows:—"Ravenglass, now a village, anciently

a green of ferns (corruptly called of two Irish words, Rainigh Fernsald, Glass Green) was anciently another fee of Egremont. It stands at the foot of Esk, where, by King John's grant, made to Richard Lucy, then Lord of Egremont (dated the tenth year of that king's reign) was kept a market and a fair yearly, in right of the haven there, by the lords of Egremont, as lords paramount: and the same Richard Lucy, in the same year, confirmed by fine, levied to the mesne lords, and terr-tenants, all the land and fee of Ravenglass, namely to Alan Pennington, William Fitz Hugh, and Roger Fitz Edward, to hold the same of the said William and his heirs, and gave them, moreover, estovers, to make their fish-garths in the river Esk, which is continued to this day; the Penningtons have long enjoyed the manor, and other lands there near adjoining."

King John granted to Richard de Lucy, as lord paramount, a yearly fair* to be held here on St. James' day and a weekly market every Saturday. But the said Richard Lucy the same year, by fine levied to Alan Pennington, confirmed to him as mesne lord and his tenants all the land and fee of Ravenglass, to hold to him and his heirs, with estovers to make fish garths in the river Esk.†

Until of late years the fair was attended by some singular circumstances, which had been observed in all probability from the period when

* Rot. Cart. 10 John, n. 27.—Lysons. Nicolson and Burn say the fair was granted for St. George's day (April 23,) and the market for Friday.

† Nicolson and Burn.

the fair was granted. Nicolson and Burn say—“at present, the earl of Egremont holds the fair of Ravenglass on the eve, day, and morrow of St. James. On the first of these days in the morning, the lord’s officer at proclaiming the fair, is attended by the serjeants of the bow of Egremont, with the insignia, belonging thereto; and all the tenants of the forest of Copeland owe a customary service to meet the lord’s officer at Ravenglass to proclaim the fair, and abide with him during the continuance thereof; and for sustentation of their horses, they have two swaiths of grass in the common field of Ravenglass in a place set out for that purpose. On the third day at noon, the earl’s officer discharges the fair by proclamation; immediately whereupon the Penningtons and their tenants take possession of the town, and have races and other divertisements during the remainder of the day.”*

Mr. Sandford speaks of it as “a grand fair of three dayes long at St. James’ time, for all sortes of cattle especially, and all other commodities from Ireland, Isle of Man, and Scotland.” Oysters are found along the coast, but they are not very numerous. Other shell-fish, such as mussels and cockles, are more plentiful, and many salmon and morts are caught in the season by a fisherman from Scotland, bearing the significant name of Walter Scot, who rents what is called the Harbour-mouth fishery, from Major-General Wyndham.

The shipping trade of this port is very inconsiderable: it consists chiefly in exporting coast-

* Nicolson and Burn.

wise, spars, wooden hoops, corn, flour, oysters, oatmeal, and bacon. It is expected that iron ore from Eskdale and Corney will shortly be shipped here: the company have advertised for carting. The imports consist chiefly of coals for the neighbourhood, a few cargoes of foreign grain, and merchant goods. There is only one vessel belonging to the port—a small sloop, the *Duchess of Leinster*. On the bar at the mouth of the harbour or creek there are 22 feet of water in spring tides, and 12 feet at neap tides.

John, Lord Muncaster, in 1796 procured a charter for two weekly markets at Ravensglass, on Wednesday and Friday, and three fairs for one day each, 11th March, 14th April, and 12th October. These are at present unattended. Two ancient fairs for horses and horned cattle are still held: one on the 8th of June, belonging to Edward Stanley, Esq. M.P. of Ponsonby-hall; the other on the 5th of August (the festival of St. James, O.S.) to Major-General Wyndham. There is also a cattle-fair on the 6th of May. The market is held on Friday. The ancient custom of *riding the fair* is occasionally observed by the tenants of Major-General Wyndham, on the 8th of June. Some of the steps of the market-cross are yet remaining in the street.

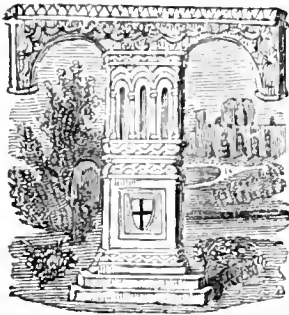
CHARITIES.

The School.—This school was founded by Richard Brookbank, who endowed it with the interest of 160*l.* It subsequently received an augmentation from Sir William Pennington. Both of these benefactions, however, have been

lost ; and the school has now no endowment. The present master is the Rev. Joseph Taylor, B.A., the assistant curate of the parish.

There is a poor stock of 23*l.* belonging to this parish. Many benefactions were lost on the death of John, Lord Muncaster. Twelve penny loaves were distributed in the church, every Sunday, to the poor of the parish, in pursuance of the will of one of his ancestors, Joseph Pennington, Esq. who died in 1641. This charity is now given in *one* loaf to one poor person, each Sunday throughout the year: but the like bequest to the parish of Drigg has been discontinued.

The Parish of Workington.



THE parish of Workington contains the five townships of Workington, Winscales, Stainburn, Great Clifton, and Little Clifton. The two latter are not in the Ward of Allerdale above Derwent, but are included in the newly-formed Derwent Ward. This parish contains about nine square miles : it is bounded on the west by the Irish Sea ; on the south, by Harrington ; on the east, by the Maron, which divides it from the parishes of Brigham and Dean, in Derwent Ward ; and on the north, by the Derwent, which divides it from the parish of Cammerton in the same Ward. The townships of Workington and Winscales have been enclosed in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in 1809. Allotments of land were made to the rector, to John Christian Curwen, Esq., as lord of the manor, and to the latter and Thomas Harrison, Esq. for a certain portion of tithes in Winscales. In 1812, an act passed to enclose the township of Stainburn, and in 1814 another for enclosing those of Great and Little Clifton. Under both these acts allotments of land were given in lieu of tithes.

The Messrs Lysons state that of the inhabitants buried here, before the year 1816, about one in thirteen were aged from 80 to 89 inclusive; and about one in one hundred and sixteen were aged from 90 to 99 inclusive. This shews a remarkable contrast to the returns from other parishes in the county, as enumerated by them, (*Magna Britannia*, iv. p. xlvi.); although it presents a very favourable account of the salubrity of this parish when compared with the general average proportion of those who attain the age of 80, which is said to be only one in thirty-two; and in London, one in forty.

There is a considerable salmon-fishery in the Derwent, belonging the Earl of Lonsdale, which extends from Workington harbour to Bassenthwaite lake. Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington-hall, has the draught at the mouth of the harbour and to the Merchant's Quay. The cause between the Earl of Lonsdale and Mr. Curwen, respecting the right of fishing in the Derwent, was tried at Carlisle assizes, in the year 1807, and was finally determined in favour of his lordship. A correspondent in Hutchinson's Cumberland gives the following curious account of *salmon-hunting*. "The salmon hunter is armed with a spear of three points, barbed, having a shaft fifteen feet in length. When the fish is left by the tide, intercepted by shallows, or sand banks, near the mouth of the river, or at any inlets on the shore, where the water remains from one foot to four feet in depth, or when their passage is obstructed by nets, they shew where they lie by the agitation of the pool: when my horse is going at a swift trot, or a moderate gal-

lop, belly deep in the water, I make ready my spear with both hands, and at the same time hold the bridle: when I overtake the salmon, I let go one hand, and with the other strike with the spear, and seldom miss my stroke, but kill my fish; then with a turn of my hand I raise the salmon to the surface of the water, turn my horse's head the readiest way to shore, and so run the salmon on to dry land without dismounting. In the fishery I am establishing at Workington, in the proper season, by different modes, I can kill, one day with another, one hundred salmon a day; methods of my own invention I intend to put in practice, which never were practised before in any part of the world; I have tried them, and they answer, and when known, they may become a public good. I can take the fish up at sea in ten fathom water. A man, in the ordinary way of salmon hunting, well mounted, may kill forty or fifty in a day; ten salmon is not a despicable day's work for a man and a horse. My father was the first man, I ever heard of, who could kill salmon on horseback."

Camden mentions Workington as being "famous for the salmon fishery"; and Mr. Thomas Denton, writing about 1688, says, "the famous salmon fishing here (mentioned in Camden) is worth 300*l.* per annum; three hundred of those great fishes having been frequently taken at a draught." The fish have not been so plentiful of late years; the fishery is now worth only about one-third of what it was formerly.

Good durable stone for building is quarried about a mile from the town, and limestone is plentiful at a distance of two miles. But the

principal mineral is coal, on which the prosperity of the town has hitherto depended. The collieries on the estate of the Earl of Lonsdale have not been worked for half a century. About the year 1792 there were nine pits in this parish belonging to John Christian Curwen, Esq. M.P., and five to Mr. Walker, as agent to the trustees of Anthony Bacon, Esq. M.P. of London. The daily shipments averaged about 150 waggons each day; two-thirds of which were shipped by Mr. Curwen; each waggon containing three English tons, charged to the owner of the vessel ten shillings and sixpence. The pits were described as "from forty to ninety fathoms in depth, having generally two or three workable bands; the first, three feet; the second, four feet; and the third from ten to eleven feet: the roofs of the two former vary; that of the main coal is of the finest white free-stone, generally twenty yards in thickness." Mr. Curwen had then recently erected six steam-engines, which were employed in winding up coals and pumping water; and the number of persons employed was between 500 and 600.

For the five years ending with 1813, the average of the annual exports from the Workington collieries belonging to Mr. Curwen was about 28,000 waggon-loads. About the year 1816, Mr. Curwen had only four pits in working, in which about 400 persons were employed. Ten years later, 200,000 tons were annually shipped from the collieries of Mr. Curwen, Mr. John Fletcher, and Mr. Thomas Westray.

In the year 1837, there were 15,734 waggon-loads (each containing 48 cwt.) shipped at Workington from the coal mines of Henry Cur-

wen, Esq. In that year the workings in three of the mines were suspended in consequence of an irruption of the sea. Since that period new borings have been made.

In the fields between Workington and Harrington, about a mile from the former town, is an ancient roofless building, generally known as the *Old Chapel*, and called by mariners *Howe Michael*. Pennant mentions having noticed "on an eminence near the sea, a small tower, called *Holme-Chapel*, said to have been built as a watch-tower, to mark the motions of the Scots in their naval inroads:" but it is much more probable that it has been, as its name imports, the chantry chapel which was granted (with some land) by Queen Elizabeth, in the 17th year of her reign, to Percival Gunson and John Soukey, and described as "three acres of land called Chapel Flatt, in Workington, and also one chapel, together with one acre of land there." There is a tradition that the sea formerly flowed round this building. The masonry is rude: the ground floor is arched; and a narrow winding staircase, sufficient only for the passage of one person, leads to the upper floor. The windows are narrow loopholes, excepting two on the land side, which are of larger dimension, but destitute of all ornament. The building is useful to mariners as a land-mark; from its conspicuous situation on a high land near the shore it forms a prominent object along the coast.

WORKINGTON HALL.

Workington Hall, the seat of Henry Curwen, Esq., is situated on the summit of a wooded

acclivity overlooking the Derwent and the Irish Sea. The old mansion, of which there are scarcely any traces, was castellated pursuant to the royal licence, granted by Richard II. in 1379, to Sir Gilbert de Culwen.* Camden speaks of Workington as “the seat of the antient knightly family of the Curwens, who derive their descent from Gospatric earl of Northumberland, and took their surname by agreement from Culwen, a family of Galloway, whose heir they married. They have a noble mansion like a castle, and from them, if I may be allowed to mention it without the imputation of vanity, I derive my descent by the mother’s side.” Mr. Gough adds:—“the mansion-house is a large quadrangular building, which still bears marks of great antiquity, notwithstanding various alterations and improvements, which have been made during the last thirty years. The walls are so remarkably thick, that they were able, a few years since, in making some improvements, to excavate a passage sufficiently wide lengthways through one of the walls, leaving a proper thickness on each side of the passage, to answer every purpose of strength.”

Mary, Queen of Scots, landed at a short distance from the hall, on Sunday, May 16, 1568, and was hospitably entertained here by Sir Henry Curwen, until she took her departure for Cocker-mouth on her route to Carlisle. On the following day she wrote a letter (in French) to Queen Elizabeth, of which a translation is given in the subjoined note.† Mr. Gough, in his additions to

* Pat. Rot. 3 Richard II.—Lysons.

† MADAM, MY GOOD SISTER,

I BELIEVE you are not ignorant, how long certain of my subjects, who

Camden, says, "the chamber in which she slept

from the least of my kingdom I have raised to be the first, have taken upon themselves to involve me in trouble, and to do what it appears they had in view from the first. You know how they purposed to seize me and the late King my husband, from which attempt it pleased God to protect us, and to permit us to expel them from the country, where, at your request, I again, afterwards, received them; though, on their return, they committed another crime, that of holding me a prisoner, and killing in my presence a servant of mine, I being at the time in a state of pregnancy. It again pleased God, that I should save myself from their hands; and, as above said, I not only pardoned them, but even received them into favour. They, however, not yet satisfied with so many acts of kindness, have, on the contrary, in spite of their promises, devised, favoured, subscribed to, and aided in a crime, for the purpose of charging it falsely upon me, as I hope fully to make you understand. They have under this pretence arrayed themselves against me, accusing me of being ill advised, and pretending a desire to see me delivered from bad counsels, in order to point out to me the things that required reformation. I, feeling myself innocent, and desirous to avoid the shedding of blood, placed myself in their hands, wishing to reform what was amiss. They immediately seized, and imprisoned me. When I upbraided them with a breach of their promise, and requested to be informed why I was thus treated, they all absented themselves. I demanded to be heard in Council, which was refused me. In short, they have kept me without any servants, except two women, a cook, and a surgeon; and they have threatened to kill me, if I did not sign an abdication to my Crown, which the fear of immediate death caused me to do, as I have since proved before the whole nobility, of which I hope to afford you evidence.

After this they again laid hold of me; and they have accused, and proceeded against me in Parliament, without saying why, and without hearing me; forbidding at the same time, every advocate to plead for me; and compelling the rest to acquiesce in their unjust usurpation of my rights, they have robbed me of every thing I had in the world; never permitting me either to write, or to speak, in order that I might not contradict their false inventions.

At last, it pleased God to deliver me, when they thought of putting me to death that they might make more sure of their power, though I repeatedly offered to answer any thing they had to say to me, and to join them in the punishment of those who should be guilty of any crime. In

at Workington-hall is still called the Queen's chamber." A detail of the movements of Queen

short, it pleased God to deliver me, to the great content of all my subjects, except *Murray, Morton, the Humes, Glencarne, Mar, and Semple*, to whom, after that my whole nobility was come from all parts, I sent to say, that notwithstanding their ingratitude and unjust cruelty employed against me, I was willing to invite them to return to their duty, and to offer them security of their lives and estates, and to hold a Parliament for the purpose of reforming every thing. I sent twice. They seized and imprisoned my messengers, and made proclamation declaring all those persons traitors who assisted me, and were guilty of this odious crime. I demanded that they should name one of them, and that I would give him up, and begged them at the same time to deliver to me such as should be named to them. They seized upon my officer, and my proclamation. I sent to demand a safe conduct for my Lord Boyd, in order to treat of an accommodation, not wishing, as far as I might be concerned, for any effusion of blood. They refused, saying that those who had not been true to their Regent, and to my son, whom they denominate King, should leave me, and put themselves at their disposal: a thing at which the whole nobility was greatly offended.

Seeing therefore that they were only a few individuals, and that my nobility were more attached to me than ever, I was in hope that, in the course of time, and under your favour, they would gradually be reduced: and seeing that they said they would either retake me, or all die, I proceeded toward Dumbarton, passing at the distance of two miles from them: my nobility accompanying me, marching in order of battle between them and me: which they seeing, sallied forth, and came to cut off my way and take me. My people seeing this, and moved by that extreme malice of my enemies, with a view to check their progress, encountered them without order, so that, though they were twice their number, their sudden advance caused to them so great a disadvantage that God has permitted them to be discomfited, and several killed and taken; some of them were cruelly killed, when taken on their retreat. The pursuit was immediately interrupted, in order to take me on the way to Dumbarton; they stationed people in every direction, either to kill, or take me. But God, through his infinite goodness, has preserved me; and I escaped to my Lord Herries's, who as well as other gentlemen have come with me into your country, being assured that hearing of the cruelty of my enemies, and how they have treated me, you will, conformably to your kind dis-

Mary in Cumberland is subjoined in the following note.*

position and the confidence I have in you, not only receive me for the safety of my life, but also aid and assist me in my just quarrel; and I shall solicit other Princes to do the same. I entreat you to send to fetch me as soon as you possibly can, for I am in a pitiable condition not only for a Queen, but for a gentlewoman; for I have nothing in the world but what I had on my person when I made my escape, travelling sixty miles across the country the first day, and not having since ever ventured to proceed except in the night, as I hope to declare before you if it pleases you to have pity, as I trust you will, upon my extreme misfortune; of which I will forbear complaining, in order not to importune you, and to pray God that he may give to you a happy state of health and long life, and to me patience, and that consolation which I expect to receive from You, to whom I present my humble commendations. From Workington, the 17th of May.

Your most faithful and affectionate good
sister and cousin, and escaped prisoner,

MARY, R.

Cotton. MS.—Ellis's Original Letters.

* After the disastrous battle of Langside, in 1568, Mary, Queen of Scots, attended by the Lord Herries, and a small retinue of tried friends, fled from the scene of battle. Lord Herries advised her Majesty to sail for France, where she had many relations on whose kindness she might rely. But Mary was unwilling to submit to the humiliation of appearing as a fugitive where she had formerly shone in the splendour of majesty; and she now indulged the hope that Elizabeth's animosity had given place to kinder feelings. She therefore resolved to enter England, and throw herself on the generosity of her rival. To this, Lord Herries, and her other attendants, had the strongest objections; but, notwithstanding their remonstrances, she desired his lordship to write to the Lord Warden at Carlisle, making enquiry if she would be received into that city. Her impatience would not allow her to wait for a reply; and soon after the letter was despatched to Carlisle, Mary, and her train of about twenty persons, embarked in a small fishing-boat, on Sunday, May 16, and landed the same day at Workington. She thence proceeded to Cockermouth, where she was received by Henry Fletcher, Esq. When her letter arrived at Carlisle, the Lord Warden was from home, having appointed as his deputy, Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Lowther.

Mr. Sandford* gives the following account of the hall, written about the year 1676:—"A fair parke of fallow dear there, adjoining to the demesne lands of Workington, a very fair large village, and fair haven, but not so much now frequented with ships, the colevery being decayed thereabout; and a very fair church and parsonage of 220*l.* per annum, and one Mr. Madison now ther pastor. And a very fair mansion-house and pallace-like; a court of above 60 yards long, and 40 yards broad, built round about; garreted turret-wise, and toores [towers] in the corner; a gate-house, and most wainscot and gallery roomes; and the brave prospect of seas and ships almost to the house, the tides flowing up. Brave orchards, gardens, dove-coats, and woods and grounds in the bank about, and brave corn-fields and meadows below, as like as Chelsay fields. And now the habitation of a brave yong Sq. his father Monsir Edward Curwen, and his mother the grand-child of Sir Michael Wharton o'th' Wolds in Yorkshire.

"Now let me tell you the family and pedegree of this ancient great house [of] Chivilirs of Workington for five or six descents: my owne great-great-grandmother being either sister or daughter to Sir Tho: Curwen, Kt. in Henry the eight's time at and went up with his men to that King Henry 8 at the dissolution of Abbeys. And the King said to him, "Curwen why doth thee begg none of thes Abbeys. I wold gratifie the some way." Quoth the other,

Mary remained at Cockermouth until Mr. Lowther had assembled a body of the gentry to escort her to the castle of Carlisle, in a manner becoming her high birth.

* MS. Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle.

“I thank you.” He afterwards said, “he wold desire of him the Abbie of Ffurneis (nye unto him) for 20 one years.” Says the King, “Take it for” Quoth the other, “It is long enough, for you’le set them up againe in time.” But they not likely to be set up againe. This Sir Tho: Curwen sent Mr. Preston, who had married his daughter, to renew the lease for him; and he it in his own name. Which when his father-in-law questioned: quoth Mr. Preston, “You shall have it as long as you live; and I think I may as well have it with your daughter as an other.” I think this Sir Harry Curwen’s wife was Fairfax, York.

“Then comes his sone and heir, old Sir Henry Curwen, Kt. and heir of his gallantry, and with Sir Symond Musgrave wear both knighted at the progress of an English army into Scotland, and brought away with him the iron-gate of a tower Carlaverick castle, the house of Lord Maxwell, and [it] is now the gate of a tower dower at Workington.

“Then comes his sone, Sir Nicolas Curwen, married Sir Symond Musgrave daughter, and Monsir Christopher Musgrave marries his sister, the grandmother of the now noble Sir Philip Musgrave, governor of the Carlisle castle, and citie and garrison there, and protects the contry from moss-troopers.

“Then comes Sir Henry Curwen, p’lament man for the county, and Patricius Curwen, his sone and heir, and colonell in the late Royal armie and his brother, Cap. *Eldred* Curwen, father of the now Monsir Curwen, in minority, Lord of Workington.”

Mr. Denton, who wrote at about the same period, says, "I do not know any one seat in all Britain so commodiously situated for beauty, plenty, and pleasure, as this is. The demesne breeds the largest cattle and sheep in all the country. The famous salmon fishing here (mentioned in Camden,) is worth 300*l.* per annum, three hundred of those great fishes having been frequently taken at a draught. They are likewise plentifully stored here with very good sea fish and fowl, and here is a large rabbit-warren, worth 20*l.* a year, besides what serves the house, and a great dove-cote, stored with a huge flight of pigeons; a salt pan and colliery, worth 20*l.* per annum, within the demesne."

The hall was almost entirely rebuilt by John Christian Curwen, Esq. M.P. (father of the present lord of the manor, Henry Curwen, Esq.) from designs by Mr. Carr, of York, when the grounds were extended and improved by Mr. White, of Retford. It stands near the edge of the park, and is approached through a gateway, on each pillar of which is a unicorn's head—the crest of the Curwens. The building (as already stated) is quadrangular, with battlemented parapets; the principal entrance is in the south-west front, where a gateway opens into a court-yard. Over the entrance-door is a shield bearing the arms of Curwen with quarterings: it has the date 1665. The *Queen's bed-chamber* (see page 245) retains no appearance of antiquity.

CURWEN OF WORKINGTON-HALL.*

Arms.—Argent, fretty gules, a chief azure.

Crest.—A unicorn's head erased argent, armed or.

Motto.—*Si je n'estoy.*

“The ancient knightly family of the Curwens,” says Camden, “derive their descent from Gospatrie, Earl of Northumberland, and took their surname by agreement from Culwen, a family of Galloway, whose heir they married. They have here a noble mansion like a castle, and from them, if I may be allowed to mention it without the imputation of vanity, I derive my descent by the mother's side.”

Ivo de Talebois, or Talboys, first lord of the barony of Kendal, brother of Fulk, earl of Anjou and king of Jerusalem, espoused Elgiva, daughter of our Saxon monarch Ethelred, and was father of

Eldred or Ethelred, second feudal lord of Kendal, who married Adgitha, and was succeeded by his son,

Ketel, third Baron of Kendal. He married Christiana, as appears by his grant of the church of Morland to the abbey of St. Mary's in York, to which she was a witness. By her he had issue,

Gilbert, who succeeded to the barony of Kendal, whose son,

William, according to Dugdale, from being governor of the castle of Lancaster, assumed the surname of Lancaster. From him descended

John de Lancaster, summoned to parliament as a baron in 1299.

Orme, his successor.

William.

He received from William de Meschines a grant of Workington, Salter, Kelton, and Stockhow. He gave the parish-church of Workington, with two carucates of land and a mill there, to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York.

Orme, second son, wedded Gunilda, sister of Waldieve, first lord of Allerdale, (see p. 2,) son of Gospatrie, Earl of

* This pedigree is chiefly compiled from Burke's *Commoners* and *Nicolson and Burn*.

Dunbar, and acquiring by grant from the said Waldieve the manor of Seaton, took up his abode there. By the same conveyance he had also the towns of Camberton, Craiksothen, and Flemingby. Mr. John Denton says, the walls and ruins of the mansion-house at Seaton were visible in his time.

Gospatrie, son and heir of Orme, received from Alan, second Lord of Allerdale (his cousin-german) High Ireby, which remained in a younger branch of the Curwens, until it terminated in heiresses. Gospatrie received the manors of Workington and Lamplugh, from his cousin-german, William de Lancaster, in exchange for Middleton, co. Westmorland; in which exchange, the said William reserved to himself and his heirs a yearly rent of 6*l.* at Carlisle fair, or a pair of gilt spurs, and bound Gospatrie and his heirs to do homage, and to discharge his foreign service for the same, to the barony or castle of Egremont. He gave two parts of the fishing in Derwent to the abbey of Holme Cultram, with the appendices; except Wayteroft, which he gave to the prior of Carlisle. John, then prior of Carlisle, regranted Wayteroft to Thomas, son of Gospatrie, and his heirs, to be holden of the priory freely, paying yearly 7*s.* rent at Pentecost and Martinmas.

He had issue, *Thomas*, Gilbert, Adam, Orme, and Alexander.

Thomas, son and heir, succeeded his father in the inheritance. He received a grant of the great lordship of Culwen in Galloway; and granted Lamplugh to Robert de Lamplugh and his heirs, to be holden by the yearly presentation of a pair of gilt spurs. He died 7th December, 1152, and was buried in the abbey of Shap, co. Westmorland, to which he had been a benefactor. His issue were

Thomas, who married Joan, daughter of Robert de Veteripont, but died in the life-time of his father, leaving an only daughter who married Harrington, of Harrington,

Patric, his successor.

Alan, who acquired by gift of his brother Patric, lands of Cammerton, and thence deriving their surname, the Cammertons descend from him.

To his second son, Patric, he had given, during the life of his eldest son, the lordship of Culwen, and the said Patric, assuming his surname therefrom, became,

Patric de Culwen: his elder brother dying subsequently,

without male issue, he succeeded to the entire estate, and was thenceforward designated "Patrie de Culwen of Workington." He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas de Culwen, of Workington, who died *s. p.* and was succeeded by his brother,

Gilbert de Culwen, of Workington, who left by his wife Editha, a son and heir,

Gilbert de Culwen, of Workington, who died in the 3rd Edward III., and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Gilbert de Culwen, knight of the shire in the 47th, 48th, and 50th, of Edward III.*

Sir Gilbert de Culwen, son and heir, was knight of the shire in the 5th Richard II., and died about two years after.†

Sir Christopher de Culwen, son and heir of Sir Gilbert, represented the county in the 2nd Henry V., and in the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 9th Henry VI. He was sheriff of Cumberland in the 2nd, and 6th, and again in the 12th Henry VI., by the name of Culwen, and in the 6th of the said king by the name of Curwen, to which last name the family hath ever since adhered. Sir Christopher, (with Sir Thomas Daere of Gillesland, and Sir William Fitz-hugh, knts.,) was commissioned by Henry VI. A.D. 1442, to take the oaths of the wardens of the west marches for the observance of the truce concluded with the king of the Scots.

Sir Thomas Curwen, son and heir, represented the county in the 13th, 20th, 27th, and 38th Henry VI., and died in the 3rd Edward IV.

Sir Christopher Curwen, son and heir, died in the 7th Henry VII.

Sir Thomas Curwen, son and heir, died in the 34th Henry VIII.; in which year, on an inquisition of knights' fees in Cumberland, it is found, that Thomas Curwen, knight, held

* In the 49th Edward III. John de Culwen was presented to the rectory of Newbiggin, co. Westmorland, which he soon after exchanged for the vicarage of Bromfield.

† Nicolson and Burn. Burke, however, supposes they were the same person.

the manor of Workington of the king by knights' service, as of his castle of Egremont; viz. by the service of one knight's fee, 45s. 3d. cornage, 4s. seawake, and puture of two serjeants. He held at the same time the manor of Thornthwaite, and one third of the manor of Bothill, and the manors of Seaton and Camerton, and divers tenements in Gilerouse, Great Broughton, and Dereham.

He appears in the list of the gentry of the county, who were called out by Sir Thomas Wharton, in 1543, "on the service of the Border" when he was to furnish "horse at his pleasure." He had issue,

Henry.

Lucy, married to Sir John Lowther.

A daughter, married to Preston.

Sir Henry Curwen, son and heir, knight of the shire 6th Edward VI. and 1st Elizabeth, (see page 249.) He was twice married: firstly, to Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, by whom he had issue,

Nicholas, his successor;

and, secondly, to Jane Crosby, by whom he had

George, *ob. s. p.*

Thomas,* who left, with two younger sons,

Darcy, who had (with four other sons, who died without issue)

Henry.

Eldred, who also succeeded to the estate.

Sir Henry had the honor of receiving at his mansion-house Mary, Queen of Scots, May 16, 1563, when she landed at Workington† on her way to Carlisle (see page 244). He died

* This is probably he who lies buried in the church of Pensonby, where there is a monument to his memory.

† The Earl of Northumberland procured from the council of York, an order to "the Sheriffe, Justices of Peace, and gentlemen of our countye of Cumberland, and to everie of them," to the following tenor:—

"By the Quene.—Trustie and wel beloved, we grete you well. And for as muche as we be informed that our sister, the Scotische Quene, is arryved within our realme, at Wyrkington, in our county of Cumberland, within the lordship and segnory of our right trustie and right wel beloved eosyn, the Earl of Northumberland; who hathe already sent certen gentlemen honorable to see to her enterteynment and safe keping in this our realm, untill our pleasure shal be further knowen. This is, therefore,

in the 39th Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Nicholas Curwen, M.P. for Cumberland, who married, firstly, Anne, daughter of Sir Simon Musgrave, of Edenhall, Bart. (by whom he had no issue); and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Carus. He died in the 2nd James I., and was succeeded by his son and heir,

Sir Henry Curwen, knight of the shire in the 18th James I., who died in the 21st of that reign. He married Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Dalston, by whom he had issue,

Patricius, his heir.

Thomas, who succeeded his elder brother.

Sir Henry married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Wharton, by whom he had issue,

Eldred, who succeeded Thomas Curwen, Esq.

Sir Patricius Curwen, Baronet, eldest son and heir of Sir Henry, represented the county in parliament in several parliaments in the reigns of Charles I., and Charles II. He was created a baronet in 1626. He married, but dying without issue, in 1664, the title became extinct, while the estates devolved upon his brother,

Thomas Curwen, Esq. who also died without issue, in the 25th Charles II. when the estates passed to his half-brother,

Eldred Curwen, Esq. who died in the 26th Charles II.

Henry Curwen, Esq. son and heir, dying without issue, 12th George I. the estate and representation reverted to his cousin,

Henry Curwen, Esq., eldest surviving son of Darcy, son of Thomas, son of Sir Henry Curwen, by his second wife,

to wil and commande you and everie of you, as you shal be appoynted by our sayd cousin, the Earl of Northumberland, to se her and hir companyo well and honorably used, as to everie of them apperteynethe; and also to see them in safetye, that they, nor any of them, escape from you, untill you shall have knowledge of our further pleasure therein.

“Wherof we pray you not to fayle, as we speciallye truste you, and as ye will answer to the contrary at your perilles. Given under our signet, at our cite of Yorke, the sixth daye of Maye, the tenth yearo of our reign.”—*Sir C. Sharpe's Memorials of the Rebellion.*

256 ALLERDALE WARD, ABOVE DERWENT.

Jane Crosby. He died without issue in the 13th George I. and was succeeded by his brother,

Eldred Curwen, Esq. M.P. for Cockermonth, in the 7th George II. and dying in the 18th of the same reign, was succeeded by his son,

Henry Curwen, Esq. M.P. for the city of Carlisle in 1762; and for the county of Cumberland in 1768. He married Isabella, daughter of William Gale, Esq. of Whitehaven, by whom he had an only daughter,

Isabella (born 1765), who married John Christian, Esq. of Unerigg Hall,* and conveying to him the family estates, he assumed, in 1790, their surname and arms, and thus became

John Christian-Curwen, Esq., who had previously been married to Miss Taubman, of the Isle of Man, by whom he had issue, John Christian, Esq. of Unerigg Hall, one of the Dempsters of that island. By the heiress of the Curwens (his second wife) he had issue,

Henry, of whom hereafter.

William, in holy orders, rector of Harrington, 1817-1823.

Edward, of Belle Grange, co. Lancaster.

John, in holy orders, rector of Harrington, 1823 to 1840, in which year he died.

Bridget, married to Charles Walker, Esq. of Ashford court, Salop.

Christiana-Frances, of Uppington, Salop.

Mr. Curwen served the office of high-sheriff for Cumberland in 1784. In 1786, he was returned to parliament for Carlisle; and he continued to represent that city in several parliaments. He was subsequently M.P. for the county, and so remained until his decease. "Mr. Curwen acquired distinction by his rural pursuits; and as a practical farmer introduced numerous valuable improvements, under his own immediate superintendence, which gave a novel direction to the business of the agriculturist." Mr. Curwen was the author of "Observations on the state of Ireland, principally directed to its Agriculture and Rural Population, &c." 2 vols. 8vo. 1818.

He died on the 9th December, 1828, and was succeeded

* A pedigree of the Christians of Unerigg-hall will be given in a subsequent volume.

in his own estates by his eldest son, John Christian, Esq. and in those of the Curwens, by his second son,

Henry Curwen, Esq. who was born 5th December, 1783. On the 11th October, 1804, he married Jane, daughter of Edward Stanley, Esq. of Whitehaven, by whom he had issue,
John.

Edward Stanley, formerly of the 14th Dragoons, married 22nd January, 1833, Frances, daughter of Edward Jesse, Esq. of Hampton Court, Middlesex, and has issue.

Henry, in holy orders, rector of Workington, married to Dora, daughter of Major General Goldie, and has issue.

Charles.

William Blamire.

Isabella, married to the Rev. John Wordsworth, M.A. rector of Plumbland, and vicar of Brigham.

Julia.

Jane.

Mr. Curwen succeeded to the estates on the decease of his father, 9th December, 1828. He is in the commission of the peace for Cumberland, and filled the office of high-sheriff of the county in 1834.

THE TOWN OF WORKINGTON.

Workington is a considerable market-town and sea-port, at the mouth of the Derwent, 307 miles from London, 8 from Whitehaven, and about 34 from Carlisle. Leland says, its name is derived from the Wyre, a rivulet that flows into the sea at Harrington: but this is not very probable, (although the ancient spelling, *Wyrekinton*, *Wyrkenton*, and *Wyrkington*, may appear to sanction it) as the stream is upwards of two miles from the town. That author (who was chaplain to Henry VIII.) speaks of Workington, in his Itinerary, as a place "whereas shyppes cum to, wher ys a litle prety fyssher town, cawled Wyrkenton, and ther is the chef howse of Sir Thomas

Curwyn." It does not appear to have been a port of any consequence at this period, although, within a few years after, it was the place of disembarkation chosen by Mary Queen of Scots, (see page 244).*

About the year 1770, according to Mr. Pennant, there were 97 vessels belonging to this port, some of which were of 250 tons burthen. About 1790, the number was 160, averaging about 130 tons. In April, 1810, 134 ships, tonnage, 18,911. In January, 1822, 117 ships, tonnage, 18,094. In January, 1828, 126 ships, tonnage, 19,930. The present number of vessels belonging to this port is 95, and the tonnage is estimated at 17,681.

The river is navigable for vessels of 400 tons. The chief trade is in exporting coals to Ireland; some of them trade to America and the Baltic. The imports are timber, bar iron, &c.

A considerable trade was formerly carried on

* It appears from Hutchinson's Cumberland, vol. i. pp. 32, 33, that in 1566, there was only one vessel belonging to the county, of ten tons burthen; and the mariners were fishermen, obtaining a hard subsistence from their hazardous employment. And that "at the latter end of the sixteenth century, even under the auspicious reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the naval power of this empire was advancing into a rivalship with all Europe, when trade and commerce, as from their native land, began to flourish in Britain, superior to the rest of the European states; when our interior strength and power displayed itself to the astonishment of the world, this county still languished under its inauspicious star; distant from the capital, unhappy in its vicinage, its improvements were much behind those of the southern counties. At this period, in or about the year 1582, the Earl of Lincoln, being Lord High Admiral, caused an account to be taken of the ships and mariners within this county, when all the vessels amounted only to twelve, and not one carried eighty tons. Mariners and fishermen made up the number 198, of whom many had never navigated a vessel superior to an open boat."

here in ship-building; but this has suffered in the general depression felt by the town. Vessels of from 400 to 600 tons are built here for the merchants in Liverpool, &c.

The manufactories are chiefly confined to those connected with the shipping, such as sail-cloth, cordage, &c., excepting a patent Leghorn hat manufactory, established by Messrs. Guy and Harrison, which affords employment to several hands. The town has been built without any reference to regularity of design; it is a long, narrow, straggling place, extending about a mile in length.

The markets (supposed to be of no ancient origin) are held on Wednesday and Saturday; the former is the principal one, and is well supplied with corn, &c. The fairs have fallen into disuse; they were formerly holden on the Wednesday before Ascension Day, and on the 18th of October.

The bridge over the Derwent, according to Mr. T. Denton, was rebuilt by the county in 1650. This was replaced in 1763, by one of three arches; but so exceedingly narrow and dangerous, that after having been the source of numerous accidents, it was resolved to build another, a few yards below the site of the former. The new bridge is a noble structure of three elliptic arches, now building by Mr. Thomas Nelson, of Carlisle; the works were commenced during the last year, and are now in a state of great forwardness.

In 1840, acts of parliament were obtained for lighting and improving the town and harbour of Workington.

in the 36th year of his reign, (1544), granted to Robert Brockelsby and John Dyer, the advowson and right of patronage of the churches of Workington and Haverington; to hold of the king in free socage by fealty only, and not *in capite*. On the 27th January, 1545, they conveyed by fine those two rectories to Thomas Dalston, of the city of Carlisle, Esquire. In 1556, John Dalston, Esq. presented to the rectory of Workington.

Henry VIII. made a second grant of the advowson of the church of Workington to John Bird, the first bishop of Chester, in exchange for divers temporalities; and it was exchanged again, by queen Mary, for Childwall and other places. But it having been granted before to Brockelsby and Dyer, it was found that the bishop had no title.

On the 12th of October, in the 6th of Elizabeth, (1561) there was a licence of alienation to John Dalston, Esq., to convey the advowson and right of patronage of the churches of Workington and Haverington, parcel of the late monastery of St. Mary, York, to Henry Curwen, Esq., in whose posterity they have since remained.

The living (which is the richest in the county) was valued in the King's Books at 23*l.* 5*s.* It continues to pay a pension of 2*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* to St. Bees. The present curate is the Rev. Joseph Hetherington, M.A.

List of Rectors.

- Edmund Whalley, occurs 1535.
- Lowther, occurs c. 1612.
- 1662 Christopher Mattenson.
- 1679 John Bolton.

1724 Robert Loxam.

1726 John Stanley.*

1753 William Thomas Addison, *ob.* 1792.†

1792 Edward Christian.

1803 Peter How, M.A. *ob.* 1831.‡

1831 Edward Stanley, M.A. *ob.* 1834.‡

1834 John Wordsworth, M.A.§

1837 Henry Curwen, B.A.

The parish-church of Workington was rebuilt in 1770. It is a neat and handsome structure; but, unfortunately, and like too many others erected in this county during the last century, it is not in the Ecclesiastical or Pointed (miscalled Gothic) style of architecture.|| It consists of a nave, with a low square tower which formed part of the old church; and is lighted by two rows of windows with round heads. At the east end is a recess containing the altar-table, over which is a window of three lights, the top filled with stained glass. On the north side is a painting representing the Descent from the Cross, and on the south another of the Ascension. There are two side galleries, and one at the west end containing an organ.

* Son of John Stanley, Esq., of Ponsonby-hall.

† See monumental inscription.

‡ *Ob.* 1831; Rector of Plumbland, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a deputy lieutenant for this county. See monumental inscription, p. 261.

§ Rector of Plumbland, and vicar of Brigham.

|| This remark applies to many of the modern erections in this county; including St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle; St. John's, Workington; the three chapels in Whitehaven, and the parish churches of Peurith, Wigton, and Cockermonth: of which some are handsomely fitted up, but apparently built with the intention of giving them the appearance of meeting-houses or assembly-rooms.

Under the tower is an altar-tomb on which recline the effigies of a knight and his lady. He is in plate armour; his head rests on a cushion, placed against an animal, and there is another at his feet. An inscription runs round the top edge of the altar-tomb, but it has been defaced and rendered illegible by coats of paint. Previous to its last painting the date 1410 was to be seen. On the front side are five recesses with cinquefoiled heads containing these shields: 1. Fretty and a chief, *Curwen*; impaling Lozengy. . . . : 2, *Curwen*, impaling Fretty of six. . . . 3, *Curwen*, without impalement. 4, *Curwen*, impaling Six annulets, three, two, one, 5, *Curwen*, impaling Five fusils in fess, with a label of five points, The head of the lady reclines on a cushion supported by angels. Near this tomb is part of an ancient octagonal stone font.

The pew of the Curwen family has some fine old carved work, apparently preserved from the former church. The arms of Curwen occur twice; in one place impaling on a fess two lions' heads between three St. Andrew's crosses.

The tower contains six bells; one of which bears the date 1775. On each side of the western door is placed a board: one commemorates Mr. Robert Jackson's bequest of 800*l.*; the other, the bequest of a like sum by Jane Scott, widow.*

On the east wall, south of the altar-table, is an elaborate monument of white marble, by Dunbar, with two figures representing Justice and Faith, and bearing this inscription:—

* See particulars of both, at a subsequent page, under "Charities."

Sacred
to the memory of the
REVEREND EDWARD STANLEY, A.M.
Rector of Workington
and of Plumbland,
one of his
Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
and a Deputy Lieutenant
for this county.
Born 9th March, 1776.
Died 5th January 1831.
He was a kind and benevolent Pastor,
an upright, intelligent, and
active magistrate,
and a zealous promoter
of every measure connected with
the welfare of those
amongst whom he resided.
To mark the high estimation
in which he was held,
and as a tribute
of sincere respect to his memory,
this memorial was erected
by public subscription
A. D. MDCCCXXXIV.

Near the south door is a mural monument of
white marble, with this inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of
THE REV. PETER HOW, A.M., and MARGARET his wife.
He was for more than 37 years
The beloved and respected minister of this parish,
first as curate, and afterwards as rector.
He died at his son's house in the town of Shrewsbury,
On the 18th of July, 1831, aged 72.
His dear Partner survived him but a few days,
and died at the parsonage house in this town,
on the 1st of August, 1831, aged 76.
They are, it is humbly hoped, remitted
in a more blessed state of existence.

At the west end of the church is a plain mural monument inscribed—

In Memory
of
ELDRED CURWEN, ESQ., of
Workington Hall, who died the 23rd
of January, 1745,
Aged 53.

Under the tower are the following inscriptions on mural tablets:—

Within
This church
Lie the Bodies of
JOHN and BILHAH
SHERWEN.
Bilhah Sherwen
was buried here April 14, 1762,
Aged 47 years.
John Sherwen
January 19, 1763, aged 55 years.

To their
Memory
this monument
was gratefully inscribed
A. D. 1818.
Honour thy Father and thy Mother
that thy days may be long
in the land
Thy God giveth thee.

Erected
to the memory of
CAPTN. MILHAM PONSONBY,
of the Royal Navy,
who departed this life, on the 21 October, 1815,
Aged 60 years.

Sacred
To the
Memory
of

CATHERINA MARGARETTA MARIA

The wife of

JOHN BECK, ESQ.

Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs,
Only daughter of the late Rev. Bryan Allot,
Rector of Burnham in Norfolk, Neice to the
Very Rev. Richard Allot, D.D., Dean of Raphoe in
Ireland, and nearly related to David Kennedy, Esq.
of Kirk-Michael House, in North Britain,
and to the Earls of Cassilis and of Eglington.

She died on the 23 February, 1812,
After an illness of one hour only, without
any previous indisposition,

Aged 48 years.

"Watch therefore for ye know not
"What hour your Lord doth come."

Her spotless life, which was a real Ornament
to her sex, was replete with every virtue
which could adorn the character of
a true Christian.

Also

To the memory of

JOHN BECK, Esq.

who died the 22 day of December, 1832,
Aged 83 years.

In Memory of
WILLIAM PLASKET, Esq.
who died on the 15 June, 1828,
Aged 59 years.

Sacred to the Memory of
THE REV. WILLIAM THOMAS ADDISON, Rector of this Parish.
His unremitting attention during a space of 40 years

To all the important duties of his sacred function,
 His pious zeal and spirited exertions
 (made more conspicuous by surrounding obstacles)
 In raising from unseemly ruin this House of God,
 Conspire much more than this Imperfect Tablet
 To speak his worth and consecrate his memory.
 He died January 11, 1792, in the 65 year of his age,
 deservedly lamented.

His first wife, daughter of ELDRFD CURWEN, Esq.
 died December, 1755.

His second wife, MARIANNA daughter of ADAM CRAIK, Esq. of
 Arbigland, Dumfriesshire, died December, 1759,

His third wife, DOROTHY, daughter of RICHARD COOKE, Esq.
 of Cammerton Hall, died 23 September, 1831,
 Aged 97 years.

Erected
 in memory of
 Mr. JOHN HODGSON,
 Merchant,
 who died June 3, 1799,
 Æ 78.
 And also
 In memory of
 ELIZABETH, his wife,
 who died July 23, 1751,
 Æ 29.

In the church-yard is a stone bearing this inscription to the memory of the first minister of the Scotch church in this town :—

In Memory of the
 REV'D. MR. WM. THOMPSON, who
 with renewed diligence and great activity
 raised and formed a Society of
 Protestant Dissenters in Workington,
 collected funds, and built a Meeting
 and dwelling House, and exerted the eminent Talents

He was endowed with to the Glory of GOD
with exemplary fidelity and Zeal,
Forty years as their Pastor.
His modest wisdom,
Extensive learning,
Strict integrity,
and Unaffected Piety,
rendered him the just object
of Esteem and Love.
He died 21 March, 1782,
Aged 73 years.

Another has this inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory of
THE REV. JOHN SELKIRK,
who was 16 years Minister of the
Scotch Church, Workington,
who departed this life. June 11, 1829,
In the 79th year of his age.
This Stone is erected by a few
Friends who long enjoyed the
benefit of his ministry, as a token
of their affection and grateful
remembrance of his Unfeigned Piety,
exemplary diligence, and unwearied
exertions in the cause of GOD.

Another stone, commemorating Joseph Glendinning, who was murdered in 1808, has these elegant lines—

Ye villains when this stone you see
Remember that you murdered me.
You bruised my head, you pierced my heart,
Also my bowels did suffer part.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

This chapel was erected in the year 1823, by the commissioners for building churches, and

affords a lamentable proof of modern degeneracy in church-building.—Built at the almost incredible cost of 10,000*l.* its miserable masonry and unecclesiastical style of architecture afford a sad contrast to those appropriate edifices which the more correct taste of our ancestors erected for Divine worship. It has a Doric portico, closely resembling that of the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, London, the entablature supported by four massy pillars. The chapel is calculated to accommodate 1600 hearers. The seats on the ground-floor are free, and the minister is paid by the rents of those in the galleries. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the rector of the parish. In 1835, by an order in the Privy Council, the parish of Workington was ecclesiastically divided into two districts: one of which was assigned to the mother-church, and the other to St. John's.

List of Incumbents.

- 1823 John Curwen.*
 1828 Joseph Simpson, B.A.
 1831 Peter von Essen, B.A.†
 1840 William Jackson, M.A.

CHAPELS.

There are in this town chapels belonging to the Independents, the Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland, the Primitive Methodists, and one for seamen.

* Rector of Harrington and of Plumblaud.

† Rector of Harrington.

CHARITIES.

The Grammar School.—Sir Patricius Curwen, Bart. by will, dated 13th December, 1664, bequeathed 10*l.* towards erecting a school house, and he thereby further gave and bequeathed the annual sum of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* towards the maintenance of such master or masters as should be appointed by the ministers of Workington and Harrington, with the consent of any two of the churchwardens of the former parish. The latter sum was a rent-charge upon his demesne of Workington.* A school-house was built upon the common, soon after the decease of Sir Patricius, by his widow and executrix.

Thomas Curwen, Esq., his brother and successor in the estates, by will, dated 18th December, 1672, granted the three closes or enclosures known as Colker close, Dobby Miller's close, and Moor close, for the use of the master.

In 1803, John Christian Curwen, Esq., M.P. having at that time discovered, by reference to his title deeds, that Thomas Curwen, the deviser, had no power to devise the closes above-mentioned, having been only tenant for life of that property, determined to apply the rents and profits thereof to some other charitable purpose, which he thought more advisable. He appointed, however, the Rev. Anthony Dalzell to the office of schoolmaster, then vacant, and agreed to give him a salary of 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The closes above-mentioned contain 70 acres of land, and are worth 140*l.* per annum.

* The commissioners for enquiring concerning charities say that it does not appear that this rent-charge left by Sir Patricius was ever paid.

It appears that by deed of settlement, dated 29th September 1612, and a fine levied thereon, Sir Henry Curwen settled the manor and estate of Workington upon himself for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail under this settlement. Sir Patricius Curwen, the eldest son of Sir Henry, became tenant in tail, and died without issue, leaving a brother, Thomas Curwen, who succeeded him. Sir Patricius, therefore, had no power to change the inheritance.

By deed of settlement, dated 26th February 1666, and a fine levied thereon, Thomas Curwen and Eldred Curwen settled the said manor and estates on the said Thomas Curwen for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail; and in default of issue, on the said Eldred Curwen, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail. Thomas Curwen died without issue, and was succeeded by Eldred Curwen, who died, leaving a son, so that Thomas Curwen was only tenant for life, and had no power of devising the closes above mentioned.

The site of the school-house, which was built upon the waste, appears never to have been conveyed to any person, in trust, for the charity; the soil, therefore, remained in the lord of the manor. In 1813, the building was pulled down by Mr. Curwen, and a room in the town was appropriated by him for the purposes of a school. The waste has since been enclosed under an act of Parliament; and the site of the school, with the adjoining land, has been set out and allotted by the commissioners.*

* Report of the Commissioners.

Sir Patricius Curwen's Charities.—Sir Patricius Curwen, Bart. left also to the poor of the parish, 5*l.* per annum,* charged upon his demesne at Workington: but this payment has not been made by his successors, for the reason assigned in the preceding account of the Grammar School.

Scott's Charity.—Jane Scott, widow, by will dated 21th January, 1816, bequeathed 800*l.* stock, five per cents. to the Rev. Peter How, M.A. Benjamin Thompson, Robert Jackson, and William Piele, on trust, to pay sixteen poor women 40*s.* each, annually on new-year's day: all of whom are to be residents in the township of Workington. The remainder of the dividends, after payment of all expences, to be retained by the trustees as a compensation for their trouble: their number is to be always four; one of whom must be the rector or resident minister of Workington, if a suitable person. On the death of any of the annuitants, the trustees to appoint another to fill up the vacancy.

Kay's Legacies.—John Kay, by will dated 11th of February, 1806, amongst other things, bequeathed to the rector of Workington, 50 guineas, to be by him laid out in a handsome brass gilt chandelier, to be hung up in the middle aisle in the parish church of Workington. He also gave to twenty poor widows annually, in the township of Workington, on Christmas-day in each year for years after his decease, a fore-quarter of mutton, and a shilling loaf each; and in the margin of the said will, opposite to the last-men-

* He left also sums of money to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Harrington, and to the poor of Cammerton and Seaton.

tioned bequest, was written, "to be charged upon the lands."

These legacies, however, have failed.—A decree in chancery, dated 18th February, 1814, was made by several legatees and relations of the testator against his Majesty's attorney-general, the executrix of the testator, and other persons, when it was ordered, that it should be referred to the master. On the 1st November 1819, the master reported, that the personal estate of the testator had proved insufficient for the payment of the debts and legacies charged thereupon; and that part of the testator's real estate had been sold, to supply the deficiency thereof.

Jackson's Bequest.—Mr. Robert Jackson, who died 4th April, 1826, left by will 800*l.* the interest arising therefrom to be distributed by four trustees to sixteen poor women, in the sum of 40*s.* each annually: the rector or resident-minister being one of the trustees. The original trustees, named in the will, are the Rev. Peter How, M.A., Joseph Pearson, William Plaskett, and Edward Henry Hare. The funds of this charity have been diminished;—first, in 1830, by the conversion of the new 4 per cent. into the new 3½ per cent stock; and secondly, by a decree in chancery, in a suit against the executors and trustees, which reduced the bequest to the sum of 430*l.* 3*s.* stock.

The Lancasterian School.—This school was founded in 1808, by John Christian Curwen, Esq. M.P., and affords instruction to about 194 boys and 86 girls, each of whom pays 1*d.* or 1½*d.* per week, towards providing books. All necessary expenses are paid by the family of the founder.

A building, comprising rooms for an *Infant*

School, a School of Industry, &c. was erected in 1831, by Thomas Wilson, Esq. of this town. Over the entrance is the following inscription:—

These Schools
for the Education
of the Children of the Poor
in Religious and Useful Knowledge
were erected
from the bounty of a kind Providence
by
THOMAS WILSON, 1831.

Mr. Wilson has regularly conveyed the building in trust, for the above purposes, to the clergy of the town, with the churchwardens and overseers for the time being. On the east wall of the Infant School is a tablet inscribed as follows:—

As a testimony of my approval
Of the Infant School and School of Industry
In Guard Street,
dedicated to charitable uses,
It is my intention to remit the ground rent
For the premises during my life
To the charity,
On being called upon by the Governors
Annually for my receipt;
And I trust my successors
will continue to do the same.
The Hall, Workington. HENRY CURWEN.
December 14, 1831.

In addition to these foundations and endowments, there are many other charitable societies and institutions, and Sunday schools, supported by voluntary contributions.

STAINBURN.

Stainburn is a hamlet and township one mile east of Workington. The name is supposed to

be derived from *stouey burn* or beck. Waldieve, lord of Allerdale, son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar, gave this whole vill, consisting of three carucates of land, to the abbey of St. Mary's at York, for the proper use of the cell of St. Bees. The prior of St. Bees built here a chapel or oratory. Afterwards Henry IV. presented one Robert Hunte to this as a free chapel in the gift of the crown. The abbot of St. Mary's, York, remonstrated, setting forth the above particulars: and the king, upon inquiry and trial, revoked this grant.*

CLIFTON.

The Chapelry of Clifton includes the two townships and villages of Great Clifton and Little Clifton. These townships form a manor, and were given by William de Meschines to Waldieve, son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar; and by the heiress of that family came to the Lucys; from them to Benedict Eglesfield, who had a son Richard Eglesfield, whose daughter and heiress carried the same by marriage to Adam de Berdsey. He had a son Nicholas de Berdsey, who had a son William de Berdsey, which William in the 35 Henry VIII. was found by inquisition to hold his messuage and vill of Clifton of the king as of the manor of Dean, by knight's service, rendering for the same 2s. 10d. cornage, and 17s. 1d. free rent, and suit of court, homage, and witnessman in the five towns.† He held Kirk Clifton, (or Great Clifton) by the service of 3s. 4d. cornage, with suit of court, witnessman as aforesaid, and puture

* Nicolson and Burn.

† See page 2.

of the serjeants.* By a daughter and coheir of the said William these villages came to the Salkelds of Whitehall, who sold them to Sir James Lowther, Bart., from whom they came to the present possessor, the Earl of Lonsdale.

Great Clifton, or Kirk Clifton, in Derwent Ward, is an ancient village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Workington, "where it is said a market was formerly held," and in support of the truth of which tradition the remains of an ancient cross are pointed out. Clifton-house, the mansion of Richard Watts, Esq., is near the village, situated on rising grounds which command an extensive prospect, the beauty of which is much enhanced by the meanderings of the Derwent. It has at present an exposed appearance, but this will be remedied in a few years, when the plantations around it have attained a fuller growth.

Little Clifton is a village in Derwent Ward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Workington, at the junction of the Maron with the Derwent.

The Chapel was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 3*l.* per annum. In the year 1717, "it was certified that there was then no maintenance for a curate, or any divine service performed; that formerly every family in the two hamlets, being about 40 in number, paid 6*d.* each to one that read prayers, and taught the children to read, and the rector gave 2*l.* a year, and officiated there every sixth Sunday; but that these payments had then ceased for about 40 years last past."

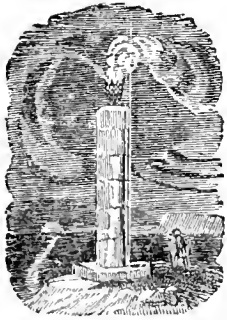
The chapel is very picturesquely situated on

• Nicolson and Burn.

the summit of a cliff overlooking the village. It is an ancient edifice, but has been much modernized by repairs and alterations. In the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, marriages were solemnized in this chapel. The burial ground was disused, and the walls were in a state of decay, from 1736 until 1821, when Dr. Law, Bishop of Chester, consecrated an additional piece of ground. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the rector of Workington, and was returned to the commissioners for enquiring concerning ecclesiastical revenues as of the average annual value of 89*l*. The present incumbent is the Rev. Anthony Dalzell, who was appointed in 1801.

In 1811 an act of parliament passed for enclosing the townships of Great and Little Clifton, under which allotments of land were given in lieu of tithes.

The Parish of Donsonby



S bounded on the south, by the parish of Gosforth; and on the north and west, by the Calder, which divides it from the parish of St. Bridget's Beckermeth. With the single exception of Wabertwaite, this is the least populous parish in the Ward. It extends about four miles in length, from east to west, and from north to south, one mile and a half. "The air here is particularly pleasant and salubrious; insomuch, that a neighbouring physician, eminent both for his practice and knowledge, calls this the Montpellier of Cumberland."

Until the latter end of the last century this parish was not well wooded; but it was greatly improved in this and in other respects by George Edward Stanley, Esq., who was high-sheriff of the county in 1774. The Rev. Matthew Hall, in his account of this parish, written for Hutchinson's (?) Cumberland, says:—"This parish has been greatly improved within these twenty years, since Mr. Stanley took up his residence here, who is, himself, very skilful in agriculture; and gives every encouragement to his farmers, to prosecute that plan of husbandry, which is most likely to turn out to their own profit and advan-

tage; by which means his rents are not only well and exactly paid, but he has the satisfaction of seeing his grounds in a high and improved state of cultivation, and his farmers in a happy and flourishing condition, several of whom, the last year, had from 500 to 1000 stooks of wheat each, on ground which, upon Mr. Stanley's coming to the estate, was entirely covered with furze and broom."

The same gentleman, George Edward Stanley, Esq., father of the present lord of the manor, Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., planted on his estate here "upwards of one hundred thousand of different sorts of forest trees,"—a noble legacy for his descendants, as in too many parts of the kingdom, "the axe is often heard, but the planter is seldom seen."

The parish abounds with free-stone; but it produces neither coal nor limestone, which are so plentiful in some of the adjoining parishes. "The soil, in general, is a hasel mould, but near the sea, a strong clay, and produces crops of wheat and other grain, inferior to few in the county." Mr. Housman says that about the latter end of the last century, lands here were let for about 15s. per acre, on an average. Since that time they have been much improved, and are now let for about 23s. an acre.

The Calder, which forms the northern and western boundary of the parish, is the only river; it is well supplied with salmon and trout. Mr. Stanley has a fishery at the mouth. This river, which flows near the picturesque ruins of Calder abbey, is remarkable for the beauty of the scenery presented by its wooded banks, while the

stream itself is halfhidden by the luxuriant foliage of the trees.

The parish is divided into two quarters or constablewicks, Ponsonby and Calder. The tenements were "mostly either purchased or enfranchised" by George Edward Stanley, Esq. Two or three tenements in the parish of Gosforth belong to the manor of Ponsonby. In 1792, there was only one pauper in the parish,—an aged woman, in her one hundredth year.

On Infell, a hill in this parish, are vestiges of castrametation, supposed to have been a Roman camp: but as the ground has not been explored, no antiquities have been found to determine its origin.

From the year 1723 to 1743, the number of baptisms in this parish was 80; funerals, during the same time, 57; and 19 marriages. From 1771 to 1791, the baptisms were 78; funerals, 38; and marriages, 21.

This parish was the seat of, and gave name to, the ancient family of Ponsonby, originally named Ponson, who, at a subsequent period, settled at Hale-hall, (see page 56, and a pedigree in the appendix.)

THE MANOR.

The manor of Ponsonby belonged, at a very early period, to the family of Ponson, afterwards called Ponsonby. Nicholas Stanleigh, lord of Austhwaite, "bought the manor and demesne of Ponsonby of Adam de Eskdale, as appeareth by deed, anno 11th of king Richard II., 1388," since which time the manor has belonged to his family,

through whom it has descended to the present lord, Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P.

STANLEY OF DALEGARTH AND PONSONBY.*

Arms.—Argent, on a bend azure, cottised, vert, three stags' heads cabossed, or; quartering the arms of *Austhraitc*, Gules, two bars argent, in chief three mullets of six points pierced, or.

Crest.—A stag's head argent, attired or, collared vert.

Motto.—*Sans changer*.

The family of Stanley is one of the most ancient in the kingdom, and occupies an eminent and conspicuous place in its history. Camden mentions them as having been of importance for at least half a century before the Conquest. This illustrious family is represented by the Stanleys of Hooton, co. Chester, Baronets. One branch has furnished thirteen Earls of Derby, of whom many have been knights of the most noble Order of the Garter: the Stanleys of Cumberland, and the Stanleys of Alderley park, co. Chester, Baronets, are also branches from the same stem, (see page 282).

The Stanleys of Cumberland have been "located in the north for several centuries, and the most ancient of their estates in this county have descended through an unbroken succession of father and son over a period of not less than five hundred years, to the present proprietor."

Henry Stanleigh de Stoneley "lived about forty years before the Conquest, and for some years after."

Henry de Stanleigh, son of Henry, is mentioned by Camden, as having large possessions confirmed to him by Henry III.

William de Stanleigh, son of the above Henry, was succeeded by his son,

William de Stanleigh, "who is stiled *milite*," and had two sons, William and *Adam*.

* A pedigree of this family, on parchment, with the armorial bearings of families with whom they have intermarried, is preserved at Ponsonby Hall: it bears the autographs of Sir William Dugdale, and Edmund Knight, Norroy.

Sir Adam de Stanleigh, the younger son, succeeded to his father's estates; he was succeeded by his son,

Sir William de Stanleigh, who was stiled, William de Stanleigh, in the county of Stafford, and of Stourton, in the county of Chester, and *foresture foresta*, or chief-ranger in the forest of Wirral, by grant dated 10th Edward II. 1316, and "thereupon assumed the armorial bearings since used by his descendants,—three stags' heads on a bend." He married Joan, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Philip Baumville, lord of Stourton; and by her had a son *John*, who succeeded him.

John Stanleigh, lord of Stanleigh, and of Stourton, married Mabil, daughter of Sir James Hansket, knight, and had issue, Sir William, lord of Stanleigh and Stourton, 26th Edward III., 1322. He married Alice, daughter of Hugh Massey, of Timperley, co. Chester, and had issue three sons:—

1. William, who succeeded his father in the lordships of Stanleigh and Stourton, ancestor of the Stanleys of Hooton, Baronets, the representatives of the family. He married Margery, daughter and heiress of William Hooton of Hooton.
2. Sir John, K.G., second son, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, Lord of Lathom. From him derives the noble family of the Earls of Derby.
3. Henry.

John, ancestor of the Cumberland branch of this family.

John Stanleigh, second son, purchased lands at Greswithen (Greysouthen), co. Cumberland, "and represented the city of Carlisle in parliament, 29th King Edward III."* His son and heir,

John Stanleigh, of Greswithen, Esq., was living in the 33rd Edward III. He bought lands in Embleton and Brackenthwaite, co. Cumberland, as appears by a deed, dated A.D. 1335.

Nicholas Stanleigh, of Greswithen, Esq., son and heir, married Constance, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Austhwaite, lord of Austhwaite, now Dalegarth, in the parish

* There is some error here, as *Thomas Stanley* occurs as a burgess for the city of Carlisle at that date.

of Millom, by whom he became possessed of that manor, as appears by a deed, dated, A.D. 1345. He "bought the manor and demesne of Ponsonby of Adam de Eskdale, as appeareth by deed, anno 11th of King Richard II., 1388." He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Stanleigh, lord of Austhwaite, called in records, Stanlaw, who represented the city of Carlisle in parliament, 25th Henry VI.

Nicholas Stanleigh, lord of Austhwaite, son and heir, appears among the list of the gentry of the county returned by the commissioners, 12th Henry VI., 1433.* He was living in 1437.

Thomas Stanley, of Dalegarth, Esq., son and heir, married Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Hudleston, of Millom castle, knight, by whom he acquired certain lands called Hyton, as appears by deed, dated 38th Henry VI., 1437.

William Stanley, of Dalegarth, Esq., son and heir, married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Ducket, knight, and was living in the 17th Henry VII. He was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Stanley, of Dalegarth, Esq., who married Margaret, third daughter of John Fleming, of Rydal, Esq., and had issue,

John, his successor.

Thomas, who was appointed master of the mint in 1570, and obtained from his father the ancient family estates of Greswithen, Embleton, and Brackenthwaite. He married Lady Mytford, relict of Sir James Mytford, knight, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married the Hon. Sir Edward Herbert, second son of William, Earl of Pembroke, afterwards created Earl of Powis.

John Stanley, Esq., eldest son of the above Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Senhouse, Esq., and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas Stanley, Esq., who purchased the manor of Birkby, in the parish of Muncaster, from his cousin-german, the

* In the same list appears "Tho Stanley, Abbatis de Wederhill," (Wetheral.)

Countess of Powis. He married Isabel, daughter of John Leake, of Edmonton, Esq.

To this period the pedigree was certified by Edmund Knight, norroy king-at-arms.

Edward Stanley, Esq., only son and heir, bought (from Sir Thomas Challoner) the tithes of Eskdale, Wasdale, and Wasdale-head,—three chapelries in St. Bees, on the dissolution of the priory which gave name to the parish. He married Ann, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Briggs, of Cawmire, co. Westmorland, Esq.

John Stanley, Esq., his successor, was an active and zealous royalist,* and as such was heavily fined by the parliament; but the penalty is said to have been subsequently mitigated. The following certificates, which are still preserved by his family, at Pensonby-hall, are strongly indicative of the troubled times on which he fell.—

L. S.

Whereas it appeareth by certificate, under the hand of Mr. Leeck, dated January the 29th, 1648, that John Stanley of Dalegarth, in the county of Cumberland, Esquire, hath compounded and paid in, and secured his fine, at the committee at Gold Smith's hall: these are therefore to require you, on sight hereof, to forbear to offer any violence to his person, or to any of his family, at his house at Dalegarth, in the county of Cumberland, or to take away any of his horses, or other things, they doing nothing prejudicial to the parliament or army.—Given under my hand and seal the 1st of February, 1648.

T. FAIRFAX.

*To all Officers and Souldiers under
my command.*

L. S. Six quarterings.

Whereas John Stanley of Dalegarth, in the county of Cumberland, Esquire, hath subscribed to his composition, and paid and secured his fine, according to the direction of parliament: these are therefore to require and command you, to permit and suffer him and his servants, quietly to

* It will scarcely be necessary to remind the reader of a member of another branch of this family—James, seventh Earl of Derby, who was beheaded for his loyalty, at Bolton, A.D. 1651.

pass into Dalegarth abovesaid, with their horses and swords, and to forbear to molest or trouble him, or any of his familie there; without seizing or taking away any of his horses or other goods, or estate whatsoever; and to permit and suffer him or any of his family, at any tyme, to pass to any place, about his or their occasions, without offering any injury or violence to him or any of his family, either at Dalegarth, or in his or their travells, as you will answer your contempt at your utmost perills — Given under my hand and seal, this second of February, 1648.

O. CROMWELL.

*To all Officers and Souldiers, and all others,
whom these may concern.*

Mr. Stanley purchased the manor of Birker, in the parish of Millom, still holden by his family, and obtained a grant from the crown of a fair and weekly market at Ravenglass. He married, firstly, Mary, daughter of Thomas Stanley, of Lee, co. Sussex, Esq.; and secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherstonhaugh, co. Northumberland, Esq.

Edward Stanley, Esq., son and heir, was one of the gentlemen chosen by Charles II. to be invested with the projected Order of the Royal Oak. Mr. Stanley was high-sheriff of the county and proclaimed William III. He married Isabel, eldest daughter of Thomas Curwen, of Sella Park, Esq.

John Stanley, Esq., son and heir, bought the advowson of the rectory of Ponsonby, with the tithes and church-lands thereunto belonging, and valuable estates in that parish. On his marriage (A.D. 1689) he built (the old) Ponsonby Hall, whither he removed from Dalegarth, the ancient residence of his family. Mr. Stanley married Dorothy, one of the co-heiresses of Edward Holt, Esq., of Wigan, co. Lancaster, by whom he had issue three sons,

Edward, his successor.

John, in holy orders, rector of Workington, who married Clara, daughter of John Philipson, Esq., of Calgarth, co. Westmorland, and had a son, Edward (living 1791), who married Julia, daughter of John Christian, Esq., of Unerigg, by whom he had several children.

Holt, a lieutenant in Brigadier-General Wentworth's regiment of foot, died unmarried, in the expedition against Porto Bello.

Mr. Stanley was succeeded by his eldest son,

Edward Stanley, Esq., who was born in the year 1690. He married (1737) Mildred, youngest daughter of Sir George Fleming, Bart., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, who survived him, and was buried in the south aisle of the cathedral church of Carlisle, where there is a monument to her memory. By his said wife Mr. Stanley had issue,

George-Edward, his successor.

Dorothy, married to Lieutenant Joseph Dacre, eldest son of Joseph Dacre, Esq. of Kirklington, who died without issue in the year of her marriage, and was also buried in the cathedral church of Carlisle.

And four other daughters, who all died unmarried.

Mr. Stanley died in the year 1751, and was succeeded by his only son.

George-Edward Stanley, Esq., was born in March, 1748. He built the present mansion-house, was high-sheriff of the county in 1774, and married (in the same year) Dorothy, youngest daughter of Sir William Fleming, of Rydal-hall, Bart., (who died in 1786, and was buried in the church of Ponsonby, see monument) by whom he had issue,

Mildred.

Elizabeth.

Mr. Stanley married, secondly, in 1789, Elizabeth, second daughter of Morris Evans, co. Middlesex, Esq., by whom he had issue,

Edward, his successor.

George, born 1791.

Jane, born 1792.

Mr. Stanley died in 1806, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present lord of the manor.

Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., was born in 1790, and succeeded to the estates on the death of his father, 17th November, 1806. In December, 1821, Mr. Stanley married Mary, daughter of William Douglas, Esq., one of the judges in the East Indies, and has had issue,

Edward, born September, 1822, *ob.* 1825.

Jane.

Mary.

Helen le Fleming.

William, born 14th September, 1829.

George-Edward, born 21st November, 1831.

Henry, died young.

Constance.

Douglas-Austhwaite.

Mr. Stanley is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Cumberland, and filled the office of high-sheriff in 1823. He has been returned knight of the shire for West Cumberland in several parliaments. Mr. Stanley is the twenty-fourth in lineal descent from Henry Stanleigh de Stoneley, "who lived forty years before the Conquest."

PONSONBY HALL.

Ponsonby Hall, the seat of Edward Stanley, Esq. M.P., was built about the year 1780, by the father of the present proprietor. It is situated about half a mile from Calder bridge; the park is entered through a gateway, the pillars of which are surmounted by the crest of the family. The hall is seated on the summit of an eminence, and commands an extensive and varied prospect of sea and land, including the beautiful ruins of Calder abbey, the Welsh mountains, and the Isle of Man. The entablature of the portico is supported by four columns, thirteen and a half feet in height, each cut from one solid block of stone. A very curious carved oak bed-stead is preserved here, which was brought from Dalegarth-hall (see page 179); the pillars are massy, and the carving is unusually rich. On the cornice are shields charged with the arms of Stanley quartered with Austhwaite; it bears the date 1315, rudely carved on the back, and may be considered as one of the most curious in the kingdom.

The apartments contain many valuable paintings, including six on copper, by Holbein,—Henry VIII., Ann Boleyn, his queen, Chaucer, Ben Jonson, Latimer, and Cranmer; John Stanley,

Esq. the royalist, (see page 284); Sir George Fleming, Bart., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, by Vanderbank; the late George Edward Stanley, Esq., by Opie; and his lady, by Romney; Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., by Lonsdale; and Mrs. Stanley, by Mrs. Carpenter; Henry, Lord Viscount Lonsdale; and Mrs. Dacre, aunt of Mr. Stanley (see page 286).

The gardens are laid out with great taste, and are rich in choice flowers and shrubs. No pen, however, can do justice to the scenery on the banks of the Calder: overhung by luxuriant trees, beneath which winding paths lead to the stream dashing over its rocky bed, it presents remarkable combinations of beauty with grandeur, rendering it one of those delightful places which when once seen are never forgotten. The walks embrace both sides of the river, whose troubled yet transparent waters are crossed by a rustic bridge.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Ponsonby was given by John Fitz-Ponson to the priory of Conishead in Furness. In a list of the possessions of that house (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Henry VIII.) this church is entered as follows:—

Decim' ecclie. de Ponsonby viz. granos. et feni	} £ s. d.
lxxiij. iiij <i>l</i> . lan' & agn' xls. vitul' procell'	
auc' & gallin' iiij <i>s</i> . oblac' vijs. viij <i>l</i> . privat'	
& minut' decim' ut in libro paschali xxiijs.	
iiij <i>l</i> . In tot'	vij vij iiij

In the year 1689, "a presentation from the crown was procured to this church as a vicarage,

but afterwards revoked, and there was none before that in the institution books."

The living was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 9*l.* 12*s.*, viz: 6*l.* paid by the impropriator; 3*l.* given by William Cleator, M. D., for monthly sermons; and 2*s.* surplice fees.

In 1717, it "was certified that the said William Cleator, abovementioned, who was doctor of physic, gave by his will, 100*l.* to the minister for preaching twelve sermons every year, till the impropriation should be restored to the church, and then to go to a school in the parish. And the executors refusing to pay the money, the minister sued and recovered it in chancery, with 20*l.* arrears of interest; 9*l.* of this money was then lost, and 43*l.* thereof in the hands of the churchwardens not disposed of. The rest was laid out in lands."*

In 1789, "the income was 22*l.* besides the surplice fees, viz. 6*l.* paid by the impropriator; 12*l.* the rent of an estate called Nun-house, in the parish of Dent, Yorkshire, (now let for 15*l.* 15*s.*) purchased with 200*l.* obtained by lot, from the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, in the year 1711; and 1*l.* being the interest of another sum of 200*l.* obtained also by lot, in the year 1780, and those undisposed of in lands."†

In the following year, "a benefaction of 200*l.* was procured by Mr. Stanley's interest; with which 200*l.* more was obtained from the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne. In 1791, the further sum of 200*l.* fell to the said church

* Nicolson and Burn.

† Hutchinson.

by lot; and on or before the 25th of March, 1792, Mr. Stanley obtained by his interest, a further benefaction of 200*l.* which being placed in Queen Anne's funds, obtained from the governors 200*l.* now making altogether, the sum of 1200*l.* which was laid out in the year 1793, in the purchase of a freehold and title-free estate, called Green-moor-side, situate in the parish of St. Bridget (Beckermct). The premises are well built, contain between sixty and seventy acres of arable land, and are not more than one mile and a quarter from Ponsonby church."*

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the impropriation and patronage of Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P. The resident curate is the Rev. Clement Fox. "There is no register in this parish of an earlier date than 1723!"

List of Incumbents.

— George Cannell,† occurs 1723.
 1789 Matthew Hall.
 18. . . John Gaitskell, B.A.
 1829 John Fleming.‡

The Church of Ponsonby, dedicated in honor of, is situated in the park, about the centre of the parish, and at a short distance from the hall. It is an ancient structure, but has been

* Hutchinson.

† Of Trinity college, Dublin. Mr. Cannell was "so expert a mathematician, that after he became blind he could have solved any problem in Euclid. He performed the duties of his church, and taught a school in the parish, for many years after he lost his sight."

‡ Vicar of Llangwym, co. Monmouth.

much modernized in its appearance; it consists of a nave and chancel of equal height, with a tower and spire at its western end, beneath which is the entrance. The chancel-arch is pointed, and the pulpit and reading-desk are placed beneath it, one on each side. The east window contains some stained glass:—the arms of “Stanlye and Brigge”* and of “Hutton and Brigge,” and the arms and crest of the Stanley family. There are also some other fragments; all of which appear to have been preserved from an older building; probably some might be brought from Dalegarth hall, which was the ancient seat of the Stanleys. The old oak roof has been recently concealed by a new ceiling; when the antique windows, of all sizes and styles, were replaced by modern insertions. The tower and spire were erected in 1810, by Edward Stanley, Esq. M.P., the impropiator and patron of the living. The church-yard being surrounded by a ha-ha-fence, the prospect across the park is unbroken by walls. On the south side of the church are the remains of a cross; little, however, is now left to indicate the probable period of its erection.

A brass plate on the north wall of the nave bears this inscription:—

*Here lyeth the bodye of frances patryckson daugh-
ter to Sir Thomas Wyhet, knight, one of the most
honorable pryve Councell to kynge henrye the viii.
Some tyme wyfe of Thomas lichte of Calder, & at the
day of her death, wyfe of William patryckson, gentleman.*

* Edward Stanley, Esq. son of Thomas, married Ann, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Briggs, Esq. of Caumire, co. Westmorland, (see page 284).

God gave this wyfe a wynde to praye, in grones and pangs of deth,
 & to heaben clebating hands and eyes, smynglye to yeld breth;
 And thus at age of lvi. to grave she toke her waye,
 God granke that she & we may mete, in joye at the last daye.
 She dyed the xvi. of Julii, in the yere of our Lord, 1578.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument of white marble, bearing this inscription:—

Here rest in peace
 the transient Remains of
 DOROTHY
 the Wife of
 GEORGE EDWARD STANLEY,
 of Ponsoby-hall, Esquire,
 the Daughter of
 Sir William Fleming
 of Rydal-hall, Baronet;
 She died
 July 10—1786,
 Aged 30.
 The remembrance of her virtues,
 like her person
 exquisitely amiable,
 is stamped upon the minds
 of her sorrowing connexions
 in a character
 bold and indelible.

Near the above is another mural monument which is thus inscribed—

Within
 this Church
 are deposited the remains of
 GEORGE EDWARD STANLEY, Esq.
 with whose benevolence
 as a
 Christian,
 in all the social duties of
 Husband, Father, and Friend,

were happily blended
 the refined manners
 of the
 Gentleman.
 He departed this life,
 Nov. 17, 1806,
 Aged 59,
 transmitting to his son,
 who with veneration erects this tablet
 to his memory,
 A name and property,
 honorably upheld through many
 a Generation.

On the same wall, farther eastward, is a free-stone tablet, with arms, and two rude figures, to the memory of Thomas Curwen, Esq., *ob.* 1633, son of Sir Henry Curwen, of Workington-hall, knight; the whole surrounded by a moulding enriched with the tooth ornament, of a much older date, and apparently removed for that purpose.

In the church-yard, on the south side of the church, is a gravestone, bearing the following remarkable inscription, which records an honorable instance of self-denial, well deserving of being placed on record:—

Within this Tomb is contained all that was mortal of JOHN FLETCHER of Struddabank, who willingly laid down His frail corruptible Body in the dust, because he firmly believ'd it would be restored to him again incorruptible and full of Glory. As to his conversation the last Day will discover what manner of man he was. He married Anne daughter to William & Elizabeth Mawson, by whom he had one son; Short were the joys of his marriage state, but many, Laborious and full of trouble the Days, of his widdowhood, But as the love of his son brought all these upon him, so he cheerfully underwent them to procure for him a most Liberal Education; Nor was he disappointed in his wishes, for notwithstanding the narrowness of his Circumstances, he gave him Eleven

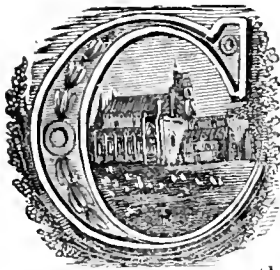
294 ALLERDALE WARD, ABOVE DERWENT.

years University Education, and liv'd to see him Chaplain of Queen's College in Oxford. This stone was placed by order of his gratefull and sorrowfull son, to perpetuate so rare an Instance of Paternal affection so far beyond the Father's abilities, and of so uncommon a Desire in a man of his Education to Promote Religion and Learning. He was Born in Wasdale-Head, liv'd 73 years, and dyed on the 5th of August—Anno Dom: 1716.

Thus man lieth down & riseth not till y^e Heavens be no more.

B Cole, Oxon Fect.—

The Parish of Gosforth



CONTAINS the four townships or constablewicks of Gosforth, Boonwood and Seascale, High Bolton, and Low Bolton. It extends about five miles in length, and two in breadth; and is bounded on the west, by the Irish Sea; on the south, by the parishes of Drigg and Irton; on the east, by the parish of Irton and the chapelry of Nether-Wasdale; and on the north, by the parish of Ponsonby.

It appears from the register that in the year 1599, upwards of one hundred deaths occurred in this parish, which at that period contained only about 600 or 700 inhabitants. This great mortality was probably occasioned by the plague, as that terrible scourge visited several parts of Cumberland at about the same period.

The population of this parish, at Easter, 1840, was 1044, as taken by the Rev. Francis Ford Pinder, M.A. the rector, who has in his possession a Pictish axe of stone, which was found here a few years since in a moss. A copper battle-axe was also found at the depth of four feet in the moss at Bolton Wood.

This parish, although not mountainous, has rather a high situation; it consists chiefly of a

light red sandy soil, and abounds with freestone. Neither coal nor limestone are found here. The lands were enclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1810, by which allotments were made to the rector in lieu of tithes. By that act also six acres of land were allotted for the purpose of holding the two annual fairs at Boonwood;—on the 25th of April, for horned cattle; and on the 18th of October for foals and cattle.

The poor-stock belonging to this parish was certified in 1717, of the value of 24*l.* the interest of which was distributed annually at Easter: 25*s.* per annum are now paid from this source.

The village of Gosforth, which is irregularly built, is near the road from Whitehaven to Ulverston, six miles S.S.E. of Egremont, and five miles north of Ravenglass. Near the village is a modern mansion—the seat of Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse, K.C.H. and C.B., a younger brother of Sampson Senhouse, Esq. of the Parsonage, Ponsonby.

Near Seascale is the site of a Druid's temple, the stones of which were all removed and buried by a person who farmed the Seascale-hall estate, excepting one which was left standing.

THE MANOR OF GOSFORTH.

Mr. John Denton says, “above Dregg lies the parish, manor, and town of Gosford, whereof the Gosfords, an ancient family in those parts, took their surname; Robert Gosford, the last of their house, left his lands to be divided amongst five coheirs; 1st, Mariotte, the wife of Allan Caddy, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Gosford.—

2nd, Isabel, the wife of Henry Hustock, his second daughter.—3rd, Johan, the wife of John Garth, his third daughter.—4th, Ellen, the wife of William Kirby, his fourth daughter.—And 5th, John Multon, the son of Agnes Eastholme, the fifth daughter and coheir of Robert Gosford. In the 2nd year of King Edward III. Sarah, the widow of Robert Leybourn, held Caddy's part; John Penyston, Kirkby's part; and the said John Multon the residue; but now Pennington, Kirkby, and Senhouse of Seaskall, hold it."

Mr. Robert Copley—who was for seventeen years steward to Sir William Pennington of Muncaster, during his minority, and who held the office of chief-bailiff of Copeland forest under the Earl of Northumberland—purchased Kirkby's part, and is said to have "built a large handsome house, with orchards and gardens suitable," which, in 1776, were represented as "much in decay."

Gosforth Hall, which formerly belonged to the Gosforths or Gosfords, closely adjoins the church, and is now occupied as a farm-house. The present structure was probably built by the Copleys, about the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Over an old chimney-piece, in a knot, are the initials C
R J (Richard and Jane Copley) and the date 1673.

The family of Gosforth became extinct early in the fourteenth century: the coheiresses married Caddy, Hustock, Garth, Kirkby, and Estholme, as stated above.

THE MANOR OF BOLTON.

This manor in the reign of Edward I. belonged

to the Waybergthwaites; and in the 23rd year of that reign William de Waybergthwaite held 10*l.* lands there, of Thomas de Multon of Gilsland, and his land in Waybergthwaite of the lord of Millom.

In the 35th Henry 8. William Kirkby held the manor of Bolton of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by knight's service, paying yearly 10*s.* cornage, and seawake, homage, suit of court, and witnessman. At the same time he held lands and tenements in Gosforth and Cleator, by the like homage, fealty, and suit of court, and paying to the king a fee farm rent of 8*s.* for the lands in Gosforth, and 2*s.* for the lands in Cleator; and 2*s.* seawake, and also puture of two serjeants.

It was afterwards the estate of Lancelot Senhouse, whose father was third brother of the house of Seascales, and he had it by grant from the lord thereof, his brother.*

Charles Lutwidge, Esq., (in 1777) and his younger brothers, Henry and Admiral Skeffington, were successively proprietors of this manor. It was sold after the death of Henry, and purchased by the Admiral, † from whom it descended to his nephew, Major Skeffington Lutwidge, the present lord.

THE MANOR OF SEASCALE AND NEWTON.

Seascale was anciently the seat of the family of Senhouse ‡ who possessed it for many genera-

* Nicolson and Burn.

† See page 204.

‡ A pedigree of this ancient family will be given in Derwent Ward, under the parish of Cross-Canonby, in which they have resided for about a century and a half.

tions. In 1688 it was the seat of John Senhouse, Esq., and was subsequently purchased by Mr. Blaylock, a Whitehaven merchant, whose daughter and heiress married Augustus Earl, Esq. from whom it passed to his two sisters, coheiresses, and eventually to the Lutwidge family. After the death of Charles Lutwidge, Esq. the manor of Newton and Seascale was purchased by Sampson Senhouse, Esq., of London, (nephew of the late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall) whose younger brother, Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse, K.C.H., C.B., is the present lord. The mansion, Seascale-hall, is now a farm-house. On the wall is an escutcheon, cut in stone, of the arms of Senhouse quartered with Ponsonby, with the initials T. S. and M. S. and the date 1606. It is remarkable that the arms of Senhouse as put up here are—party per pale, argent and gules, on the first a parrot, and not (as now borne by the family) or, a parrot proper.

THE CHURCH.

The benefice is a rectory, rated in the King's Books at 17*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at the clear yearly improved value of 35*l.*

In the 8th Edward III., William Pennington, of Muncaster, Esq., died seized of the advowson of this church. Afterwards, the patronage appears to have been in the crown; and in the 6th Edward VI., the said king, by his letters patent, granted the advowson and right of patronage to Fergus Greyme, gentleman, his heirs and assigns. And in the 6th Elizabeth, March 22, there was

a licence to Fergus Greyme to alienate the same (holden of the queen *in capite*) to Thomas Senhouse, gentleman, for the fine of 16s. 10d. paid into the hanaper.

The advowson and right of patronage of this rectory and church was acquired, 6th Elizabeth, by Thomas Senhouse, Esq., and the church is now in the patronage of Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse, K.C.H. and C.B. (captain of H. M. S. Blenheim) as lord of the manor of Seascale. On the enclosure of the commons (under an act passed in 1810), lands were allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes. The living is entered as follows in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII:—

Gosforth Rectoria Eccl'ie.

Edw'dus Kellett incumbens Rector' p'dea.				
valet in				
Mansione cum gleba per annum	}	£ s. d.		
Decim' granos. vijl. ijs. viijl.		— xxxvij —		
lan' et agnell' iiijl. xijs.		}	£ s. d.	
minut' et privat' decim' cum oblac' ut in libro paschal' iiijl. viijs. iiijl.			xvj iiij —	xvij — xij
In tot'				
Repris' viz in		£ s. d.		
Sinod' ijs. jd. procurac' iijs. vd.		— vj vj		
Et valet clare		£ s. d.		
Xma. ps. inde		xvij xiiij vij		
		— xxxv v ob'		

List of Rectors.

- Edward Kellett, occurs, 1535.
- 1662 John Benn.
- 1676 Thomas Morland.

- 1738 Peter Murthwaite.
 1774 Charles C. Church.
 1809 Henry Bragg, *ob.* 1827.
 1827 James Lowther Senhouse, M.A.*
 1835 Francis Ford Pinder, M.A.†

The Church of Gosforth, a remarkably neat structure, dedicated in honor of St. Mary, underwent a very extensive repair, a considerable portion having been rebuilt, in 1789, by which nearly all its marks of antiquity were effaced. It consists of a nave and chancel, of equal height. The western end is surmounted by a bell-turret (carrying two modern bells), which formed part of the old building, and bears the date 1654. The chancel-arch also remains: it is pointed; the piers are Norman, with grotesque heads, and the architrave may be of the time of the second or third Edward. The chancel extended several yards farther eastward, until the alterations were effected in 1789. The windows are all modern and barbarous in design. The bell-turret stood formerly at the east end of the nave, and was at that time removed to its present position. The church is crowded with three galleries; that at the west end contains an organ. The font is uncanonical both in size and situation,—it is not sufficiently capacious, and it is placed near the altar, (see pages 132—135). In an old chest on the staircase is a black letter copy of the Book of Homilies, folio, 1633. The registers commence in 1571.

* Of Trinity College, Cambridge; resigned in 1835: now vicar of Sawley, co. Derbyshire.

† Of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The only monument in the church is one on the north wall of the chancel,—a marble tablet, with this inscription :—

CATHERINE
 youngest daughter of
 ROBERT ALLAN, of Edinburgh, Banker, and
 Wife of CHARLES PARKER, of Parknock,
 Died the 11th of February 1825,
 Aged thirty-nine.
 "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Rev. 14c. 13v.

In the church-yard, on the south side of the church, is a cross of British or Danish origin.* It is fourteen feet in height; and about fourteen inches mean diameter; the lower part, which is fixed in a pedestal of three steps, is rounded, but the upper part, being rather more than half the length, is nearly square. The summit is perforated with four holes. "The four sides, are enriched with various guilloches, and other ornaments, besides several figures of men and animals in bas-relief; it is remarkable that the figure of a man on horseback on the north side is repeated upside down, and another is represented in the same manner, on the west side." There was formerly "a fellow column, at about seven feet distance, with an horizontal stone between the two, on which was rudely cut the figure of a large and antique sword. This stone has been taken away within memory [in 1799]; and the cross which crowned the two columns, after that column was cruelly cut down and converted into a style for a sun-dial, was put into the parson's garden of

* Engraved in Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1799.

Gosforth and there remains.”* On the column which was destroyed were two indistinct “figures of horses and men.” The cross and the pillar were probably placed at each end of a grave, at some very remote period, like the two pillars in the church-yard of Penrith (see vol. i. *Leath Ward*, page 57).

The present rector, the Rev. Francis Ford Pinder, M.A. has in his possession fragments of one or two other crosses, supposed to have been found in different parts of the church-yard. They appear by their workmanship to have been erected at least at as early a period as before the Conquest: and are probably portions of the cross which was destroyed.

The church-yard is kept in good order: neither nettles nor rubbish-heaps are allowed to offend the eye within the consecrated enclosure. Two aged yew-trees stand to the east of the church. The church-yard affords an extensive prospect, terminating in the east by a magnificent mountain range. The rectory-house is a pleasant residence, closely adjoining the church-yard.

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct. 1799.

The Parish of St. Bridget.



THE parish of St. Bridget, Beckermet, is of a long narrow shape, extending east and west nearly eight miles, but its breadth in no part exceeding one mile and a half. It is bounded on the south-east by the Calder, which divides it from the parish of Ponsoby; on the west, by the Irish sea; on the north, by the parishes of Hale and St. John's, and on the east, by the mountains of Copeland Forest. The parish is not divided into townships: it contains part of the villages of Beckermet and Calder-Bridge, and the hamlets of Yotton-Fews, Sella-Field, and Skalderskew.

The soil of the western part of this parish is light and fertile; but towards the east, nearer the fells, it is cold and barren. Neither lime nor coal are found here, but the parish contains some quarries of free-stone. At the latter end of the last century the rents of the land in this parish averaged only 15*s.* per acre. There is a salmon-fishery at the mouth of the Calder. Sella-field tarn, in this parish, is a small lake, containing perch and other fish. Towards the eastern ex-

tremity of the parish are Cald-fell (the source of the Calder) and Wasdale-fells, which afford pasture for large flocks of sheep.

The following is Mr. Sandford's account of this parish:—"Two miles southward you have the little river of Cawder, a pretty stone bridge but of one arch, and a church upon the hill above it, and the said river, a little above the bridge, coming thorough the abbie of Cawder, whose ruins shew their antiquity and and sometime after the fatal fall of Abbies, this came into the hands and possession of the late judge Hutton of the Comon pleas [?] and he exchanged it with Monsr. Kighley of Yorkshire, for Goldsborow in Yorkshire, a little from Wetherby: where the said judge Hutton's name and fame lives at this day."*

THE MANOR OF GREAT BECKERMET

Is so called to distinguish it from the manor of Little Beckermets, in the adjoining parish of St. John. This manor has constantly attended the demesne of the barony of Egremont; it was the property of the late Earl of Egremont, by whom it was bequeathed, with his other Cumberland estates, to his son, Major-General Henry Wyndham, of Cockermouth castle, the present lord.

One estate, however, called Calder lordship, in which the church is situated, is held under the Earl of Lonsdale.

* MS. Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle.

SELLA PARK.

Sella Park is an ancient retired mansion-house, one mile and a half from the mouth of the Calder. This was formerly the property of the monks of the adjoining abbey of Calder, who had here a deer-park. On the dissolution of chantries, Sella Park was granted to Sir Henry Curwen, of Workington, knight, (knight of the shire 6th Edward VI. and 1st Elizabeth) whose grandson Darcy Curwen, Esq. built the present dwelling, now occupied as a farm-house. Having been purchased from that family by George Edward Stanley, Esq. of Ponsoby-hall, it is now the property of his son, Edward Stanley, Esq. M.P.

Mr. Sandford speaks of it as "a pretty house called Scella park hall; But neither parke nor deer about it, but brave sport with riding and striking of flounders and other fish, with fishers in the shallow river running brood upon the sand; which sport I myself have been at; and have seen two men, one at either end of the nett, the tide coming upon the sands, wade into the sea with a nett of a great compass, till the waves have stroke above their sholders, so as you could see nothing but their heads, and bring forth sometimes pretty store of salmon, collins, killings, and other fishes, and sometimes nothing."*

THE CHURCH.

The church of St. Bridget was appropriated to the adjoining abbey of Calder, previous to the

* MS. Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle.

year 1262. Until the dissolution of that abbey, this parish, and those of St. John's and Arlecdon, (see page 16,) were under the spiritual care of the monks of that house. On the dissolution of religious houses, the parish was left nearly destitute, as the revenues of the church were not restored, but granted to the Flemings of Rydal: so that from this time until about the year 1838, the adjoining parishes of St. Bridget and St. John were under the spiritual care of one curate, who officiated in each church alternately. In the time of Bishop Bridgman, who held the see of Chester from 1619 to 1657, these two parishes paid synodals and procurations jointly; but, since that time, they have been exempt, "by reason of their poverty." The church of St. Bridget was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty of the clear annual value of 7*l*.

John Fleming, Esq. gave the church of St. Bridget to Sir Jordan Crossland, knight, on his marriage with his daughter; whose daughters and coheirresses sold it to Richard Patrickson, Esq. It afterwards passed to the families of Todd and Gaitskell; and in 1810, was purchased by Thomas Irwin, Esq. of Calder abbey.

The living is not entered in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. excepting as being appropriated to Calder abbey.

This church is detached from the village of Beckermest; from which it is distant about half a mile south-west. It stands in a lonely situation, and although not on a low ground, yet scarcely a house can be seen from the church-yard. The church is an ancient edifice, but like many others in this county, its antiquity has been carefully

concealed by modernizing *improvements*. It consists of a nave and chancel: at the west end, over the entrance, is a bell-turret, carrying two bells. The chancel-arch is pointed, with plain mouldings; beneath it are placed the pulpit and reading-desk. There are no monuments in the interior. The oak-roof was covered about the year 1808, by a plaster ceiling, as dazzling as white-wash can make it. This is probably the concluding *improvement*. At the same the church was pewed. The south porch has been destroyed—probably under the idea that it was no longer necessary to have an appendage to the church which modern religious utilitarians consider as convenient only for scraping shoes in. There was formerly a narrow square-headed door on the south side of the chancel: this is blocked up; as also two windows of two round-headed lights each, under square dripstones.

On the south side of the church-yard are two stone pillars, in close juxtaposition, each fixed in a large flat stone; the lower part of each is round, the upper part square: one of them, five feet eight inches high, is ornamented with the double guilloche, so common among the Roman architectural ornaments; the other with an elegant double scroll, enriched with foliage on the east side: and on the west, are the remains of an inscription, apparently Saxon, but in too decayed a state to afford any satisfactory conjecture as to its import; it is probably only a fragment, as the upper part of each of these pillars is broken off.*

A new church is now being erected at Calder-

Bridge, in this parish, at the sole expence of Thomas Irwin, Esq. of Calder-abbey. The locality of the old church being very inconvenient for the parishioners, Mr. Irwin has been induced to erect another in a more central part of the parish. It is in the form of a cross, and has a tower with four pinnacles at the end. The windows are narrow lancets. It is in a crowded site, and has no room for a burial ground.

CALDER ABBEY.

Calder abbey was founded A.D. 1134, by Ranulph de Meschines (the second of that name), for monks of the Cistercian order,* and dedicated (as was usual with houses of that order) in honor of the blessed Virgin Mary. Leland speaks of it, as "Caldher abbey of whyte monks yn Copeland, not very far from St. Beges and nere to Egremont Castle." Mr. John Denton says, "howbeit, I think it was not perfected till Thomas de Multon finished the works, and established a greater convent of monks there."

This was a filiation from the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness,† and West's "Antiquities of Furness" contains the following account of the proceedings

* There appears to have been only one other religious house of that order in the county - the abbey of Holme-Cultram, whose very ruins have been most disgracefully pilfered away, leaving only a portion of the nave, which is now fitted up as a parish-church.

† The rich abbey of Furness had under her nine houses, four of which were filiations from that monastery:—1, Calder abbey; 2, Swinshead, or Swynsheved abbey, in Lincolnshire; 3, the abbey of Russin, in Man; 4, Fernoi, in Ireland; 5, Ynes; 6, Holy Cross; 7, Wythnea; 8, Cork-onrouth; 9, Yncelughen; with Arkelo, and Bello-Becio.

of those who detached themselves from that monastery.—Gerold, abbot of Calder, having been “detached from the abbey of Furness, anno 35 Hen. I. with twelve monks, to found the abbey of Caldre, in Coupland, in the county of Cumberland, which, as has been observed, they had by the gift of William, nephew to David, king of Scots, and where they remained four years, when David, making an inroad into those parts, Gerold with his brethren, returned for refuge to the mother monastery, in Furness. This happened about the third of king Stephen.

“The abbot of Furness refused to receive Gerold and his companions, reproaching them with cowardice for abandoning their monastery, and alleging that it was rather the love of that ease and plenty which they expected in Furness, than the devastation of the Scottish army, that forced them from Caldre. Some writers say, that the abbot of Furness insisted that Gerold should divest himself of his authority, and absolve the monks from their obedience to him, as a condition of their receiving any relief, or being again admitted into their old monastery. This, Gerold and his companions refused to do, and turning their faces from Furness, they, with the remains of their broken fortune, which consisted of little more than some clothes and a few books, with one cart and eight oxen, taking providence for their guide, went in search of better hospitality.

“The result of their next day’s resolution was to address themselves to Thurstan, archbishop of York, and beg his advice and relief: the reception they met with from him, answered their wishes; the archbishop graciously received them,

and charitably entertained them for some time, then recommended them to Gundrede de Aubigny, who sent them to Robert de Alneto her brother, a hermit, at Hode, where she supplied them with necessaries for some time. Gerold afterwards went to Serlo, abbot of Savigni, who received his dependance on that house, anno 1142; but dying at York on his return, Roger, one of his companions from Caldre, succeeded him in his abbaey.

“The abbot of Furness, understanding that Gerold had obtained a settlement at Hode, in the east riding of Yorkshire, sent another colony, with Hardred, a Furness monk, for their abbot, to settle at Caldre. After Roger had quitted Hode, and obtained a seat at Byland, Hardred abbot of Caldre challenged a jurisdiction over his house at Byland, in right of filiation, as belonging to the abbey of Caldre, from whence they had departed; but after some altercation, Hardred renounced all right to Roger.

“The abbot of Furness still claiming a subjection from Roger and his monks, the question was at last submitted to a reference, of which Aldred, abbot of Reival, was umpire; when in presence of several abbots and monks, of different monasteries, judgment was given against the abbot of Furness.”

The possessions of the abbey at an early period will appear from the following confirmation of grants by Henry II.

Henricus rex, ꝑc. salutem. Sciatis, nos intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et animarum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse abbati et monachis de Kaldra, omnes terras et tenementa subscripta; viz. Ex dono Radulphi Meschin terram

de Kaldra, cum pertinentiis suis, in qua abbatia de Kaldra, fundata est; et Bemertone et Hologate, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et unam mansuram in burgo de Egremount; et duas salinas de Withane; et piscariam de Derwent; et piscariam de Egre; et pascua ad omnia animalia eorum in foresta ipsius Radulphi, quantum eis opus fuerit; et ea quæ necessaria fuerint salinis et piscariis suis, et ædificiis domorum suarum, et porcis suis sine pasnagio, per totam terram prædicti Radulphi, sicut suis propriis.—Ex dono Johannes filii Adæ et Mathei fratris ejus, totam terram de Stavenerge eum pertinentiis suis.—Ex dono Roberti Bonekill unam carucatam terræ in Parvo Gillecruz, quam Radulphus elerius de Karl' tenuit, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et 12 acras et unam perticatam terræ in Minori Gillecruz; et unam acram prati quod est inter Minorem Gillecruz et Majorem Gillecruz; et pasturam ad 20 boves et 12 vaceas et 6 equos eum sequela eorum unius anni.—Ex dono Rogeri filii Willielmi, totam terram quam habet in Ikelinton et Brachampton, et totam partem quam habet in molendino de Brachampton.—Ex dono Richardi de Lucy, medietatem molendini de Ikelinton, cum tota sequela ad ipsam medietatem molendini pertinente.—Ex dono Beatricis de Molle, quinque bovatas terræ cum pertinentiis suis in Minori Gillecruz, et quartam partem molendini de Majori Gillecruz.—Ex dono Thomæ filii Gospatricii unum toftum sex perticarum & quartæ partis unius perticate in longitudine et quatuor in latitudine in Wirkintone; et 20 Salmones annuatim ad festum Sancti Johannes Baptistæ; et unum rete in Derwent, inter pontem et mare.—Ex dono Thomæ de Moleton medietatem villæ de Dereham in Alredale, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ, et eum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Quare volo, &c. quod prædicti abbas et monachi et eorum successores habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenementa prædicta, bene et in pace, libere et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad prædictas terras et tenementa pertinentibus, sicut cartæ prædictorum donatorum quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Illis testibus; H. de Burgo, S. de Sedgrave, Philippo de Albini, Radulpho filio Nicholai, Godefrido de Caucrumbe, G. Dispensatore, H. de Capella, et aliis. Datum apud Westmonasterium 19 die Aprilis.*

In the year 1262, the churches of St. John

* Dugd. Mon., i. 774.

Baptist, Beckermet, and St. Michael, Arledon, were appropriated to this abbey; as stated in the following extracts from the register of Godfrey de Ludham, archbishop of York:—

Concessio abbatis & conventus de Caldra quod archiepisc. ordinet de ecclesiis de Bekermet & Arloedene.

Reverendo in Christo patri Godefrido Eboracensi archiepiscopo Angliæ primati devoti obedientiæ filii Willielmus Dei patientia abbas de Caldra, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem reverentiam, & honorem. Licet in ecclesiis sancti Johannis Baptistæ de Bechermet, & sancti Michaelis de Arloedene in Coupland jus habeamus patronatus, cum exinde nullus, vel rarus fructus provenit, cum propter preces magnatum, provisiones, & alia varia quæ obsistunt, nobis cum vacaverint, libera facultas non suppetat presentandi. Immo dum quorundam precibus annuimus, & inviti, aliorum frequenter multorum indignationem incurrimus, & magnum: ideoque paternitati vestræ reverendæ, devotè supplicamus, quatinus de prædictis ecclesiis ordinationem facere velitis perpetuo duraturam, per quam commodum monasterio nostro accrescat, & archidiaconatui Richemundiæ, ad quem institutiones sequestra ecclesiarum vacantium pertinent & collatio posset ex causis variis pertinere. Nos autem ordinationem quam feceritis de prædictis ecclesiis gratam habebimus, & acceptam, & imperpetuum observabimus, & scripti nostri munimine confirmabimus, & faciemus futuris temporibus inviolabiter observari. In cujus rei testimonium præsentanti scripto sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum. Datum mense Novembris anno domini MCCLxij.

Ordinatio archiepiscopi super ecclesiis prædictis.

Universis presentes literas inspecturis G. Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Angliæ primas, salutem in domino sempiternam. Dilecti filii abbas de Caldra, & ejusdem loci conventus Cisterciensis ordinis, ecclesias sancti Johannis Baptistæ de Bechirmet, & sancti Michaelis de Arloedene in Coupland archidiaconatu Richemundiæ, nostra diocesi, commiserunt nostræ ordinationi perpetuo duraturæ, in quibus licet jus obtineant patronatus, rarus tamen, vel modicus eis exinde fructus pervenit, cum eis non suppetat, præsentandi libera facultas, propter preces potentum, provisiones, & alia varia quæ obsistunt. Nos igitur eorum votis annuentes, de prædictis ecclesiis taliter ordinamus; videlicet

quod ecclesia sancti Johannis de Bechirnet, quæ domui de Caldera propinqua & parochiæ sanctæ Bridgittæ quam habent contigua, ipsis assignavimus post decessum vel cessionem Willielmi nunc rectoris, in usus proprios convertendam, & perpetuo retinendam, ut per hoc elemosina domus augeatur, & conventus sustentatio amplietur. Et quia per hoc in sequestris, institutionibus, & collationibus, quæ variis accidere possent, non detrahatur juri archidiaconi Richemundiæ: in recompensationem horum, ecclesiam de Arlokedene, post decessum, vel cessionem Alan, qui eam nunc tenet, ordinamus archidiaconatum fore perpetuò annexam, & in usus archidiaconi convertendam, qui nullum in Compland habet receptaculum, cum ipsum oporteat & suos officiales ad partes illas, per loca fabulosa, & aquarum inundationes, & varias tempestates accedere pro causis discutiendis & excessibus cognoscendis, & corrigendis, ut habens receptaculum proprium liberius & plenius exerceat ea quæ ad curam pertinent animarum, quæ in transitu fieri commodè non valent. Et ut hæc nostra ordinatio rata & stabilis in perpetuum perseveret eam sigilli nostri munimine duximus roborandam. Actum apud Cawode xij. kalendas Januarii anno Domini MCClxij.

Sir John le Fleming, of Beckermet, knight, ancestor of the Flemings of Rydal-hall, Westmorland, gave lands in Great Beckermet to this abbey, in the 26th Henry III., 1212. He died during that long reign, and was buried in the abbey. It was either he or his father who gave the rectory and advowson of the church of St. John to this abbey.

Cicely, Countess of Albemarle and lady of Colcland (daughter of William Fitz-Duncan, Earl of Murray, son of Duncan, brother of David, King of Scotland), made a confirmation to the house of Chaldra (Calder) and the monks there, of Chaldra, Bemerton, and Holgate, a manse (mansnam) in the borough of Egremont, two salt-pans in Withoue, one fishery in the Derwent and another in the Egre, with sufficient pasture in her forest, and all things necessary for their

salt-pans, fisheries, houses, and swine, without pannage—all which possessions and privileges were granted to that house, by her great-grandfather, Ranulph de Meschines—and to which she added in this charter the gift of Stovenerge, with its appurtenances, in free alms for ever, and whatever had been granted to them in the charters and writings of former donors; and all privileges they had enjoyed under her ancestors, particularly soc and sac, toll and them, and infaugenthef.

The witnesses to this charter are—"Rob. ostabulario . Ysaac d. scheftling . Symone d. scheftlig . Willo. d. chirtelig . Willo. d. scheftling . Thoma capellano comitisse."*

William de Esseby and Hectred his wife, for the health of their own souls, of the souls of their parents, and of their lord, William, Earl of Albemarle,† and of his wife Cicely, and of Ingelram, the earl's brother, &c. gave to Almighty God and the Blessed Virgin, and to the abbey of Chaldra, in free alms, Beckeremet and its appurtenances, as well in waters as pastures, with the mill and the fishery in the Ehgena. The deed is signed by the following ecclesiastics, in the adjoining parishes:—"Ricardus prior de Sancta Bega; Robertus, presbyter de Puncunesby; Rogerus, presbyter de Egremund; Jurdanus, persona de Goseford; Ricardus, filius Osberti de Sancta

* From an ancient charter (published in *Archæologia Æliana*) the original of which was, in 1830, "in the possession of William John Charlton, of Heskyside, Esq., and came into his family, in 1680, by the marriage of his great-great-grandfather, with Mary, daughter of Francis Salkeld, of Whitehall, in the parish of All-Hallows, in Cumberland, Esq."

† Husband of the above-named Cicely, lady of Copeland.

Brigida; Ricardus, ejusdem ecclesie vicarius; Ketel, filius Vlf.”*

Richard de Boisville, (whose name does not occur in any pedigree of the family we have seen) in like manner gave to the abbot of Caldra and the monks serving God there, nine acres of land in his part of Caldretun, with common of pasture and other appurtenances. The witnesses, including many of the neighbouring ecclesiastics, are—“Robtus. decanus . Robt. psbr. de ‘punchunebi. . Robt. psbr. d. Egremd. . Ricard. psbr. d. becchiremd . Wills. de boisuilla . Johs. fili. ade . Alexand. fili. ade . Gilebtus. fr. ei. . Gilebt. de boisuile . Woldef de beckirmeth . Ada. fili. Ketelli . yuuaïn de Hale. et mlti. alij.”†

The three preceding charters bear no date. Another, preserved as above, states that John de Hudleston,‡ in the 15th Edward I., granted to the abbey of Caldra pasture for four horses, and for six cows and their calves of one year’s old, and for forty sheep and their lambs until one year’s old, in the common-pasture of Milnum, on condition of not keeping a greater quantity of cows, horses, or sheep as appendages to their salt pans there, saving to the monks there the other privileges granted to them in the charters of his ancestors; and further granting to them that their place for carrying on their salt works, at Sandslof, should contain two acres, and that they might turn the Ruttanpul on such manner that it should do no injury to their said works. Wit-

* From an ancient charter, as stated in p. 315.

† Ibid.

‡ This must be Sir John Hudleston, knight, see pp. 155, 156.

nesses—"Dno. Robto. de hauerington . Willmo. de Betham . Willmo. de Thuaytes . Johc. Corbet . Johanne de Morthing. et aliis. Dat. apud Milnum in mense aprilis Anno Regni Reg. Edwardi filii Reg. Henr. quintodecimo."

Another document, preserved as above, is very curious, being an assignment made in 1291, by John, son of John de Huddleston, of William, son of Richard de Loftscates, formerly his native, with all his retinue and chattels, to the abbot and monks of Caldra. "It is, in fact, that species of grant of freedom to a slave, which is called manumission implied, in which the lord yields up all obligation to bondage, on condition of the native agreeing to an annual payment of money on a certain day. The clause, 'so that from this time they may be free, and exempt from all state servitude and reproach of villainage from me and my heirs,' is very curious, especially to persons of our times, in which there has been so much said about the pomp of Eastern lords, and the reproachful slavery in which their dependents are still kept. Here the monks of Caldra redeemed a man his family and property from slavery, on condition of his paying them the small sum of two-pence a year. The Huddleston family were seated at Millum, in the time of Henry the Third, when they acquired that estate, by the marriage of John de Huddleston with the lady Joan, the heiress of the Boisville family. Slavery continued to thrive on the soil of Northumberland long after the time of Edward the First: for in 1470, Sir Roger Widdrington manumitted his native, William Atkinson, for the purpose of making him

his bailiff of Woodhorn.”* The witnesses to this deed are—Willmo. Wailburthwait . Willmo. Thuaites . Johe. de mordling . Johe. Corbet . Johe. de Halle et aliis.”

The possessions of this abbey are thus entered in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26th Henry VIII. 1535 :—

Abbatia de Cauder.

Ric'us abbas ib'm.

Com' Cumb'r.

Templia.

Valet in

Situ abbatie pdce. cum gardinis pomar' pvis. claus' & molend' infrapcent. ejusdm abbatie p. annu.	} £ s. d. — lx —	} £ s. d. xlviij xv —
Dnijs. terr' & tent'. villis & villat' subscript' vis. dnii. de Cauder xiiijl. villa de Ponsaby xiijs. iiijl. Brashaw xviijs. Bekarment xxvjs. viijl. Pycheyng xs. Egremund' iijs. vjl. Buttyll et Mellom iiijl. villa de Drege lxxiijs. iiijl. villa de Deram viijl. iijs. vjl. villa de Gylcrouse viijl. vjs. viijl. Yklyngton es. In tot'	} xlv xv —	

Com' Combr'.

Sp'ualia.

Valet in

Decim' capelle See. Brigide viz in aven' ordeo & silig' xls. lan' xxvjs. viijl. agn' xiiijs. auc' & gall' xs. oblae' tribz diebz principa- libz vjs. minut' & privat' decim' ut in libro paschali xls. In toto	} vj xvj viij
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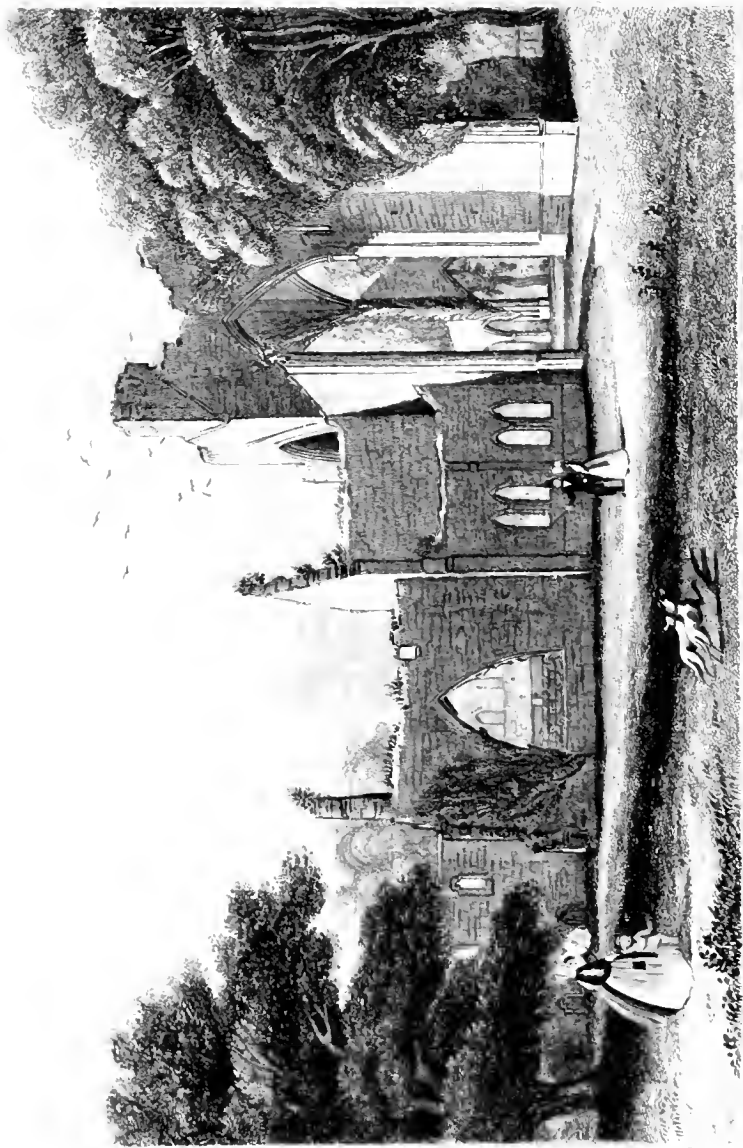
* Archæologia Eliana.

<p style="text-align: center;">Elemos' viz. in</p> <p>Elemos' dat' quatuor paupibz. senio et infirmitate gravat' diatim existent' infra abbatiam ex fundae' fund singli. eos. capiet'. ad vict' et vestitu. xxs. In tot' Consili. elemos' dat' & distribut' paupibz. in festo Sci. Luce Evangeliste. p. aiabz. fundat' ex antiqua fundae' ut in precio uni' bovis xiijs. iiij<i>d.</i> et in Cena Dni. paupibz. ut in pcio. panis & allie' rubeis & albis & in argent' pueris ex antiqua fund' fundat' xxxvjs. viij<i>d.</i></p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">£</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">s.</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">iiij</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">—</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">—</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">—</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">£</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">s.</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">xiiij</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">xiiij</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">v ob'</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">xviij</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">xiiij</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">c ob'</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">£</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">s.</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">1</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">ix</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">iiij ob'</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">xviij</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">ix</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">iiij ob'</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 5px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">£</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">s.</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">d.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">—</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">c</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">xj q'</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	£	s.	d.		iiij	—	—						—	1	—						—	1	—						£	s.	d.		xiiij	xiiij	v ob'		xviij	xiiij	c ob'						£	s.	d.		1	ix	iiij ob'		xviij	ix	iiij ob'						£	s.	d.		—	c	xj q'	
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The dissolution of Calder abbey, it is probable, occurred in 1536, when Henry VIII. dissolved about 380 of the lesser houses. The revenues of this abbey were valued by Dugdale, at 50*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; and by Speed, at 6*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* By letters patent, dated 26th July, in the 30th of his reign (1538), that king granted to Thomas Leigh, L.L.D.* and his heirs, "the demesne and site of the late abbey or manor of Calder, and the church, steeple, and

* Probably this is he who was one of the commissioners for visiting the monasteries in the four northern counties.





THE RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF SEVILLE
AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT OF 1817

W. RICHARDS DEL.

churchyard thereof, and all messuages, lands, tenements, houses, buildings, barns, dovecotes, gardens, orchards, waters, ponds, mills, ground and soil, as well within as nigh unto the site and precinct of the said monastery; as also all lands, tenements, granges, meadows, pastures, woods, common of pasture, with divers inclosures by name, containing in the whole 217 acres, at Calder aforesaid (with divers granges elsewhere) of the clear yearly value of 13*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* To hold of the king *in capite* by the tenth part of one knight's fee, and the rent of 27*l.* 1*d.* in the name of tenths, to be paid into the court of augmentations."

Dr. Leigh's grandson, Ferdinando, sold this property to Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, knight, who gave it in marriage with his eldest daughter, Bridget, to John, second son of Thomas Patrickson, of Caswell-How, Esq.* His son sold it to Mr. John Tiffin, of Cockermouth, by whom it was given to his grandson, John Senhouse, Esq. The estate passed to Thomas Irwin, Esq. the present possessor, on his marriage with Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, Esq. Mr. Irwin resides in a modern mansion closely adjoining the ruins of the abbey.

Calder Abbey† is seated on the north banks of the Calder, nearly a mile west of the road leading from Whitehaven to Ulverston. Like other houses built by the Cistercians, it is seated in a secluded valley, beautifully sheltered by hanging woods, and watered by the river from which it

* See a pedigree of the Patricksons under the chapelry of Ennerdale, in a subsequent part of this volume.

† Engraved in Buck's Views, and Fisher's Northern Tourist.

takes its name. The ruins are approached from Calder-Bridge by a pleasant walk on the banks of the river, well shaded by majestic trees, and rendered more agreeable by the dashing of the transparent water over its rocky bed.

At a short distance from the west end of the abbey stands the porter's lodge, which has a gateway terminating in two pointed arches. Of the west front little more than the Norman door-way now remains,—one of small dimensions, with three shafts on each side, supporting a circular arch with plain mouldings, excepting the exterior one, which is enriched with the elliptic arched ornament. The nave is late Norman; the south side is entirely gone, not even the foundations are left, to determine whether it had a side aisle.* The north side remains: it is divided from the aisle by five pointed arches with flat mouldings, springing from circular piers beautifully festooned with ivy and honeysuckles.

The conventual-church formed a cross, having north and south transepts, with a tower at the intersection. Great part of the tower remains, and the weather-mouldings of the roofs shew them to have been high pitched. It is supported by four lofty pointed arches.

On the south side of the choir are four arched recesses:—one of them forms a door-way to a side chapel; the other three having been used as *sedilia*, where the officiating priests sat during the chanting of the *Gloria in excelsis*, and some

* Two prints, published about forty years since, represent the nave as then having both north and south aisles.—But perhaps little dependence can be placed on these as authorities.

other parts of the church service. The east end is entirely gone; and if it extended no further than the walls now standing, the choir has been very small, with no side lights, and must have been lighted solely by the three lancet windows, which, in all probability, surmounted the high altar.

“There are the remains of cloisters on the south side, sufficient to show them to have been beautiful specimens of Early English.” A little to the north-east of the ruins are the remains of a large oven.

The situation of the abbey is well suited for a life of retirement from the bustle and business of the world: “soothed by the unseen river’s gentle roar,” the monks might here indulge in meditation and study, undisturbed by all, until Dr. Leigh cast his eye upon the pile, and obtained a grant of it from the eighth Harry.

How often has this consecrated edifice resounded with the vocal chant and the pealing organ, and echoed the solemn strains of *Te Deum*, the *Jubilate Deo*, and other parts of the church service; at other times the hush of midnight has been made more impressive by funeral obsequies, when the *De Profundis* was chanted, and

“through the glimmering aisle faint misereres died.”

“How much of all that men most value must have been sacrificed to raise this pile! How much of thought, and science, and rare intellect concentrated on every part! How many generations have dwelt beneath the shadow of this temple, upheld its worship, added to its splendour, and so engraven upon the very stones their witness to the truth

of that invisible world, of which they are, in every part, the symbol and the type."

A modern mansion-house has been erected on the south side of the ruins, occupying the site of the conventual buildings: the dining-room is said to be on the site of the refectory. This is the residence of Thomas Irwin, Esq. who is building, at his sole expence, the new church at Calder-Bridge. It is much to be lamented that a little more taste had not been displayed in building this mansion in a style of architecture suited to its locality. On approaching the abbey it forms the most conspicuous object, and great portions of the venerable and "time-honoured" pile are hidden from sight. Mr. Irwin preserves the ruins in excellent order.

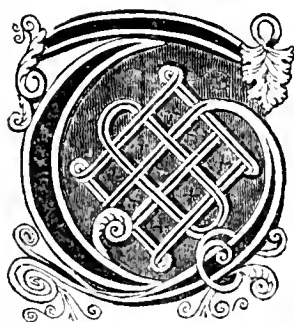
A slab near the south transept has the following inscription in Lombardic capitals:—*Hic jacet dompnus Robertus de Wilughby Abbas de Caldra, cujus anime propicietur Deus.*

Another slab has this fragment of an inscription, *Ricardus Gra de Kendale*

In the north transept are three effigies of knights, in mail armour and surcoats, very much mutilated; two of them having shields: one charged with . . . lions rampant, and a label of five points; the other is fretty. The latter is probably the effigy mentioned by Sir Daniel Fleming, who says that in his time (in the seventeenth century) here was "a very ancient statue in free-stone of a man in armour, with a frett (of six pieces) upon his shield, lying upon his back, with his sword by his side, his hands elevated in a posture of prayer, and his legs across; being so placed probably from his taking upon him the

cross, and being engaged in the holy war. Which statue was placed there most probably in memory of this Sir John le Fleming," (see page 314) who was a benefactor to the abbey.

The Parish of St. Bees.



THIS is the most extensive and populous parish in the county, including the large and opulent town of Whitehaven; the five chapelries of Hensingham, Ennerdale, Eskdale, Wasdale-Head, and Nether-Wasdale; and the townships of St. Bees, Ennerdale, Ennerdale-High-End, Eskdale and Wasdale, Hensingham, Kinneyside, Lowside-Quarter, Nether-Wasdale, Preston-Quarter, Rottington, Sandwith, Weddicar, and Whitehaven.

It extends ten miles along the coast, and reaches far inland, so that some of its chapelries are ten and fourteen miles distant from the mother-church.

The parish takes its name from Bega, an Irish saint, the founder of the monastery of St. Bees, and in whose honor the church was dedicated.*

“ When Bega sought of yore the Cumbrian coast,
Tempestuous winds her holy errand cross'd:
She knelt in prayer—the waves their wrath appease;
And, from her vow well weighed in Heaven's decrees,
Rose, where she touched the strand, the Chantry of St. Bees.”

* See further particulars respecting St. Bega under the account of the priory at a subsequent page.

The rocky coast about St. Bees Head and the valley of St. Bees are well described in an expensive work, little known in this county,* from which we make the extracts in the subjoined note.†

* Daniel's Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain.

† "On returning to the sea-shore we were pleased with the re-appearance of a description of coast that we had been strangers to since we quitted North Wales, consisting of tremendous precipices of naked rock. About half a mile to the westward of the abbey rises the south of St. Bees Head. This promontory is formed by the western face of a huge hill, which rises to the height of about 500 feet above the level of the sea, sloping down with a steep declivity till it terminates in a precipice, varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in height, and projecting into the sea like a vast semicircular bastion. Its whole length extends rather more than two miles, and when seen from the sea it has a very magnificent effect, awing the mind with its vastness, and the turns of its precipices, and the signs of violence and ruin impressed upon its shattered front by the battering of the waves. The rock of which it is composed is a red sand-stone, in horizontal strata of enormous thickness, and intersected at irregular intervals by thin layers of white sand-stone. In places the red face of the cliff is thickly marked with stripes of this white stone, and has a curious appearance, not unaptly compared by our guide to fat and lean on a joint of beef. The rock is seamed all over by vertical fissures, which, with the horizontal divisions of the strata, cut it into square blocks, loosely held together, and often thrown down in prodigious heaps as the sea undermines it at the base.

"This promontory, together with a narrow hilly tract, running from its north end as far as Whitehaven, was once an island, which is mentioned in some ancient records by the title of Preston Isle. It is now connected with the mainland by a narrow valley, one extremity of which opens into the sea near St. Bees, and the other into the small bay of Whitehaven. This valley, though now verdant and fruitful, was without doubt, at no very remote period the bed of the sea. The surface of it in its whole length is uniformly flat and even, and the soil at a trifling depth composed entirely of sand and shells. A few years ago an anchor was dug up in it of a size which proves that the channel was navigable for vessels of considerable burthen. It is not known at what time this revolution

St. Bees.

The village of St. Bees is situated in a deep valley about four miles south from Whitehaven,

took place, but it must have been prior to the foundation of St. Bees' abbey, which stands within the mouth of the valley. St. Bees' abbey is said to have been founded about 650. The retreat of the sea does not appear to have been aided by any assistance of art, which indeed would have been unprofitably employed in this instance, for the difficulties opposed to navigation by the loss of this channel are by no means compensated for by the recovery of the land. With certain winds, vessels sailing either to or from Whitehaven are much hampered in rounding the head, and in rough weather are subject to delays which might be avoided were a passage open for them round the back of the promontory. It has been thought very practicable to cut a new channel for the sea through this valley, and though the expense of such a work would be great, it would be well bestowed in facilitating the trade of such a port as Whitehaven.

“We made a trial of walking along the base of the Head, intending to work our passage round it, but the fragments of rock that are strewn in rugged heaps along the shore rendered the task impracticable, at least on one pair of legs. Near the south end there has lately occurred a most awful fall of the rocks, a segment from the whole front of the cliff of many thousand tons having given way, and now forming a stupendous pile of ruins thrown together in the wildest disorder, and threatening another crash as you gaze upon them. The rocks lie in vast blocks, squared and placed with a regularity as if done by human art, and the whole mass might be supposed the ruins of a castle, of a magnitude it must be confessed, suitable only for a race of giants.

“Ascending to the summit of the Head we walked (with perfect safety let me say to those who would follow us) along the edge of the precipice till we came to a singular ravine intersecting the cliff from top to bottom, the sides almost perpendicular and meeting at their bases. The sea flows into it for a few yards over a beach noted for the beauty of its pebbles. From the north side of this chasm we had a fine view of the precipice to the south, which exhibited a very grand front, sometimes broken by hollows and overhanging crags, and in places as smooth and perpendicular as a wall.

“We proceeded, frequently peeping over the precipice, to tremble at

and near the rocky promontories anciently called the cliff of Baruth, and now known as St. Bees

its depth or note some change in the configuration or posture of the rocks, till our particular admiration was called forth by Cloven Barf (I think that was the name), a rude and enormous column, separated from the summit of the cliff by a cleft about 12 feet wide and 60 feet deep. The rock at its base is so much broken, that it appears to stand very insecurely and ere long the huge mass must come thundering down. A crazy plank, not more than a foot wide, was thrown across the chasm, a pass for the boys in their attacks upon the sea-mews' eggs. * * *

At the most northern point of the promontory the cliffs rise to a great height and from thence to its termination east are hollowed out into a series of deep recesses, with huge buttresses projecting between them, presenting an endless variety in the forms of the broken rocks, which roughen their multiplied precipices. Near the east are some large quarries, which have been worked to a great extent. The stone has the advantage of being very easily cut, but the quality of softness which recommends it to the quarriers and masons, rather unfits it for the purposes of building. It hardens on exposure to the air, but when first used is very susceptible of injury from rain. It is a practice in Whitchaven to rub over the houses built of this stone with oil, which entirely spoils the beauty of its colour, but is found materially to preserve its substance.

St. Bees' Head is far loftier than any of the neighbouring hills, and jutting out at least a mile beyond the line of coast on each side of it, is rendered a very conspicuous object, easily distinguished and identified by seamen at a great distance. From its northern side a steep descent leads down to a lower slip, but still at a considerable elevation above the sea, the country continuing to the northward in a series of gentle wavy hills, beautifully smooth and rounded, their broad swelling surfaces unvaried by trees or hedgerows, but covered with corn. They are of extraordinary value, fruitful on the surface, and containing within them inexhaustible beds of coal. Some of them yield stone for building, and limestone of a very pure quality, which, and as a manure, gives fertility to the whole country round. They terminate along the shore in a range of low cliffs, composed principally of white sandstone, between the strata of which appear at intervals thin layers of a shattery, slaty stone, with veins of coal. Those cliffs, from the incompactness of their structure,

Head. The village is “a place distinguished, from very early times, for its religious and scholastic foundations :” having been the seat of a monastery from a very remote period, and in later times distinguished by its Clerical Institution and the Grammar School of Archbishop Grindal,—there is, perhaps, no other place in the north of England, of an otherwise unimportant character, the name of which is so well and so generally known.*

have suffered more than common injury from the violence of the sea, and along their whole lines have a most ruinous appearance. The shore is strewn with fragments tumbled together in vast heaps at their base, and here and there a detached mass shews itself above the sea, beyond low water mark. They rise to a considerable height immediately south of Whitehaven, where they are remarkable for the intermixture of rocks that appear on the surface. The main rock is white sand-stone, alternating with strata of red sand-stone, and intersected by frequent layers of slate and coal. The face of the cliff at this point is singularly broken, being divided by seams and fissures of all inclinations, and composing a pile of fragments very insecurely held together, with masses projecting from it of various forms, and in various threatening postures. Portions of the rock are continually falling, and the whole body is in so infirm a state, that a slight concussion is able to bring it in heaps to the ground. Some guns standing on a fort above it are now never fired, the shock of the explosion having been found sufficient to dislodge these tottering rocks. Two poor women were dashed to pieces here about two years ago, by a falling fragment, which they had brought down by imprudently picking away some coal that lay under it.”

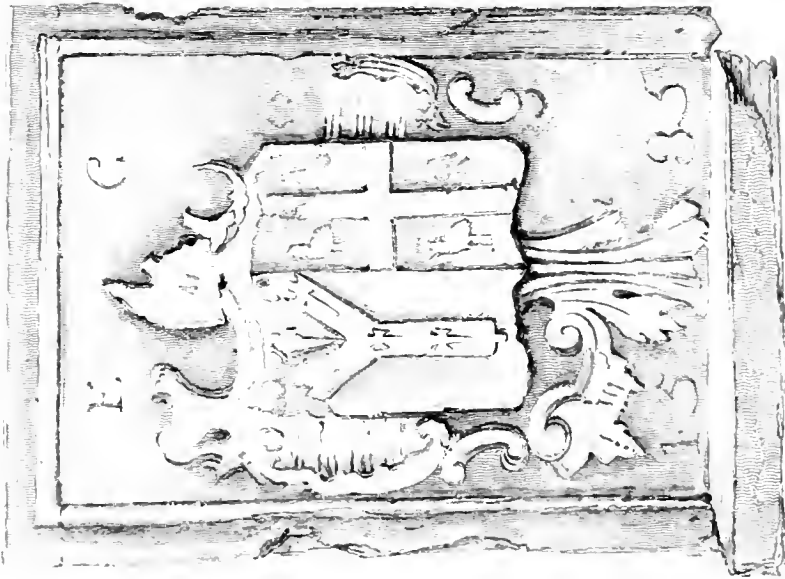
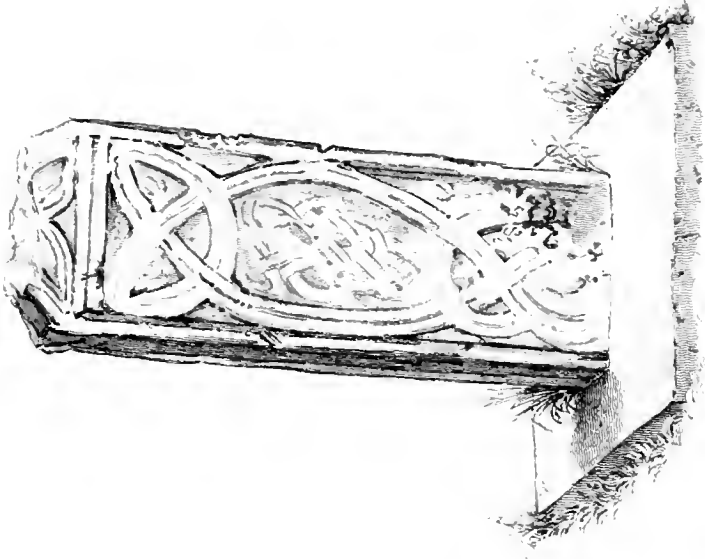
* In the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle is the following curious account of the discovery of a giant at St. Bees:—

“A true report of Hugh Hodson, of Thorneway, in Cumberland, to Sr Rob. Cewell [qq. Sewell] of a Gyant found at S. Bees, in Cumb'land, 1601, before N^o mas.

“The said Gyant was buried 4 yards deep in the ground, w^{ch} is now a corn feild.

“He was 4 yards and an half long, and was in complete armour: his sword and battle-axe lying by him.





A bridge over the rivulet Pow or Poe in the village bears the date 1585, and the arms of Archbishop Grindal. This rivulet, called in the language of the country, *The Poe Beck*,* which divides the Church, School, and College of St. Bees from the village, though small, is very singular. It takes its rise nearly in the middle of the vale, and in its course is fed by two smaller streams, one called Myre's Beck, the other, Low-hall-gill Beck. After having received these supplies it forms itself into, or rather, is absorbed by, a large pool or basin, called Scale-gill pit,†

“ His sword was two spans broad and more than 2 yards long.

“ The head of his battle axe a yard long, and the shaft of it all of iron, as thick as a man's thigh, and more than 2 yards long.

“ His teeth were 6 inches long, and 2 inches broad: his forehead was more than 2 spans and a half broad.

“ His chine bone could containe 3 pecks of oatmeale.

“ His armour, sword, and battle axe, are at Mr. Sand's of Redington, [Rottington] and at Mr. Wyber's, at St. Bees.”—*Machel MSS.* vol. vi.

* Beck for rivulet is familiar, not only as a local word, in the north of England, but is retained in the names of places in the south, as it is also, with little variation, in the Danish, High and Low Dutch, tongues. — *Leodiensis Ducatus*, 183.

† On the first of March, 1792, “the ground in a meadow part of the farm or estate of Stanley, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, suddenly sunk to the depth of some feet, making a circular break on the surface. Immediately after, a torrent of water was heard, which appeared to rush out from various parts of the broken soil, and falling, as it was conjectured, into a receptacle which could not at that time be perceived, occasioned a most tremendous noise, while the shrinking was evidently increasing upon the surface. In the morning, this extraordinary spot was visited by numbers of people. The aperture then exhibited the appearance of an immense funnel: it was yet enlarging consequently no admeasurement could be made: but the computation generally agreed to was from 60 to 70 yards in diameter, and 30 yards in depth to the vortex, the diameter of which appeared to be about 6 or 7 yards.

which serves to supply the steam-engines employed in the collieries with water. From this basin, as from a centre, the little river issues in two directions. The one, taking its meandering course by the Church, &c., falls into the ocean at St. Bees; the other, being towards Whitehaven, where, for about a mile from the harbour, it is arched over, passing under the market place, and then mingles with the ocean in the harbour.

THE PRIORY OF ST. BEES.*

A small nunnery was founded here about the year 650 by Bega an Irish saint, † from whom the parish takes its name, and where a church was subsequently erected, dedicated in honor of

“ During this time, large heaps of earth were falling from the sides, and water gushing out in an amazing abundance; the water also was sometimes forced a considerable height above the vortex, or gulph, as if from a *jet d' eau*; the whole presenting to the eye a scene of the most awful and horrible grandeur, while the ear was filled with sounds the most terrifying and alarming, often resembling distant thunder, as the deluge poured into the subterraneous workings of Sealegill colliery, which, it is said, is now rendered useless. It was a land sale colliery of small compass, and the coal nearly exhausted. Providentially, the people employed in it had quitted their work a short time before the sinking happened.”—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1792.

* Preparing for publication, *The Life and Miracles of Sancta Bega*, the Patroness of the priory of St. Bees. Written by a monkish historian. To which are added, Explanatory Notes and a Preface: by the Rev. G. C. Tomlinson, F.S.A., &c.

† From the calender of saints' days it appears that St. Bega or St. Bees is commemorated on the 6th of September; and St. Bega, virgin, on the 22nd of November. Sancta Bega died the day before the calends of November.—*Life of the Saint*. Ingulphus mentions a little bell at Croyland, which is called Bega.

the foundress. The priory and parish are variously called in ancient evidences—*Kirkebybetok*, *Kirkby Begock* and *Begoth*, which latter name is British, and derived from *Beg og*, signifying little young.

Sandford's M.S. † gives the following traditionary account of the foundation of the nunnery:—
 “ This Abbie, by tradition, built upon this occasion, (for the time I refer you to the chronicles):—
 That there was a pious religious lady-abbess, and some of her sisters with her, driven in by stormy wether at Whitehaven, and [the] ship cast away ith harbour, and so destitute. And so she went to the lady of Egremont castle for reliefe. That lady, a godly woman, pittied her distress, and desired her lord to give her some place to dwell in; which he did, at the now St. Bees. And she and her sisters sewed and spinned, and wrought carpets and other work, and lived very godly lives, as gott them much love. She desired Lady Egremont to desire her lord to build them a house, and they would lead a religious life together; and many wolde joine with them if they had but a house and land to live upon. Wherewith the Lady Egermond was very well pleased, and spoke to her lord he had land enough and [should] give them some to lye up trespure in heaven. And the Lord laughed at the Ladye, and said he would give them as much land as snow fell upon the next morning and in midsummer day. And on the morrow looked out at the castle window to the sea side, 2 miles from Egremont, all was white with snow for

• Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle.

three miles together. And thereupon builded this St. Bees Abbie, and give all those lands was snowen unto it, and the town and haven of Whitehaven; and sometimes after, all the tithes therabout, and up the montains and Inerdale forrest, eastward, was appropriated to this abbey of St. Bees; which was got by one Mr. Dacres, of kindred to the Lord Dacres; gott a long lease of it at fall of Abbies, and married one Mrs. Latos of the beck hall, Millom; who afterwards married Squire Wybridge [Wybergh] of Clifton in Westmorland, who purchased the inheritance of this Abbie of the crowne, and sold it to old Sir John Lowther, who gave it to his yonger son, Sir Christopher Lowther, Kt. Bart. soon after."

The accounts which are given of the first foundation of the nunnery of Saint Bees, are, as might be expected, contradictory in their character. The common version is that given in Mr. Sandford's MS., namely, that the extent of the territories of the nunnery were originally designated by a preternatural fall of snow on the eve of St. John's day. Such is the tradition:

"Old legends say, to prove her wond'rous right,
Still on the eve of midsun's sacred light,
When the deep shades have mantled o'er the skies,
The silent forms of shadowy shapes arise,
And the mild Saint amid her pious train
Retakes with printless steps her course again,
And spreads her snow white mantle o'er the plain."*

That snow is occasionally seen even now, on midsummer day, on the Cumberland mountains is certain. - A correspondent of the Carlisle

* Unpublished MS.

Journal, states that on midsummer day, 1838, the snow was lying two feet thick upon Glencowendale fell. Whether, however, the parish is indebted to the legend, for its singular form, or whether the legend has been invented from the shape of the parish, cannot be decided. One thing is certain, that the name of Sancta Bega is inseparably connected with the miracle of snow. All accounts agree in this. The Life of Sancta Bega places the snow miracle many hundred years after the death of the mild saint, in the time of Ranulph Meschines. The monkish historian relates that certain persons had instilled into the ears of that nobleman, that the monks had unduly extended their possessions. A dispute arose on this subject, for the settlement of which, by the prayers of the religious, the whole land became white with snow, except the territories of the church which stood forth dry.

It does not appear that the nunnery of Sancta Bega was ever endowed, or that it continued for any length of time as a voluntary society. It is probable enough that it was ruined and dispersed in the Danish wars. Indeed the historian of her life, refers to the Danish ravages, as the cause which wrapped in oblivion the tomb of Bega for centuries. But although no succession of Abbesses has been transmitted to us, and no historian can give us any intelligence of the endowment of this nunnery, still it seems scarcely probable that it would have been of such brief duration as is generally supposed. If the bell at Croyland abbey were named Bega, in commemoration of the Cumbrian Saint, nearly three centuries after the foundation of Saint Bees

nunnery, it would seem as if there had been successors in the nunnery who cherished the name of their first foundress, and transmitted it to posterity. Otherwise the name would scarcely have attracted the notice of Abbot Turketul. Moreover, the recorded fact, that the monastery was afterwards built on the site of the nunnery, is another reason which would induce us to assign a longer existence to the nunnery than is usually supposed. Nearly five centuries elapsed between the foundation of the nunnery and that of the priory, in which time the site would have been forgotten, had the nunnery perished upon the death of Bega. Who shall now assert that the abbot of Croyland did not attempt to commemorate the name and virtues of the Cumbrian abbess, at a time when he beheld her nunnery visited with a *recent* but overwhelming desolation, and her name in danger, for the *first time*, of perishing amidst the ruins of her own foundation?

In the reign of Henry I. William de Meschines, son of Ranulph,* and brother of Ranulph, first Earl of Cumberland,† restored the religious house, making it a cell of a prior and six Benedictine monks to the mitred abbey of St. Mary of York.‡ By his charter he granted to God, St. Mary of York, and St. Bega, and the monks serving God there, all the woods within their boundaries and

* Founder of the priory of Wetheral. † Founder of Calder abbey.

‡ The priory of Neddram, in Ulster, was cell to the priory of St. Bees having been granted by Sir John de Courey, a descendant of William Meschines. Respecting this Irish dependency of Saint Bees, a small parchment roll considerably mutilated remains in the Cottonian Collection. It consists of nine documents very closely written, concluding with a bull of pope Honorius III. dated 1216. confirming the endowment.

every thing within the same, except hart and hind, boar and hawk; and all liberties within their bounds which he himself had in Coupland, as well on land as on the water both salt and fresh.

Ranulph de Meschines, son of the above William, confirmed his father's grants to the priory of the church of St. Bees, and seven carucates of land there; the chapel (*capella*) of Egremont, and the tithes of his demesne in Copeland, and of his men there; and the tithes of all his fisheries, hogs, venison, pannage, and vaccaries throughout all Copeland; and the manor of Anenderdale; the grant by Waltheof of the church (chapel) of Stainburn; and Ketel's grant of the church of Preston; and two bovates of land and one villein, in Rotington; which Reiner gave unto them: and the churches of Whittington and Botele, which they had by the gift of Godard: and Swarthoft, given to them by William de Laucastre son of Gilbert. And he granted to them all the woods within their boundaries, from Cuningshaw to the sike between Preston and Hensingham, which runs down to Whitehaven, and there falls into the sea: and whatever they can take in those woods, except hart, hind, boar, and hawk.*

William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, by his charter, (circa A.D. 1192,) confirmed to the priory the grants of his ancestors,—fourteen salmons which they had by the gift of Alan, son of Waltheof; and by the same gift, half a carucate of land in Aspatric; and six acres of land in the

* 1 Dugd. Mon., 395.

same vill, by the gift of the said Alan: and six salmons, which they had by the gift of the lady Alice de Romeley; and half a mark of silver, by the same donation, out of the fulling mill at Cockermouth, and one messuage in the same vill. He also granted to them one mark of silver out of the said fulling mill yearly. “Hiis testibus. Domino Galfrido de Chandever. Domino Thoma Keret. Domino Willielmo de Ireby. Willielmo de Driffeld tunc senescallo de Cokermutha. Alano persona de Caldebec. Hugone de Moricebi. Ada de Haverington. Galfrido de Talentir. Johanne de Brigham, et multis aliis.”*

By the voucher book of Furness abbey, it appears that the prior of Saint Bees was included in a commission from Pope Honorius, about the year 1200. This commission was respecting the right of sepulture at Hawkshead, Dalton, the mother church, being twenty miles distant.

In 1315, during the invasion of Robert le Brus, the priory of Saint Bees, together with the manor houses of Stainburn and Cleator, and the western part of Cumberland, were visited by a party of Scots, under the command of James Douglas. The priory was pillaged, and the manor-houses were destroyed. In this occasion, although the religious house fared better than the neighbouring secular ones, still it seems not improbable that the holy prior, and his company of “six monks at the least,” would experience that treatment from the hostile Scots, which Sir Walter Scott makes Wamba describe in *Ivanhoe*.

* 1 Dugd. Mon., 396.

“Pray for them, with all my heart,” says he, “but in the town, not in the green wood, like the abbot (prior) of Saint Bees, whom they caused to say mass, with an old hollow oak tree for his stall.”

About the year 1523 the monks of St. Bees appear to have been alarmed by a meditated invasion of this “angle of Cowplande.” The following letter‡ was written by the Prior, Albany, to the Lord William Daere, lord-warden of the West Marches, praying for help.—

To the Lord Dacres.

My right honorable and myst speciall good Lord, in my most lawley maner I recomende me unto your good Lordship, ever more beseking our Lorde God to reward your good Lordship for me at all tymes. And now as specially as I can think, I besiche your good Lordship of your good continuance. For my good Lord, it is thus of surtie, that great nombre of Shippis are sene upon this Cost both upon Fridaye and Saturdaye last past. And we have warnyng, that they are of the Duke of Albany's company, and woll land upon us here in Cowplande, and destroye us utterly. Wherefore my speciall good Lorde, I besiche your good Lordship, to regard this pour cost and countrey, whiche belongeth unto your merchies and undre your protection, and is not accustomed with sich weres, but only such certein gentilmen and their company, as your said Lordship have called upon heretofore at your time of nede, that ye wol be so goode Lorde now, as to assigne and commande Mr. Christopher Curwen of Wirkington, and Mr John Lamplew leutenaunt of Cokermouth, and Mr Richard Skelton of Branthwate, to gyve attendaunce with the help and aide with the hole company of this litle Angle of Cowplande, to resist and defende the countrey with the grace of God and prayer of his holy sainctes, to whome your Lordship now maye bynde us ever more to prey for your good preservation and good spede. And els I cannot see, but this countrey

‡ From a scarce book “*Duo rerum Anglicarum scriptores veteres*”—*Oxon.* 1732.

shalbe utterly destroyed for ever, whiche God forbide, whom I hartely besiche to preserve and prosper your good Lordship, with all goodnes, after your deasire. Amen. Scriblyd in hast at Sainct Bees upon Sainct Luke day the evangelist.

by your awne dayely bedeman
Dan Robert Alanby, Prior of Sainct
Bees aforesaid.*

An inspeximus was dated at St. Bees, September 11, 1473, by Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland, and lord of the honor of Cockermouth, of the charter of William de For-tibus, earl of Albermarle.

“In the reign of Henry IV. a Richard Hunte was appointed to Saint Bees, as a free chapelry in the gift of the Crown, but the abbot of Saint Mary’s remonstrated with the King, and the grant was revoked. Bishop Tanner mentions that under this cell there was a small nunnery situate at Rottington, about a mile from St. Bees. This is confirmed by the ancient names of places still retained there, but few other vestiges are now to be found.”

Whilst on the subject of the priors of St. Bees, their rank as barons of the Isle of Man cannot justly be overlooked. As the abbot of the superior house, St. Mary’s, at York, was entitled to a seat amongst the parliamentary barons of England, so the prior of St. Bees was Baron of the Isle of Man. As such he was obliged to give his attendance upon the kings and lords of Man, whensoever they required it, or at least, upon every new succession in the government. The neglect of this important privilege would

* This letter, according to Hearne, was written A.D. 1523, 15 Henry VIII.

probably involve the loss of the tithes and lands in that island, which the devotion of the kings had conferred on the priory of St. Bees. An abbot from Ireland, and another from Scotland, were also constrained by the same religious liberality, to appear in Man, as Barons, when called upon.

In a list of the possessions of St. Mary's abbey at York, (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Henry VIII.) the priory of St. Bees is valued as follows:—

Com' Cu'br'.

Cella Sancte Bege in Com' Cumb'.

Joh'es Poule Incumbens.

Temp'al' valent in	£	s.	d.
Scit' cella pdiet'. valet in terr' dnic'. cu. claus' ibm. p. annu.	} xv	—	—
Libis. firm' divs'. libos. tenenciu. in divs'. dnijs. & villat' subscript' viz in villat' de Homsyngham xxiijs. Rybton cu. ptin'. p. annu. xxs. Harras p. annu. xv <i>d.</i> & p. divs'. terr' int' aquas de Eske & Dodyn lxxijs. ii <i>d.</i> Et reddit' & firm divs'. dnios. terr' & tentos. tenenciu. ad volut' dni. p. annu. viz maneriu. de Stanburne cu. ptin'. p. annu. x <i>d.</i> vijs. x <i>d.</i> Kyrkeby Becok cu. molendino & patis. xv <i>d.</i> ijs. iii <i>d.</i> Lowkerige p. annu. vjs. vi <i>d.</i> ob' Wodend p. annu. xs. Catgill p. annu. xvii <i>d.</i> Wray p. annu. ijs. Walton cu. ptin'. p. annu. xxxs. Sandwath cu. ptin'. p. annu. vi <i>d.</i> xjs. ii <i>d.</i> Rotyngton cu. ptin'. p. annu. vijs. iii <i>d.</i> Preston Howse cu. ptin'. p. annu. xxiijs. Whithanewod p. annu. xiijs. iii <i>d.</i> Rescow Pke. p. annu. xs. Arathmayte cu. ptin'. p. ann' xxxiijs. Whithaven cu. ptin'. p. annu. liijs. Flatt cu. ptin'. p. annu. xxvjs. viii <i>d.</i> Blakenthvayte p. annu. viijs. Corkgill	} £	} s.	} d.
	} lxij	} vij	} x ob'

p. annu. iijs. Hensyngham, cu. ptin' }
 xxxvjs. viij*d.* Wynder & Rowray cu. }
 ptin'. p. annu. lxxvijs. viij*d.* Clifton }
 cu. ptin'. ijs. Wyrkyngton cu. ptin'. p. }
 annu. xxjs. Cokermouth xvs. Talan- }
 tyre cu. ptin'. ix. Aspatry cu. ptin'. p. }
 annu. viijs. viij*d.* Whybanke cu. ptin'. }
 p. annu. vjs. v*d.* molendin' bladal' xls. }
 In toto p annu.

Westm' l. Temp'al' val' in

Reddit' & firm' de una claus' in Kendale p.	}	£	s.	d.
annu.	}	—	x	—

Cubr'. Sp'ual' val' in

Exit' & pfie'. decim' garbas. & feni ac	}	£	s.	d.
alias. decimabil' & oblae' ecclie. See.				
Bege & de capellis infra. pochia. ibm.				
viz de capellis de Lowswat. Evdale.				
Esshdale & Wasdall coibz. annis	}			
Pquis'. cur' ibm. singlis. annis	}	— xxvj viij		

£ s. d.
 exlix xix vj ob'

Sma. valoris huj. celle £ s. d.
 D' quibz exlix xix vj ob'

Repris'. Feod' videl't

Johi. Lamplough militi sen-	}	—	xxvj	viij	}	£	s.	d.				
lo. terr' celle pdiet'.												
Crisofora Culwen militi sen-	}	—	xx	—								
lo. de Stanburne												
Rico. Orfer senlo. cur' cell'	}	—	xx	—								
pd'.												
Johi. Nicholson ballio de	}	—	xx	—								
Kyrkebybecok												
Willmo. Poule rec' pecun'	}	—	xxvj	viij					}	vj	ij	iiij
ibm.												
Et tribz. ballivis de Coupe-	}	—	x	—								
land in feod' viz Johi.												
Ponsonby iijs. iiij <i>d.</i> An-												
tonio Patrikson iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>												
& Thome Tobson iijs.	}											
iiij <i>d.</i> p. annu. In toto	}											

Sma. repris' pz supra .			
	£	s.	d.
Et val' clare	cxliij	xyj	ij ob'
Xma. ps. inde	xiiij	vij	vij ob'

On the dissolution, the revenues of this priory, according to Dugdale, were 143*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; or, by Speed's valuation, 149*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

From these statements it appears that there were only two religious houses in the county more amply endowed than the priory of St. Bees.* How lamentable a fact that from the revenues of this house, equalling about 3000*l.* per annum of the modern value of money, the parish was sacrilegiously robbed not only of the endowments which had been appropriated for works of charity and education, but even of a suitable maintenance for its ministers, "to whom pertaineth the service of God," and to such an extent, that, in 1705, the church was certified of only the annual value of 12*l.*! Why was not a portion of its revenues appropriated to similar purposes as those foundations of later piety—the College and the Free Grammar School? Reformation would have been accomplished, and more efficiently, without sacrilege, had the voices of Latimer, and Cramer, and other churchmen prevailed.†

* The priory of Holme-Cultram, and the priory of St. Mary, Carlisle: the latter was constituted a cathedral-church at the Reformation.

† A modern publication, "A Sketch of the Reformation in England," by the Rev. I. J. Blunt, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, contains the following judicious remarks:—

"Cramer was not (as may be well believed) an unconcerned spectator of this great revolution in the possessions of the church; but though he agreed with Cromwell in the desire of the dissolution, he differed from him with regard to the application of the proceeds. Indeed, the views

Edward VI. in the seventh year of his reign (1553) granted to Sir Thomas Chaloner, knight,

they respectively took of the nature of ecclesiastical property do not appear to have coincided. The one was rather acting in a political, the other in a religious spirit. Cromwell was concerned to right the monarchy, Cranmer to save a church. The former was for the suppression of the religious houses, because the supremacy of the crown could not be otherwise secured; the latter had this for his object too, but still more the annihilation of the abuses of purgatory, masses for the dead, saint-worship, and pilgrimage, of all which the abbeys were the incorrigible patrons. So far, therefore, they went hand in hand. But in the disposal of the vast fund which accrued from the confiscation of the church estates, Cranmer did not, like Cromwell and the parliament, regard it as a matter for the king to take his pastime with, according to his own mere will and motion. Nor would he dissipate, nor did he think it lawful to divert from its original destination, and that the promotion of God's glory, so ample a revenue, and make it over at once, and for secular purposes only, to the crown. He, therefore, was for considering it as still a sacred treasure, to be applied to sacred ends: and out of the old and corrupted monasteries he was desirous to see arise new and better foundations: houses attached to all the cathedrals, to serve as nurseries for the clergy of the diocese in religion and learning; an addition made to the incomes of the inferior class; and the number of sees increased, with a corresponding diminution in their extent, that the bishop might be in deed as well as in name the overseer. To these wise and good propositions Latimer added another, no less commendable, that a few of the greater abbeys should be left for pious and charitable uses. For the priory of Malvern, above all, he intercedes with great earnestness; not that it 'should stand in monkery, but so as to be converted to preaching, study, and prayer;' and then he adds, 'Alas! my good Lord' (it is to Cromwell that he makes his fruitless appeal), 'shall we not see two or three in every shire changed to such remedy?'

"As a further proof of the honest motives which had actuated many in their spoliation of the church, the very men who had been denounced as unfit to live whilst they were monks, were now inducted into benefices and stalls by the parties to whom the spiritual welfare of the people, forsooth, had been so dear an object, in order that they might be thus

the manor, rectory, and cell of St. Bees, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and all

relieved from the payment of the pitiful pension with which their property was charged for their support.

“Another defect imputed to the Reformation is the inadequate support provided for the lower orders of the clergy. Four thousand livings, and upwards, of less than one hundred and fifty pounds a year each, many very far less, with no parsonage houses whatever, or with such as the most Sabine economist would pronounce unfit for a clergyman to occupy:—this is the forlorn condition, as to temporal, in which the church has stood for a long season; a condition to which it could not have been reduced, had even a portion of the vast revenues dispersed at the Reformation been husbanded, and applied to the legitimate purpose of bettering the situation of the inferior clergy.

“Church endowments in general, and titles in particular, were goods set apart for the promotion of religion from time immemorial, the possessor of a manor erecting upon it a church, and charging it for ever with the maintenance of a man whose business it should be to teach the people upon it the law of God, and thus acknowledging on his own part his tenure to be under God, ‘the land His, and himself a stranger and sojourner with Him.’ This was the origin of parishes; the parish co-extensive (as it is still almost always found) with the manor, so that even where the latter chanced to have a part distant and detached, the parish, however inconvenient it may be for pastoral superintendence and instruction, usually claims it too. The fulfilment of the conditions annexed to these grants, it was only equitable that the donor and his heirs should exact and regulate; they were the natural guardians of the charities; and when the lapse of years, the course of events, and public convenience, had caused this guardianship to devolve upon the state, the state, like any other guardian, had a right to superintend the trust so as to carry into effect the designs of the donor, but no right whatever to alienate it, apply it to purposes of its own, and thereby frustrate those intentions. It had a right, for instance, to provide the best religious instruction which was to be had, even though it was such as the benefactor had not contemplated; and to exclude such as was found, on a more intimate knowledge of the subject, to be erroneous, even though it was such as the benefactor had sanctioned; it being obvious that his

the possessions belonging to the same in St. Bees and Emmerdale, and elsewhere in the county of

intention was to guide, not to mislead, those for whom he had shown so lively an interest; but it had no right to withhold all religious instruction whatever, dispose of the trust to the best bidder, and putting the produce in its pocket, say that it was corban.

“Whoever might be the advisers of the measure, out of the spoils of the monasteries six new bishoprics were founded,—those of Westminster (since suppressed), Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, Oxford, and Bristol, together with deaneries and prebends respectively annexed, all slenderly endowed, and upon the whole a sad falling off from the splendid expectations which the king had originally held forth of eighteen new sees, together with a proportional number of suffragans,—expectations which the act of suppression had encouraged, and by which many were reconciled to the confiscation of church property, as hoping that it was only to be fused and cast into a better mould. Its authors, however, ‘liked not that paying again; it was double trouble.’ Accordingly they compounded with the creditor, and the dividend (with the addition of funds for the endowment of some of the metropolitan hospitals, a few professorships in either university, and a college in Cambridge,) was what we have seen. The cathedrals fared better than the monasteries; having been hitherto in the hands of the regulars, they were now put upon the same footing as the new institutions of the like kind, and their revenues appropriated to the maintenance of secular dignitaries.”

“The progress of the Reformation was attended (as all great national convulsions are) with many and sad excesses. The work of destruction, when long continued, is in itself a thing which hardens the heart; and the Reformation was full of it. Monk and nun turned out of house and home, pensioned indeed, but (except in the case of superiors, who were treated with more lenity) pensioned with a miserable equivalent; their dwelling-places, beautiful as many of them were, laid low, that all hope of return might be cut off; their cells surrendered to the bats and owls; their chapels made a portion for foxes, the mosaic pavements torn up, the painted windows dashed in pieces, the bells gambled for, or sold into Russia and other countries, though often before they reached their destination buried in the ocean—all and utterly dismantled, save where, hap-

Cumberland (not granted away by the crown before); to hold to the said Thomas Chaloner, his heirs and assigns, in fee farm for ever, of the king, his heirs and successors, as of his manor of Sheriff-Hutton in Yorkshire, in free and common socage, by fealty only, and not *in capite*; paying to the crown yearly the fee farm rent of 143*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

In the 1th and 5th Philip and Mary (1557), the king and queen granted to Cuthbert Scot, Bishop of Chester, and his successors, the said yearly rent, subject to the payment of 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum to the crown.

The Wybergh family succeeded Sir Thomas Chaloner in the possession of the estates, who having been sufferers for their loyalty during

pening to be parish churches also, as was the case at [St. Bees.] St. Alban's, Tewkesbury, Malvern and elsewhere, they were rescued in whole, or in part, from Henry's harpies, by the petitions or the pecuniary contributions of the pious inhabitants; libraries, of which most monasteries contained one, treated by their new possessors with barbaric contempt; 'some books reserved for their jakes, some to scour their candlesticks, some to rub their boots, some sold to the grocers and soap-boilers, and some sent over sea to bookbinders, not in small numbers, but at times whole shipsful, to the wondering of foreign nations; a single merchant purchasing at forty shillings a piece two noble libraries to be used as grey paper, and such as having already sufficed for ten years were abundantly enough (says the eye-witness whose words are here quoted) for many years more'; these were some of the coarser features of those times; howbeit there were many besides these. For the churches were treated with gross irreverence; horses and mules were led through them; they were profaned by dogs and hawks, by doves and owls, by staves and cloughs; they were plundered of their plate by churchwardens, or other powerful parishioners, who might argue, that if they spared, others would spoil; or who might wish ill to the cause of the Reformation, and take such means to scandalise it."

the Great Rebellion, mortgaged St. Bees to the Lowther family; and on a suit instituted by Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, the equity of redemption was foreclosed, and the estate decreed in chancery to him and his heirs, in the year 1663, in which family it has still remained, and now forms part of the possessions of the Earl of Lonsdale.

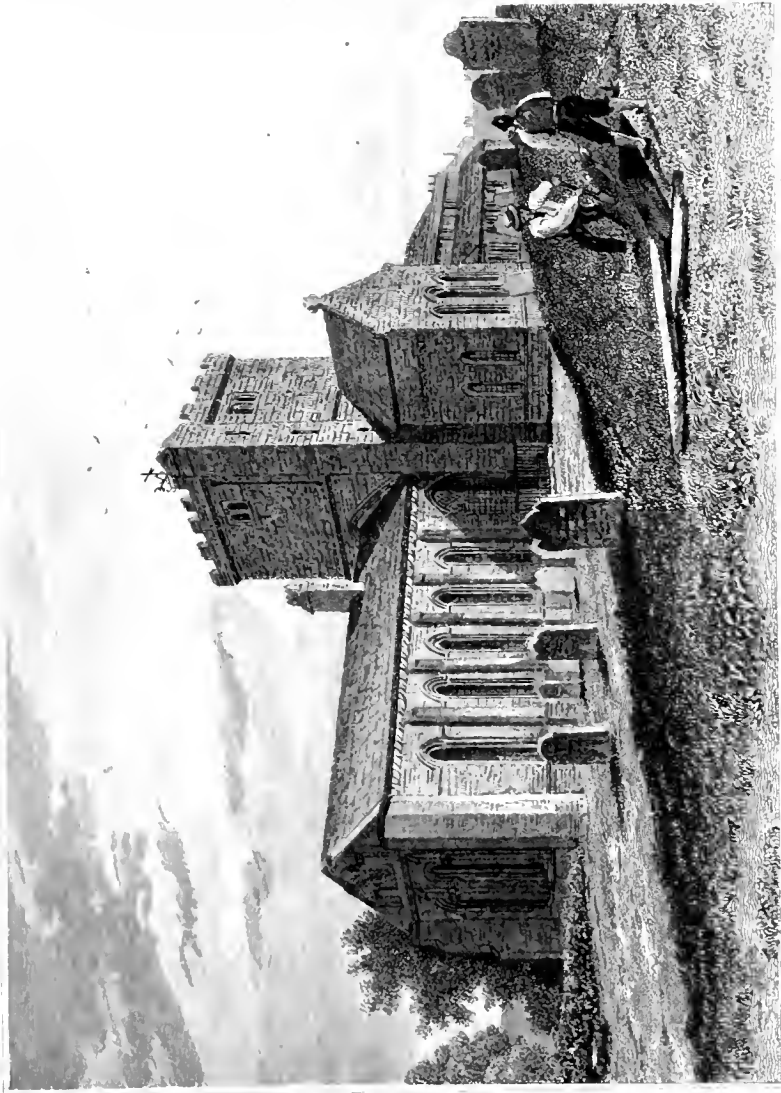
In 1622, Bishop Bridgman, who then held the see of Chester, ordered the inhabitants of the five chapelries of Eskdale, Emmerdale, Wasdale-Head, Nether-Wasdale, and Loweswater, to contribute to the repairs of this, the mother church.

In 1705, the church of St. Bees was certified by James Lowther, Esq., of Whitehaven, the impropriator, at 12*l.* per annum. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the impropriation and patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale.

In 1723, a dispute arose between the then incumbent of St. Bees, the Rev. R. Jackson,* and the curates of the old and new chapels in Whitehaven. The subject of this dispute was the right to certain fees, in respect of these chapelries, claimed by Mr. Jackson, as the clergyman of the mother church. In consequence of this jurisdiction being disputed, application was made to the bishop, who confirmed the right of the incumbent of Saint Bees church, to certain fees, on the baptisms, churchings, &c., solemnized in the dependent chapelries. By a memorandum, dated May 26, 1724, and now remaining at Saint

* This gentleman was for the long period of fifty-two years, Master of the Grammar school, as appears by his tombstone in the church.





THE GREAT HALL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, ENGLAND.

S. J. P. & S. Co., London, 1892.

Bees, Mr. Jackson assents to and notifies the bishop's regulation, "*Salvo jure matris ecclesiæ, salvâ autoritate canorum ecclesiæ, autoritate Reverendi in Xto. patris Episcopi Cestriensis, et durante beneplacito nostro, et successorum meorum.*"

The conventual church is in the usual form of a cross, and consists of a nave with aisles, a choir, and transepts, with a low square tower at the intersection. The south side of the priory is sheltered with trees. The cemetery is on the north side. The house of the Principal of the college is near the west end.

The tower has an embattled parapet, and a turret at the north-east angle, containing a very narrow staircase. The old bells were removed, and their places are supplied by three modern ones. The roof commands a fine view of the sea and the vale of St. Bees.

The west front of the nave has three lancet windows, and a Norman doorway with chevron mouldings, in some places ornamented with the beak head. This is much defaced by the weather. On the south side of the nave there was formerly a wooden figure, in mail armour, supposed to have been the effigies of Anthony, the last Lord Lucy of Egremont, who died, A.D. 1368. The nave has north and south aisles, with six pointed arches on each side, alternately octagonal and circular, excepting one which is clustered. Two of the arches are walled up for a west gallery; near this is the font, the upper part containing the basin is hexagonal, and supported on a round pedestal. The windows on the north and south

sides are barbarous insertions, in the very worst taste. Those in the clerestory are of two round headed lights. The nave is now used as the parish church.

The south transept has been used for a cemetery, and contains some monumental inscriptions, but none of an old date.

The north transept contains the college library. Here is a portrait, by Lonsdale, of the late Principal, Dr. Ainger, in his academical dress as a doctor in divinity.

The choir, which had been a roofless ruin for two centuries, was fitted up as a lecture-room for the college, in 1817, at the expence of William, Earl of Lonsdale. The south aisle is gone, and the arches, which are pointed, are walled up, with sash windows inserted. "The interior arrangement at the east end of the choir is singular; three beautiful lancets rise from a string, the centre one being higher and wider, as is usually the case, and between each are two tiers of niches, one above the other, having clustered shafts and ornamental capitals, and a common dripstone runs round the whole. The north side of the choir is lighted by a series of lancets, having single shafts set on the sides, the interior shafts being plain, whilst the exterior are filleted."

The communion-plate appears to have been presented by the benevolent archbishop, whose memory is so intimately connected with the place, as the founder of the Free Grammar School. It bears the date, 1571, and the arms of the archiepiscopal see of York, impaled with those of Grindal.

Near the steps leading up to the college are

two mutilated stone figures, to which common report has assigned the names of Lord and Lady Lucy; the sculpture appears to be of great antiquity.*

* In their original state, they were of gigantic size. The features and legs are now destroyed. The Lord is represented with his sword sheathed, but whether indicative of being vanquished in battle, a paucity of information on this subject must leave undecided. There is a shield on his arm, which appears to have been quartered, but the bearings upon it are entirely defaced, so that even fancy, usually sufficiently creative, is in this case, unable to detect any semblance of the three pikes, or lucies, thereon, which might have been expected. On the breast of the Lady is an unshapely protuberance, which the incurious would totally disregard, and the enquiring be troubled to account for. This was originally the roughly sculptured limb of a wolf, which even so lately as the year 1806, might be distinctly ascertained. These figures were formerly placed in an horizontal position, at the top of two raised altar tombs, placed at no great distance from their present locality. The tomb of the Lady was at the feet of her Lord, and a wolf was represented as standing over it. The protuberance above mentioned, on the breast of the Lady, was the paw of the wolf, and all that now remains of the animal. About a century since, the figure of the wolf wanted but one leg, as many of the inhabitants, whose immediate ancestors remembered it nearly entire, can testify. The horizontal position of the figures, rendered them peculiarly liable to injuries, from the silent and irresistible ravages of time. Their present state is, however, principally to be attributed to the falling in of the outer walls of the priory, and more particularly to the fact of having been used, many years since, by the boys of the free grammar school, as a mark to fire at. It is supposed that the limb of the wolf has reference to a melancholy catastrophe which happened to one of the Ladies Lucy, (see page 15) who in walking through the neighbouring woods, was attacked by this animal and destroyed. Such is the tradition. It may not however be unworthy of remark, that the Lucies were connected, through the family of Meschines, with Hugh de Abrineis, Earl of Chester, who in 1079 bore azure a wolf's head erased argent, and who had the surname of Lupus.

Be yt notid that Wylyyam Myschen son of Ramolf Lord of Egremond founded the monastery of Saint Beysse of blake monks. And

On the north side of the church is part of an ancient cross. Its situation is remarkable, as those in this county are almost invariably placed on the south side.

The registers commence in 1538, and are, perhaps, the most perfect in the county.

In the church-yard, on the north side of the nave, is a tombstone inscribed to the memory of the late Rev. W. Ainger, D.D.—

Here lieth the body of
WILLIAM AINGER, D.D.
formerly Fellow of St. John's College
Cambridge,
Prebendary of the Cathedral-Church
of Chester,
first Principal
of the Clerical College of St. Bees,
and 24 years Perpetual Curate
of this Parish.
He died 20th October, 1840,
aged 55 years.
I wait for the LORD, my soul doth wait,
and in his word do I hope.

A monument, with a bust by Lough, will shortly be erected in memory of the deceased Principal.

heyres to the said Meschyn y^e the Lords Fitzwal, the Lord Haryngton, and the Lord Lucy, and so restyth founders of the said monastery theric of Sussex the Lord Marques Dorset, therle of Northumberland as heyres to the Lords aforesaid."—*MS. Harl. Coll.*

The family of Meschines is said to be descended from that at Rome called by the name Mæcenas, from which word the former one is corrupted. Certainly it has proved itself the *Mæcenas* of the priory of St. Bees, not merely in the foundation of that religious house, but also in the charters for a long course of years, which have been granted by persons of different names, indeed, but descended from, or connected with, the same beneficent stock.

THE COLLEGE.

This Institution, for the instruction of candidates for holy orders, was established in 1817 by the Right Reverend George Henry Law, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester (now of Bath and Wells).

The first Principal of the college was the Rev. William Ainger, B.D. (afterwards D.D.) who was also perpetual curate of St. Bees. Bishop Law gave 200*l.* to procure from Queen Ann's bounty the further sum of 300*l.* to build the Principal's house.

The choir of the priory-church, which had been roofless for upwards of two centuries, was repaired and fitted up for the purposes of the Institution, at the expence of the Right Honorable William, Earl of Lonsdale.

On the death of Dr. Ainger, which occurred 20th October, 1840, the Rev. Robert Pedder Buddicom, M.A., F.A.S., was appointed Principal by the present Lord Bishop of Chester, Dr. J. B. Sumner. The theological-lecturer is the Rev. D. Anderson, M.A. The present number of students is 49.

One of the lecture-rooms is used as the library, and contains some valuable works. Here is a full-length portrait of the late Dr. Ainger, the first Principal of the college, painted by Lonsdale, partly at the expence of the students. "The students, previous to admission, are expected to be well versed in the Classics, so that the course of study does not exceed two years. In this period the standard divinity works are diligently studied, and such principles inculcated as are likely to form faithful ministers of the Gospel, who, as far

as their spheres for exertion will permit, may be able to preserve the church in its original purity, free from those errors which indistinct notions are apt to engender."

"Who with the ploughshare clove the barren moors,
And to green meadows changed the swampy shores?
Thinned the rank woods; and for the cheerful grange
Made room where wolf and boar were used to range?
Who taught, and showed by deeds, that gentler chains
Should bind the vassal to his lord's domains?
The thoughtful Monks, intent their God to please,
For Christ's dear sake, by human sympathies
Poured from the bosom of thy Church, St. Bees!

"But all availed not; by a mandate given
Through lawless will the Brotherhood was driven
Forth from their cells;—their ancient House laid low
In Reformation's sweeping overthrow.
But now once more the local Heart revives,
The inextinguishable Spirit strives.
Oh may that Power who hushed the stormy seas,
And cleared a way for the first Votaries,
Prosper the new-born College of St. Bees!"—*Wordsworth*

THE FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

In the year 1583, Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, (a native of Hensingham, in this parish,) intending to found a school here, applied to Queen Elizabeth, who, by her letters patent, dated 24th April, 1583, granted that there should be a grammar school in Kirkby Beacock or Saint Beghes, to be called "The Free Grammar School of Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury." It was provided that there should be seven governors,—the provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and the rector of Egremont for the time being, always to be two, John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh,

Esq., Robert Sandes, of Rottington, Esq., William Davies, of St. Bees, gentleman, Richard Skelton, of Walton, yeoman, and Robert Grindal, of Hensingham, yeoman, to be the first governors. In case of death it was provided that the vacancy should be filled up by the survivors.

During the life of the founder, he was to have the nomination of the master; but after his death that power was to be vested in the provost of Queen's College, Oxford, if "a person of learning," and a native of one of the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, York, and Lancaster. If he should neglect for two months, then the master of Pembroke-Hall is to nominate.

The statutes and ordinances drawn up by the archbishop for the governance of his grammar-school, bear date the 3rd of July, 1583; and the pious founder appointed certain lands, &c., to be purchased of the yearly value of 50*l.* for the maintenance of his school, to be employed as follows:—

Imprimis, for the finding of one Fellow and two Scholars in Pembroke-hall, according to special statutes appointed for the same	£20	0	0
Item, to the Schoolmaster	20	0	0
Item, to the Usher	3	6	8
Item, to the Receiver, for his fee	1	0	0
Item, for the dinner at the annual meeting of the Governors	0	13	4
	<hr/>		
	£15	0	0
	<hr/>		

The residue, with all penalties and fines paid, to be appropriated in repairs and other necessary charges.

The archbishop died 6th July, 1583, before

the foundation was fully completed, leaving 500*l.* in the hands of his executors, for the purchase of lands of the annual value of 30*l.* for the further maintenance of the school.

A second patent, reciting and confirming the former, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, 15th June, 1585.

James I. by letters patent, dated 25th June, 1604, in augmentation of the endowment of this school, granted sixteen messuages or tenements in Sandwith, late parcel of the possessions of the priory of St. Bees, with pasture for 300 sheep on Sandwith marsh; forty-eight messuages in Kirkby Begog, parcel of the manor of St. Bees, with divers quit-rents, foggage, and after-pastures in certain fields there; a yearly rent of 16*s.* 8*d.*, called *Walk-mill silver*, payable in common among the tenants of the manor of St. Bees; a rent of 2*l.* out of the manor of Hensingham; and four messuages in Hensingham and Wray;—all of which were parcel of the lands and possessions of Sir Thomas Chaloner, knight, deceased, and of the yearly rent of 28*l.* 8*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; to be holden as of the manor of Sheriff-Hutton, co. York, in free soccage. These grants were soon after confirmed by act of parliament.

In the year 1629, William Lickbarrow, the master, addressed a petition to the Bishop of Chester, in which he complained of the state and misgovernment of the school, that the statutes were not observed, nor the arrears of rent paid, and that during sixteen years' labour, "both in schole and church," he had received nothing but calumny and abuse.

Sir John Lowther, who died in 1705, gave 5*l.*

per annum, and a valuable library to this school; to which Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary of state to Charles II., made considerable additions. Dr. Lamplugh, Archbishop of York, also gave 5*l.* per annum to the library, but this has been withdrawn. Bishop Barlow presented some valuable books. William, Earl of Lonsdale, has also been a benefactor to this institution. The site of the school and the master's house was given by Thomas Chaloner, Esq.*

The increased revenues of the school arise chiefly from coal pits: the royalty of St. Bees belongs to the school.

The school is in reality free only to the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, although no distinction is now made: every scholar presenting the head-master and the second-master with an annual offering (called a Cock-penny,) on Shrove Tuesday, varying according to the means and inclinations of the donors. The children of the poor of the parish pay merely the fourpence required by the statutes.

The number of scholars has greatly varied,—it has exceeded 150, and is now reduced to 30.

The present governors are,—The Right Honorable William, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.; the Rev. John Fox, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, *ex officio*; the Rev. William Henry Leech, Rector of Egremont, *ex officio*; Humphrey Sen-

* By an indenture, made 28th Elizabeth, Thomas Chaloner, of Gray's Inn, Esq., gave the ground on which the school was built, and also 40 loads of coals at his coal-pits in St. Bees, for the use of the school. In consideration of these gifts, two boys, to be called Chaloner's scholars, were to be placed in the school by the said Thomas Chaloner and his heirs for ever: they do not, however, avail themselves of that privilege.

house, Esq., of Nether Hall; Major Spedding, Summergrove, Whitehaven; Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., Ponsonby Hall; and the Rev. Alexander Scott, M.A., Bootle.

There are two exhibitions of 25*l.* per annum each, at Queen's College, Oxford, (founded by Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester,) for the sons of clergymen of the diocese, and educated at the grammar-schools of Carlisle and St. Bees. A St. Bees scholar has also the privilege of becoming a candidate for one of the five valuable exhibitions founded by the Lady Elizabeth Hastings.

There are two scholarships and one fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars of St. Bees. The nomination is in the College.

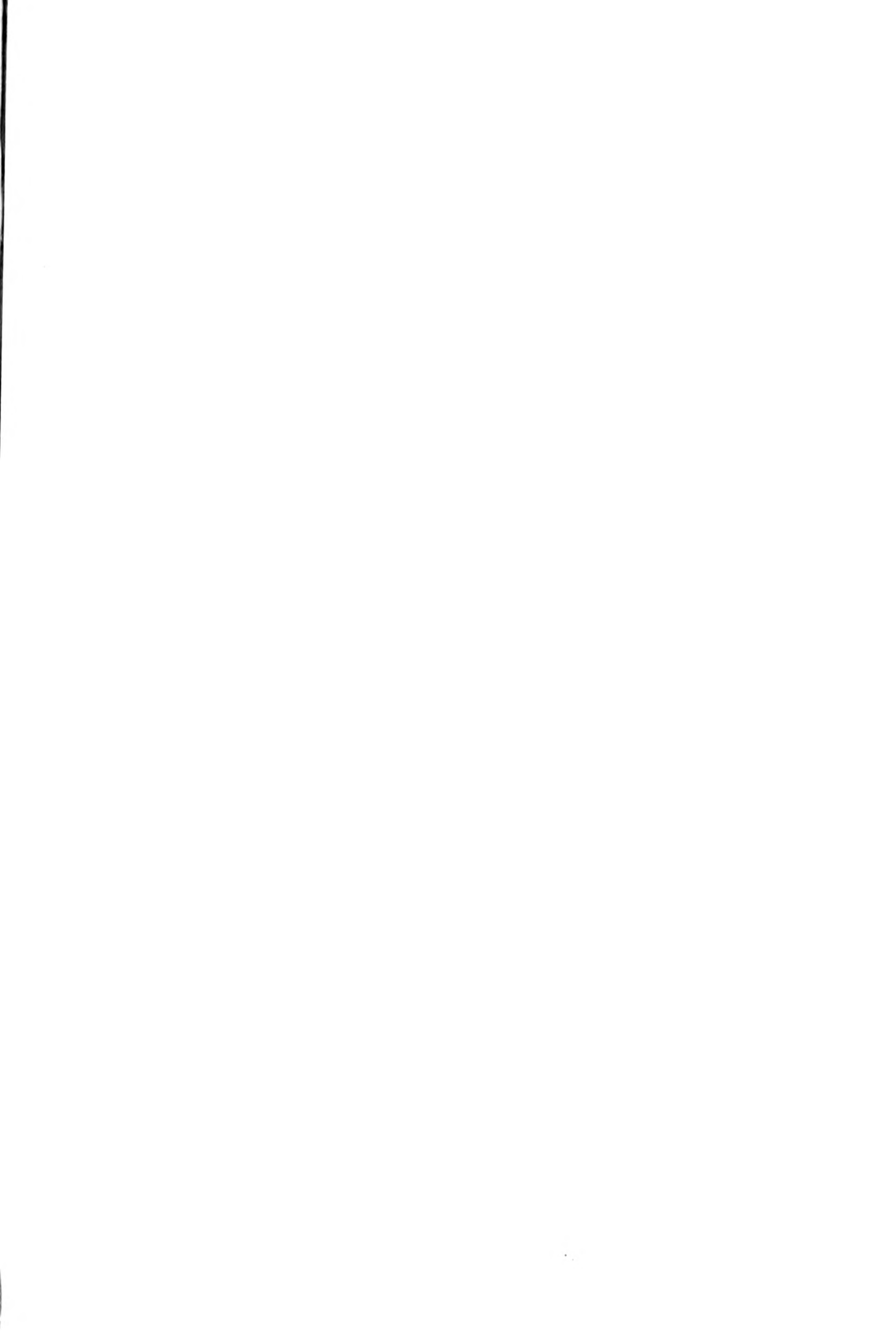
Bishop Hall, Master of Trinity College, Dublin, was educated at this school, as was probably also Archbishop Sandys.

The head-master has a comfortable dwelling-house, adjoining the school, upon which William, Earl of Lonsdale, expended 700*l.* His lordship made additions to the library in 1803, and fitted it up with book-cases. The present head-master is the Rev. John Fox, M.A., and the usher or second-master is Mr. James Armstrong.

In 1815, the revenue of the school was 112*l.* 10*s.*, exclusive of the house and garden for the master, and about five acres of land. The present revenue is about 75*l.*

The school-house is a plain substantial building, near the church. Over the door are the initials of the benevolent founder and the following inscription :—

E 1587 G
INGREDERE UT PROFICIAS





NEW HAVEN HOTEL, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Published by the U.S.G.P.

List of Head Masters.

- 158 . Nicholas Copelande, B. A.
 William Brisco, occurs 1610.
 William Lickbarrow, occurs 1623.
 Rev. R. Jackson.*
 Rev. John Hutchinson, M. A.†
 179 . Rev. John Barnes, M. A.‡
 181 . Rev. William Wilson, M. A.||
 1817 Rev. Thomas Bradley, M. A.
 1830 Rev. John Fox, M. A.§

Whitehaven.

Whitehaven is a large and opulent sea-port and market-town, 307 miles N.W. from London, and 42 miles S.W. from Carlisle. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near a small creek which forms the harbour, bounded and overlooked on the other sides by green hills which rise abruptly from the outskirts of the town.

In the sixteenth century Whitehaven was so inconsiderable a place as to be unnoticed by Camden. It owes its rise to its present rank as a sea-port to the exertions of the family of the Earl of Lonsdale, who have been lords of the manor for about two centuries.

* Ob. 1738, aged 80, vicar of Barton, 33 years minister of the parish, and 52 years head master of the Grammar School.

† Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; ob. at Egremont, 1794.

‡ Curate of Loweswater, a native of Red-hall, near Wigton, ob. 1810.

|| Mr. Wilson published an expurgated edition of Juvenal, with English notes, *Collectanea Theologica*, and *Christianæ Pietatis Prima Institutio*. Now D.D. vicar of Holy-Rhood, Southampton.

§ Of Queen's College, Oxford; a nephew of the Rev. John Fox, D.D., provost of that college.

The town is very regularly built, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains, as do the suburbs, many good mansions.

A market on Thursday, and a yearly fair on the 1st of August, were granted to Sir John Lowther, Bart., by Charles II. in 1660. There are now three weekly markets—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The fair of late years has been held on the 12th of August, but it is now nearly obsolete.*

“The Cumberland Pacquet,” published at Whitehaven by Mr. Robert Gibson, is the oldest newspaper in the county, having been established in 1774. Two other newspapers have been published here—“‘The Chronicle,’ which lived only a short period, and the ‘Gazette,’ which was continued from 1819 to 1826, when it was purchased and annihilated by the proprietor of the ‘Pacquet.’” Another newspaper, “The Whitehaven Herald,” was commenced in about 1830: and is now published by Mr. George Irwin.

Whitehaven is called in ancient records, *Qwit-ofthaven*, *Whitofthaven*, and *Whytthaven* (i. e. White-toft-haven), and is supposed by some to derive its name from the whiteness of the rocks near the harbour, when compared with the dark red sand-stone about St. Bees Head; others erroneously think the name arose from the circumstance of the first fisherman who frequented the bay, being of the name of White, and that he built a small cottage here in the Old Town, over the door of which was carved the date 1592.†

* In the year 1792 there was “a diligence once a week” from Whitehaven to Carlisle.

† This house fell down in 1817.

This latter supposition cannot be correct, as in the Register of the priory of St. Bees the place is very frequently mentioned, at a much older period, as *Witefthaven* and *Qwitefthaven*,—sufficient evidence to prove the fallacy of the latter etymology.

“It was belonging to St. Begh’s of antient time, for the Abbot of York, in Edward I’s time, was impleaded for wreck, and his liberties there, by the king, which he claimed from the foundation, to be confirmed by Richard Lucy, in King John’s time, to his predecessors.”

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth (A. D. 1566), as appears from a survey of the shipping and trade of the county of Cumberland, taken by virtue of a commission under the great seal, Whitehaven was a small fishing village, containing six houses. The only vessel belonging to the place was a pickard of eight or nine tons, employed in fishing. And in 1582, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord High-Admiral, having commanded a general muster of ships and mariners within the county, there were only twelve small ships, under 80 tons, and 198 mariners and fishermen in the county. In the return of ships at the time of the Spanish invasion, *the Bee* of Whitehaven, 10 tons, appears as the largest belonging to the county.

The lands here, which had formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Bees, were bought by Sir Christopher Lowther, (second son of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther,) who settled at this place during the life-time of his father. His mansion was at the west end of the town, at the foot of

the roek.* Sir John, dying in 1644, was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Lowther, who built a new mansion-house, (on the site of the Castle,) described by Mr. T. Denton, in 1688, as “ a stately new pile of building, called the Flatt.”

At this period, as appears from an old print, “ The South-east Prospect of Whitehaven in the year 1642,” Whitehaven consisted of about forty houses ; “ the little old chapel,” mentioned by Nicolson and Burn, was an humble edifice, with a bell-turret, and a cross at the east end. A few pack-horses, probably just arrived from Kendal, over Hardknot and Wrynose, (see page 188), are seen approaching the town along a road strewed with large stones, and partly overgrown with grass.

This chapel was situated in Chapel-street : the burial-ground extended to the bank in Lowther-street. In May, 1831, when excavating for the foundations of the bank, a number of skulls and bones were found here, and a tomb-stone, with this inscription :—

Here lieth the
body of Rodger
Browne who died
Ivly 25, 1654.

In connection with this, the Rev. W. Ainger, D.D., principal of the college of St. Bees, copied the following entry from the parish register :—
“ Anno Dni., 1654, 27th day of July, Rodger Browne, a Welshman, buried.”

* There are yet remaining in this part of the town two ancient houses which bear marks of having “ seen better days;” and have, in all probability, been the mansions of some of the principal families in the town.

About the year 1666, Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven, obtained from Charles II. a grant of all the "derelict land at this place," which yet remained in the Crown; and in 1678, all the lands between high and low water marks, for two miles northward, on payment of a yearly rent to the Crown. The latter grant contained about 150 acres, being in breadth 200 yards. "Sir John having thus laid the foundation of the future importance of Whitehaven, commenced his great work, and lived to see a small obscure village, which in 1633 had consisted only of nine thatched cottages, grown up into a thriving and populous town, which in 1693 contained 2,222 inhabitants."

A pier was erected by Sir John Lowther before 1687. Mr. T. Denton describes the harbour as rendered so commodious by it, as to be capable of containing a fleet of 100 sail.

From this period, Whitehaven rose to commercial importance in a steady yet rapid manner: in 1685, there were 46 vessels belonging to this port, exclusive of boats, of from 12 to 94 tons, equal to 1871 tons. The largest of these, *the Resolution*, of 94 tons, was "commanded by Richard Kelsick, in which he crossed the Western Ocean oftener than once to the province of Virginia, and there took in a cargo of tobacco, and discharged the same at Whitehaven."

One of the most important historical facts connected with the annals of Whitehaven, is the daring attempt of Paul Jones, the noted pirate, to fire the shipping in the harbour. On Thursday, 23d April, 1778, he landed here with about thirty armed men, from an American privateer,

Ranger, mounting eighteen six-pounders and six swivels, which had been equipped at Nantes, expressly for this horrid attempt. Jones, who was a native of Galloway, had served his apprenticeship, as a seaman, on board a vessel belonging to Whitehaven, and his acquaintance with the port enabled him to undertake its destruction. He and his men set fire to three ships, expecting the flames would spread through the two hundred then in the harbour; but in consequence of the defection of one of the men (David Freeman), who alarmed the inhabitants, this was prevented by their timely defence.*

“ Before any force could be collected, Jones and his crew had re-embarked in two boats, and all the guns of the nearest battery were found spiked. Three of them were, however, soon cleared, and several shots were fired, a few of which were observed to fall between the two boats, but not to take effect. The boats were afterwards seen to reach the ship, which, about nine o'clock, stood audaciously towards the harbour, with the flowing tide, and with the appearance of bombarding it, but on a discharge from one of the fort-guns she sheered off, and, as it afterwards proved, the crew landed upon the opposite shore of Galloway, where they plundered the house of the Earl of Selkirk.”

After this daring attempt great exertions were made to put the harbour into a proper state of defence. A subscription for this purpose amounted in the space of four days to £857 5s. 3d. “ Grim visaged war having smoothed his wrinkled

* Mr. David Williams, a Welshman, was one of the seamen taken from Whitehaven by Paul Jones: he died in the town a few years ago.

front," the batteries had been long neglected, and they required the chief part of that sum to render them efficient for defence: an additional number of guns was received from Woolwich.

At the latter end of the last century the batteries were thus described:—"The whole number of cannon is now 98, amongst which are 12 forty-two-pounders, and 18 of thirty-six.—At one of the forts, (commonly called *Old Fort*) the military guard is kept; and it is always the depot of the regiment. It is situated at the entrance to the New Quay, and commands the whole of the harbour, and the approach to it from the northward.—At about two hundred yards distance, nearer St. Bees Head, is the Half-Moon-Battery, so situated as to command the whole bay.—On the opposite side of the harbour is the open battery on a place called *Jack-a-Dandy*, in which are mounted four of the heaviest pieces, and some smaller guns.—The fourth battery is upon the height, (or *brow*, as it is generally called) in front of the bowling-green, almost directly above the Half-Moon-Battery, and capable of commanding not only the whole bay, but the coast towards Harrington and Workington, and a great part of the road from Whitehaven to these places, by *Bransty-Brow*, &c."

About thirty years ago there were eighteen guns mounted on the different batteries: three 42-pounders, eight 32-pounders, seven 18-pounders, besides eight 24-pounders unserviceable; and of dismantled guns, three 42-pounders and three 18-pounders serviceable, and four 42-pounders unserviceable.

There is now only one battery: it is neglected, and not all prepared for defence.

Acts of parliament for improving the town and harbour of Whitehaven were passed in 1708 and 1711; other acts, for making the former more effectual, and for repairing the roads leading to the town, passed in 1740, 1816, and 1818.*

THE MANOR.

The manor of Whitehaven formed part of the possessions of the Priory of St. Bees, and was purchased by Sir Christopher Lowther, (second son of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther,) in the

* "On the 31st of January, and 2nd of February 1791, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed by the falling in of some of the old coal works under the town near Duke-street and George-street, where 18 houses, including the elegant mansion of H. Littledale, Esq. were injured, but fortunately the inmates had time to escape unhurt, and from 60 to 80 families deserted that part of the town, till they were assured that no further danger was to be apprehended. This accident was caused by a great body of water bursting suddenly from the old workings into the new mines, where two men, a woman, and five horses perished in the overwhelming torrent."

"The town and harbour sustained much damage on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of January, 1797, by the most tremendous storms of wind and rain, that were ever witnessed on this coast. The tide rose so high that the water overflowed the market-place, was three feet deep on the Custom-house quay—washed up part of the pavement in Marlborough-street, and entered the king's cellars. The mole which extended from the Half-moon Battery, was entirely destroyed, together with most of the new quay, and part of the new Tongue. Every part of the harbour and shipping received much injury; and a fine vessel, belonging to New York, was forced from her moorings and wrecked near Harrington, but all the crew were providentially saved. The quays, on the coast northward as far as Solway Frith, were greatly injured, and several houses were washed down."

life-time of his father. Sir Christopher built a manor-house here, (see page 362,) and his son, Sir John, also built one on the site of the Castle. Sir James, second son of the last named, and the fourth and last baronet of this branch, died without issue in 1755, and was succeeded in his Whitehaven estates by Sir James Lowther, of Lowther, Bart., who in 1784 was created Earl of Lonsdale. By a subsequent patent, in 1797, he was created Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven, with remainder to the heirs male of the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. The Earl dying without issue in 1802, was succeeded in the title of Viscount Lowther by Sir William Lowther, Bart. (eldest son of Sir William above-mentioned) to whom he bequeathed almost the whole of his princely fortune. Whitehaven passed under the will of Sir James Lowther, who died in 1755.* William Viscount Lowther was in 1807 created Earl of Lonsdale; and is the present lord of the manor of Whitehaven.

THE CASTLE.

Whitehaven Castle, a seat of the Right Honorable the Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., F.A.S., (a view of which forms the frontispiece to the present volume), is a large quadrangular building, near the south-eastern entrance to the town. It occupies the site of the manor-house, built about the year 1614, by Sir John Lowther, described by Mr. T. Denton, in 1688, as "a stately new pile of building called the Flatt." The greater

* Lysons.

part of the castle was erected by James, first Earl of Lonsdale. The principal front is towards the town, which is nearly concealed by trees surrounding the lawn.

In the entrance-hall are two Roman altars: one of which "is the largest which has been discovered in Britain, being no less than five feet in height; it is formed of a dark reddish grit stone, and was found before the year 1559, at Ellenborough." An engraving of it is given in the third edition of Camden's *Britannia*, from a drawing made by his friend Sir Robert Cotton; as also in Gough's edition, and in Lysons's *Magna Britannia*. The inscription is as follows:—

GENIO LOCI
FORTUNÆ RED
ROMÆ ÆTERNÆ
ET FATO BONO
G. CORNELIUS
PEREGRINVS
TRIB. COHORT.
EX PROVINC
MAVR. CÆSA
DOMOS ET ÆD
DECVR.....

which may be read thus:—" *Genio loci Fortunæ reduci Romæ Æternæ et Fato bono Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus Tribunus Cohortis ex provincia Mauritanie Cæsariensis Domos et Ædem Decurionum, [restituit.]*"

On the back of the altar, near the top, is inscribed *Volanti Vicas*.*

The other altar was found at Moresby, by the Rev. George Wilkinson, B.D., now incumbent of

* Not *Volantii*, as in Camden.

Arlecdon, by whom it was presented to the Earl of Lonsdale. It has this inscription:—

IMP. CAES
 TRAIN. HADRI
 ANI. AVG. P. P
 LEG. XXV.

The stair-case and apartments contain some fine paintings by eminent masters; among which may be mentioned—the Marriage at Cana, by Tintoret; Hero and Leander, by Guido; and five large groups of animals, by Snyders. Among the family portraits are—an excellent likeness (in his younger days) of the present venerable William, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., in his robes, by Hoppner; Sir Christopher Lowther, first Baronet, of Whitehaven; Sir James Lowther, fourth Baronet, ob. 1755; James, first Earl of Lonsdale, in a masquerade dress, ob. 1802; Mrs. Hannah Lowther, of Marske, ob. 1757, aged 103; and some others, of which we did not learn the names.

LOWTHER, EARL OF LONSDALE.

Arms: Quarterly of nine; 1, Or, six annulets, three, two, and one, sable, *Lowther*; 2, Ermine, a canton azure, charged with a cross upon three stairs, argent, *Quale*; 3, Argent, a lion rampant sable, within a bordure azure, *Stapleton*; 4, Gules, three fishes hauriant or, *Lucy*; 5, Sable, three escallops within a bordure engrailed argent, *Strickland*; 6, Sable, three covered cups argent, *Harcop*; 7, Sable, three martlets volant argent,; 8, Or, two bars gules, on a canton of the second, a mullet of the field, *Lancaster*; 9, Argent, three bugles. . . .

Crest: On a wreath a dragon passant, argent.

Supporters:—Two horses argent, each gorged with a chaplet of laurel, proper.

Motto:—*Magistratus indicat virum.*

Town Residence.—12, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Seats.—Lowther castle, co. Westmorland; Whitehaven castle; Cottesmere park, Rutlandshire.



Of this ancient knightly family, who are intimately connected with the history of this county, the first whose names are recovered are William de Lowthere and Thomas de Lowthere, appearing as witnesses to a grant in the reign of Henry II. : the names of Sir Thomas de Lowther, Sir Gervase de Lowther, knight, and Gervase de Lowther, archdeacon of Carlisle, occur in the reign of Henry III. The regular pedigree commences in the reign of Edward I., with

Sir Hugh de Lowther, knight, attorney-general in the 20th Edward I. and knight of the shire in the 28th and 33rd Edward I. He was subsequently justice-itinerant, and escheator on the north side of the Trent, and in the 5th Edward III. was made one of the justices of the court of king's bench. He married . . . daughter of Sir Peter de Tilliol, of Scaleby castle, knight, by whom he had issue,

1. *Hugh*, son and heir.
2. Thomas, juror on the inquisition *p. m.* of Alexander, king of Scotland, 21st Edward I.

Sir Hugh de Lowther, knight, son and heir, married firstly, a daughter of Lord Lucy of Cocker-mouth, and secondly, Margaret, daughter and heiress of William de Quale. In the 18th Edward II. he was one of the commissioners to array all men at arms in Cumberland, to assist in the expected invasion from France. He served the office of Sheriff of Cumberland for three successive years, was thrice returned knight for the county of Westmorland, and twice for Cumberland.

Sir Robert de Lowther, knight, probably son and heir of Hugh, had two brothers, John and William. He often represented the county of Cumberland in parliament. He died in the 9th Henry VI. (1430), and was survived by his widow. In the church of Lowther there is a brass plate bearing this inscription to his memory :—

Moribus expertus, et miles honore repertus,
 Lowther Robertus jacet umbra mortis opertus.
 Aprilis mense decimante diem, necis ense
 Transit ad immense celestis gaudia mense.
 Mille quadingentis ter denis, mens morientis,
 Annis, viventis escas capit omnipotentis.

He is said to have married "Margaret daughter and heir of William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle;" but this is probably incorrect, as his being a churchman would compel him to celibacy. He had issue,

1. *Hugh*.
2. Anne, married to Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington, knight.
3. Mary, married to Sir James Pickering, of Killington, knight.
4. Elizabeth, married to William Lancaster.

Sir Hugh de Lowther, knight, son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of John de Derwentwater. He was at the battle of Agincourt, "there being with him Geoffrey de Louther and Richard de Louther." He served the office of sheriff of Cumberland, 18th Henry VI.

Sir Hugh de Lowther, knight, son and heir of the above, married Mabel, daughter of Sir William Lancaster, of Sockbridge. He was knight of the shire and sheriff of the county of Cumberland. He died 15th Edward IV.

Sir Hugh de Lowther, knight, son and heir, married Anne, daughter of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, by Margaret Bromflet, heiress of Vescy, and widow of John, Lord Clifford. In the 17th Henry VII. he was made knight of the Bath. He died *circa* 2nd Henry VIII. leaving issue *John*, Lancelot, Robert, Joan (married John Fleming, Esq.), and Mabel (married John Leigh, Esq.)

Sir John Lowther, knight, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington. He had issue a son Hugh, and a daughter Mabel married to Christopher Dalston,

of Uldale, Esq. Sir John was called out on the border service, A.D. 1543, with one hundred horse and forty foot, and was sheriff of Cumberland for three years. He had issue,

Sir Hugh Lowther, knight, son and heir, married Dorothy, daughter of Henry, Lord Clifford, and by her had issue,

1. *Richard.*
2. Gerard, a bencher in Lincoln's Inn.
3. Margaret, married John Richmond, of High-head castle, Esq.
4. Anne, married Thomas Wybergh, of Clifton, Esq.
5. Frances, married Sir Henry Goodyer, of Powelworth, knight.
6. Barbara, married Thomas Carleton, of Carleton, Esq.

Sir Hugh died before his father; his eldest son Richard succeeded his grandfather Sir John.

Sir Richard Lowther, knight, grandson and heir, married Frances, daughter of John Middleton, of Middleton-hall, Esq. He succeeded Henry, Lord Scrope as lord-warden of the West Marches. In 1568, when deputy-warden, he conveyed Mary, Queen of Scots, from Coekermouth to the castle of Carlisle; (see pages 244, 254) and on her way to Bolton, where she was subsequently confined, he entertained her majesty at Lowther-hall. In the church of Lowther there is a mural monument to his memory. By his wife he had issue,

1. John, *ob. r. p.*
 2. *Christopher.*
 3. John, *ob. s. p.*
 4. Gerard, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. *ob. s. p.*
 5. Hugh, a captain in the army.
 6. Richard, *ob. s. p.*
 7. Lancelot, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland.
 8. William, married Eleanor Welberry, of Ingleton, co. York, from whom are descended the Lowthers of Ingleton.
1. Anne, married Alexander Fetherstonhaugh of Northumberland, Esq.
 2. Florence.
 3. Frances, died young.

4. Margaret, died unmarried.
5. Dorothy, died young.
6. Mabel, died young.
7. Frances, married Thomas Clyburne of Clyburne.

Sir Christopher Lowther, knight, eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Richard, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Musgrave of Hayton, co. Cumberland; and by her had issue,

1. *John*.
2. Gerard, a captain, slain in the service of the king of Poland.
3. Richard, a barrister-at-law.
4. Christopher, in holy orders, rector of Lowther.
5. William, clerk of the warrants of the Common Pleas in Ireland.
6. Lancelot, in holy orders, rector of Marton, married Esther Pierce of Dublin, and by her had issue, Christopher Lowther, of Colby Laithes, who had a son, Gerard Lowther, rector of Bowness, father of Henry Lowther, rector of Aikton, who had a son, William Lowther, B.A. rector of Lowther.
7. Robert, alderman of the city of London, married firstly, Margaret, daughter of of Thomas Cutler, of Stenburgh, co. York: and secondly, Holcroft, by whom he had two sons,
 1. Anthony, who had issue, Sir William Lowther, of Mask, Bart., who, by his first wife, Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Preston of Holker, Esq., had issue, Sir Thomas Lowther of Holker, Bart., who by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, had issue Sir William Lowther of Holker and Whitehaven, Bart., who died unmarried.
 2. John, married the widow of George Preston, of Holker, Esq., and died in 1697.
8. George.
 1. Eleanor, married Richard Fallowfield, of Strickland-hall, Esq.

2. Anne.
3. Frances, died young.
4. Frances.

Sir Christopher had also a natural son, Sir Gerard Lowther, one of the judges in Ireland.

Sir John Lowther, knight, eldest son of the above was knight of the shire for Westmorland in four parliaments. He married Eleanor, daughter of William Fleming of Rydal, Esq., by whom he had issue,

1. *John*.
2. Sir Christopher, created Baronet in 1642, for whom his father purchased the estates of St. Bees and Whitehaven. He died in 1644. Sir Christopher married Frances, one of the coheiresses of the Lancasters of Sockbridge, and by her had issue,

Sir John Lowther, second Baronet, of Sockbridge, afterwards the founder of Whitehaven, who married Jane, daughter of Webley Leigh, co. Surrey, Esq., and had issue, (with three daughters, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Jane,)

Sir Christopher, third Baronet, died *s. p.* in 1731.

Sir James, fourth Baronet, died unmarried in 1755, worth nearly 2,000,000*l.* which devolved to Sir James Lowther afterwards the first Earl. At his death the Baronetcy of 1642 expired. He was M.P. for the city of Carlisle, and vice-admiral of the county.

3. Sir William, of Swillington, from whom descended the present Earl.
 1. Agnes, married to Roger Kirkby of Furness, co. Lancaster, Esq.
 2. Frances, married to John Dodsworth of Thornton Watlass, co. York, Esq.

Sir John died Sep. 15, 1637, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Lowther, first Baronet of Nova Scotia; so created in the year 1610. He was a great sufferer in the royal cause. During the usurpation he lived retired; but was one of the knights of the shire for Westmorland in the parliament at the restoration. He married, firstly, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, by whom he had issue,

1. John, *ob. v. p.* He married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Sir Henry Bellingham, of Levens, Bart., by whom he had issue,
John, aged 9 at Sir W. Dugdale's visitation in 1664; of whom hereafter as first Viscount Lonsdale.

Mary, married, firstly, George Preston, of Holker, gentleman; and secondly, John Lowther, Esq., one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland.

By his second wife, Mary, daughter of William Withens, of Eltham, co. Kent, Esq., he had issue,

William, M.P. for the City of Carlisle, died unmarried.

2. Richard, who died young.
3. Richard, of Mauds Meaburn, M.P. for Appleby, grandfather of Sir James Lowther, Bart., from whom descended James, first Earl. He married Barbara, daughter of Robert Prickett, of Wresel Castle, co. York, Esq., and had issue,

Robert, son and heir, was storekeeper of the Tower, captain-general and governor-in-chief of Barbadoes. He married Catherine, only daughter of Sir Joseph Pennington, of Muncaster Castle, Bart., by Margaret, his wife, fourth daughter of John, Viscount Lonsdale. He died Sept. 1745, leaving issue,

James, first Earl of Lonsdale.

Robert, M.P. for Westmorland.

Margaret, married to Henry, Earl of Darlington.

Catherine, married to Harry, Duke of Bolton.

Barbara.

Christopher, who married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cowper, cousin-german to the Lord Chancellor Cowper.

Richard, a captain.

Eleanor, married to Barnard, M.D. of York.

4. Christopher, a Turkoey Merchant in London.
5. Hugh, a merchant in London.
1. Mary, died young.
2. Eleanor, married Sir Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, co. York, Bart.
3. Barbara, married John Bielby, of Grange, co. York, Esq.

4. Anne.
5. Mary, married Edward Trotter, of Skelton Castle, co. York, Esq.
6. Frances, married Sir Thomas Pennyman, of Ormesby, co. York, Bart.

By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hare, of Stowe-Bardolfe, co. Norfolk, knight, and widow of Wooley Leigh, Esq., he had issue,

1. Ralph, father of John Lowther, M.P. for Pontefract in 1722.
2. William, counsellor-at-law.
3. Robert.

And four daughters, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, and Margaret, the latter of whom married Sir John Aubrey, of Llantrithed, co. Glamorgan, Bart.

Sir John died in the year 1675, and was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, second Baronet, grandson and heir, was born 1655, at Hackthorp-hall, and educated at the Free Grammar School at Appleby and Queen's college, Oxford. He was a considerable benefactor to the above school, and was often returned M.P. for Westmorland. Sir John rebuilt the rectory-house and church of Lowther. He distinguished himself by influencing the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland in favour of William III., and secured the city of Carlisle. For these services, on the accession of king William, Sir John was constituted vice-chamberlain of his majesty's household, a member of his privy council, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Westmorland in 1689. In the following year, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury.

On the 28th of May, 1696, Sir John was created Baron Lowther of Lowther, and Viscount Lonsdale. In the year 1699, he was made lord privy-seal, and was twice appointed to the office of one of the lords justices for the government of the kingdom during the absence of the king.

Viscount Lonsdale left in MS. "Memoirs of the Reign of James II." which the present Earl of Lonsdale printed in 4to. at York, in 1808, with the "Life and Character of John, first Viscount Lowther," prefixed to it. In this Life it is said that when ill health in 1699, "compelled him to decline his attendance upon Parliament for some time, he returned to his seat at Lowther, where he enjoyed that happy solitude which he called 'his dearest companion and

entertainment.” “ He took great pleasure in adorning his magnificent house, with paintings of the most eminent artists ; and indulged his taste for rural elegance in improving the aspect of the whole country, in embellishing and enriching its noble scenery, by those extensive plantations, which he formed and nurtured with the tenderest care. Relieved from the toil and fatigues of public engagements, he experienced a never-failing source of gratification in the recreation of his garden.”

He died 10th July, 1700, aged 45, leaving issue, (by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne,)

1. *Richard*.
2. *Henry*.
3. Anthony, one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, M.P. for Coekermouth in 1714, and afterwards knight of the shire for Westmorland. He died unmarried, in 1711.
1. Mary, married to Sir John Wentworth of North Elmsal, co. York. Bart.
2. Elizabeth, married to Sir William Ramsden, of Byrom, co. York, Bart.
3. Jane, who died unmarried, in 1752.
4. Margaret, married to Sir Joseph Pennington, of Muncaster, co. Cumberland, Bart.
5. Barbara, married to Thomas Howard, of Corby castle, co. Cumberland, Esq.

Richard Lowther, second Viscount Lonsdale, son and heir, died at Lowther, unmarried, in the year 1713, aged 21. Tickell dedicated his “Oxford” to this nobleman. He was succeeded by his brother and heir, Henry.

Henry Lowther, third Viscount Lonsdale, in 1715 was constituted *custos rotularum*, and subsequently lord-lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. In this year he assembled a body of upwards of 10,000 men to oppose the Pretender, (see Leath Ward, page 24.)

Lord Lonsdale was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber, constable of the tower of London, lord-lieutenant of the Tower-hamlets, and lord privy-seal. He also died unmarried, “universally esteemed and lamented,” 12th March, 1750, when the peerage became extinct, but the baronetcy descended to James Lowther, Esq. grandson of Richard, third son of Sir John, first baronet, who died in 1675.

Sir James Lowther, of Lowther, Baronet, (son and heir of Robert Lowther of Mauds Meaburn, Esq.,) by the death of his father, and of Henry Viscount Lonsdale, and of Sir William Lowther, baronet, became possessed of the three great inheritances of Mauds Meaburn, Lowther, and Whitehaven.

Sir James was an alderman of the city of Carlisle, M.P. for the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, and lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* for those counties. In 1755, he succeeded to the immense property of his kinsman Sir James of Whitehaven, which was estimated at 2,000,000*l.* In 1761, he married Lady Margaret, daughter of John Stuart, Earl of Bute. In the year 1781, he was elevated to the peerage by the titles of Baron Lowther and Baron Kendal, co. Westmorland, Baron Burgh, co. Cumberland, Viscount Lonsdale, Viscount Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale; and in 1797, his lordship obtained a new patent, creating him Baron and Viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven, with remainder to the heirs male of his third cousin the Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart., in holy orders, prebendary of York. The Earl of Lonsdale died 24th May, 1802, without issue, when the titles of 1797* descended to his kinsman Sir William Lowther, Bart., son and heir of the above Rev. Sir William.

William Lowther, second Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., F.S.A. The present Earl succeeded as Viscount Lowther, in 1802; in the year 1807, he was created Earl of Lonsdale, and soon after was installed a knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. His lordship was recorder of the city of Carlisle, is a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and lord-lieutenant of the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. In 1781, his lordship married the Lady Augusta Fane, eldest daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmorland. This excellent and benevolent lady died in 1838, and was interred in the church of Lowther. By this lady his lordship had issue,

1. William, Viscount Lowther, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. is a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital; born 30th July, 1787.
2. Henry-Cecil, born 27th July, 1790, M.P., a lieutenant-colonel in the army; married, 1817, Lucy-Eleanor, eldest daughter of Philip, fifth Earl of Harborough, by whom he has had issue,
 1. Henry, born 27th March, 1818.

* Those of 1781 and the baronetcy of 1640, expired at his death.

2. Arthur, born 12th July, 1820.
 3. William, born 14th Dec. 1821.
 4. Eleanor-Cecily, born 20th Dec. 1822.
 5. Augusta-Mary, born 24th Dec. 1825.
 6. Constantia, born 4th July, 1831.
 7. A daughter, born 9th October, 1832.
1. Elizabeth, born 1st Sept., 1784.
 2. Mary, born 28th October, 1785; married 1820 Lord Frederick Bentinck, son of William Henry Cavendish, third Duke of Portland, K.G., and has issue.
 3. Anne, born 11th Dec. 1788; married, 1817, the Right Hon. Sir John Becket, Bart.
 4. Caroline, born 17th Feb. 1792; married, 1815, Lord William John Frederick Pawlet, son of William Harry, Marquis of Cleveland.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

Until the year 1693 there was no place for Divine service in Whitehaven, excepting "a little old chapel" (see page 362,) which was then taken down. The present spacious edifice was erected by Sir John Lowther, Bart. and the inhabitants, at the expence of 1066*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.* The consecration was performed 16th July, 1693. The inhabitants petitioned the House of Commons (as in the subjoined note) that this chapel might be made a parish-church; but their request was not granted.* Although the building was com-

* *The Case of the Inhabitants of the Town and Port of Whitehaven, in the parish of Saint Bees, in the county of Cumberland, in Relation to their being made a separate parish, &c. humbly offered to the consideration of the Honourable House of Commons—*

The said town and port of Whitehaven is situated on the sea shore, near four miles distant from the parish church, which said town about sixty years since, consisted but of nine or ten thatched cottages.

That there are now above four hundred and fifty families in the said town, producing in all two thousand two hundred and twenty-two inhabitants, of whom, not above fifteen have estates in the parish, and the

menced in or before August, 1687, it was not completed until 1693.

The chapel was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at about 60*l.* per annum; of which 40*l.* arose from the seats, and the remainder from contributions. Since that period it has received a parliamentary grant of 800*l.* The benefice is a perpetual curacy. On a vacancy occurring in the incumbency, the seat-holders chose two, one of whom the lord of the manor nominates to the Bishop. The living was returned to the commissioners for enquiring concerning ecclesiastical revenues as of the average

rest of them, only such riches as are in casualties, depending on their trade at sea, and the security of their ships and harbour, which are subject to many dangers by fire, enemies, or otherwise.

The said town is, of late years, very much improved in trade; and, by great expence and charge of the Honourable Sir John Lowther, Baronet, and the inhabitants, it is made a convenient port and harbour for ships, to the great increase of his majesty's revenue, and the benefit of the adjacent country.

The inhabitants of the said town and port (being sensible of the great inconveniences they, and the strangers resorting thither, did daily suffer, for want of a church sufficient to receive all persons frequenting divine service there) did readily and cheerfully contribute, with the said Sir John Lowther, Baronet, to the building of a convenient church, for the service and worship of God, which church was consecrated by his Lordship the Bishop of Chester the 16th of July, 1693.

But, there being no regular provision made for the repairs and support of the said church, or for the preservation of the said harbour, so that both are in great danger of falling to decay and utter ruin, for want of an equal distribution of the charge such public works require, for the maintenance thereof; the said inhabitants, therefore, are now humble petitioners, with the said Sir John Lowther, Baronet, That the said town may be made a distinct parish of itself, and they thereby enabled to finish and support their church, and preserve their harbour, on which their happiness and welfare do absolutely depend.

annual value of 188*l*. The ecclesiastical courts for the deanery of Copeland are holden in this chapel; and here the Bishop of Chester holds visitations and confirmations. Four houses (three of which are of small value) belong to this chapel. As a further augmentation of the endowment of this and the chapels of the Holy Trinity and of St. James, William, Earl of Lonsdale, gave the small tithes of St. Bees, the profits of which are to be equally divided between the ministers of the three chapels. The Rev. Joseph Askew, M.A., is the assistant-curate.

List of Incumbents.

1693 Yates.
 Francis Yates, L.L. B.†
 1738 Curwen Hudleston, M.A.‡
 1771 Wilfrid Hudleston, B.A.||
 1811 Andrew Hudleston, D.D.

The Chapel of St. Nicholas is a plain building, with nothing ecclesiastical in its external appearance excepting the tower. Internally, however, it is handsomely fitted up. The organ (built by Snetzler) is placed over the altar; beneath it is a painting of the Last Supper, by Matthias Reed. The pew of the Earl of Lonsdale has some elaborate carving.

Near the altar-table is this mural inscription—

Sacred
 To the Memory of
 JAMES RICHARDSON of Carleton Lodge,

† Married Ann, daughter of Charles Orfeur, Esq., by whom he had issue, Lowther Yates, D.D., master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and prebendary of Norwich; and John Orfeur of Skirwith abbey, Esq.

‡ See monumental inscription.

|| Rector of Handsworth; see monumental inscription, page 384.

382 ALLERDALE WARD, ABOVE DERWENT.

Esq., who died the 10th day of May, 1811,
Aged 26 years.

His widow, Jane Richardson, caused this monument
to be erected in grateful tribute to his memory.

JANE, his Widow,
who died on the 6th day of September, 1833,
Aged 47 years.

Under the tower is a mural tablet with this
inscription—

JOHN HARTLEY, Esquire
Died the 12th of March, 1801,
aged 66 years.

ELIZABETH HARTLEY,
his wife,
Died the 13th of September, 1801,
aged 63 years.

On another:—

ELIZABETH HARTLEY
wife of Thomas Hartley, of Gillfoot, Esq.
Died the 5th of April, 1800,
in the 51st year of her age.

THOMAS HARTLEY, Esq.
of Gillfoot,
Died the 23rd of March, 1815,
in the 71st year of his age.

On another:—

Mr. WILLIAM GALE
departed this life
May the 9th, 1771,
In the 81st year of his age.
MARGARET his Wife
Died the 25th of September, 1759,
In the 70th year of her age.
In whose memory this plain
monument is erected by their
Son John Gale,
And Daughter
Isabella Curwen.

On another :—

Near this place lies interred
 Mr. GEORGE GRIFFIN,
 who died 6th March, 1756,
 Aged 39 years.

He was a man remarkable
 for his honest industry
 and filial duty.

On another :—

Sacrum Memoria
 ELIZABETHE Dilectissimæ Conjugis
 CURWENI HUDLESTON hujus Eccl. Ministri
 (Quæ brevi Vitæ Spatio
 Filia pia, Uxoris amantissima
 Parentis indulgentissima, Socie fidelissima
 Christiana demum Optima
 Officiis feliciter functa
 Puerperio abrepta
 Obijt 6, Decbris, 1738, Annos natu 24;
 Superstitibus relictis, duabus Filiabus
 Isabellâ & Jocosâ :
 Hoc (qualecunq;it) perpetuæ Charitatis Monumentum
 Qua erga præstantissimam Conjugem tenetur
 Merens posuit
 C. H.
 Omecum reputa, qui hæc legis
 Quam brevis suavissimas hujus Vitæ Delicias
 Voluit Esse Deus Opt. Max,
 Et tandem Monitus ad eas aspirare discas
 Quæ Æternæ sunt future.

A mural tablet near the tower bears this inscription :—

Sacred
 To the memory
 Of the Rev. CURWEN HUDLESTON, A.M.,
 formerly Minister of this Chapel,
 who died on the 21th of March, 1771;
 Of WILLIAM SHAMMON, his Son-in-Law,

381 ALLERDALE WARD, ABOVE DERWENT.

Lieutenant in the Royal Navy,
who died on the 29th of November, 1795 ;
Of JOHN HUDLESTON, his Son,
who died on the 21th of April, 1803 ;
And of JOYCE SHAMMON, his only Daughter,
and Widow of said William Shammon,
who died on the 9th of April, 1824,
and at whose desire this tablet is erected.

Also of the
REVEREND WILFRID HUDLESTON, his Son, B.A.,
late Minister of this Chapel,
who died on the 7th of April, 1829,
and is interred in the Church yard of the
Parish of Handsworth, near Sheffield,
of which Parish he was Rector.

On another :—

Erected
to the memory of
HENRY LITTLEDALE, GENTLEMAN,
late an eminent Attorney
and most valuable member of Society,
who departed this life
on the 24th day of April, 1779,
aged 33 years.
Having lived an ornament to the
Profession and to human nature,
He died universally respected.
Henry Littledale married
Mary, the eldest Daughter of
Robert Watters, Esq.,
on the 1st day of February, 1776,
by whom he had issue two Daughters,
CATHERINE, the Younger,
who died August the 7th, 1793,
aged 15 years, and is interred here ;
ANN, the Eldest, who died March 11th, 1794,
aged 17 years, and is interred at
Twickenham, in Middlesex,
where a monument is erected.

MARY, their Mother, who afterwards married
 Anthony Benn, Esq., of Hensingham,
 Died the 7th of February, 1818, aged 65 years,
 and was interred here.

“ The patient abiding of the meek
 shall not perish for ever.”

On the wall, outside of the church, is a tablet
 with the following inscription. The arms are
 three steel morions, impaling a lion statant guar-
 dant :—

Near to this Monument lyes the Body
 of the truly virtuous and pious HANNAH,
 Wife of THOS. LUTWIDGE, Mercht ,
 obt. Jun. 6, 1721, Ætat. 48, interred
 in the same grave with their Son,
 PALMER, born Jun. 19. 1703, ob April. 10, 1704.

Near this place lies CORDELIA, ye
 Daugh. of Mr. Thos. & Mrs. L. Lutwidge.
 And also LUCY, their Daugr., died
 Augt. ye 12th. 1736, aged 15 mos.

On another :—

To the Memory of
 JOHN, ELIZ., and ANN BENN ; the first
 killed on the Coast of Africa, the
 two last interred near this place. This
 Monument is erected at the request
 of the sd. Ann, by her Executors,
 1786.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

This chapel was erected in the year 1715, by
 James Lowther, Esq. and others of the inhabi-
 tants, on ground given by Mr. Lowther. It
 was certified at about 60l. ; of which 10l. arose
 from the seats, by agreement before the conse-
 cration ; and the remainder from contributions.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy. The nomination of the incumbent is alternately in the Earl of Lonsdale and the seat-holders. The living was returned, in 1831, to the commissioners for enquiring concerning ecclesiastical revenues as of the average annual value of 250*l.*; and is now worth 280*l.* It has been augmented by William, Earl of Lonsdale (see page 381). There are two houses belonging to this chapel. The Earl of Lonsdale gave 200*l.*, and the like sum was given by the late incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Harrison, M.A., with which 400*l.* was procured from Queen Ann's bounty.

List of Incumbents.

- 1715 John Dalton.*
- 1729 William Brisco.†
- 1745 Thomas Sewell.
- 1781 Charles Cobbe Church.‡
- 1808 Thomas Harrison, M.A., *ob.* 1840.
- 1840 Thomas Dalton.

The chapel of the Holy Trinity is built in a similar style to that of St. Nicholas. The altar-table is placed in a semicircular recess, and is surmounted by a painting of the Ascension, by Matthias Reed. The organ was built by Wren of Manchester.

Near the tower is a marble monument to the memory of Sir James Lowther, the fourth and last baronet of his branch of the family, who died without issue in 1755, and was succeeded in his

* Rector of Distington, 1712—1729; see monumental inscription, p. 388.

† Rector of Distington.

‡ See monumental inscription, p. 389.

Whitehaven estates by Sir James Lowther, of Lowther, Bart., afterwards first Earl of Lonsdale. It bears the following inscription:—

Seræ posteritati consecretur
 memoria JACOBI LOWTHER BARONETTI,
 viri per antiquâ majorum prosapiâ oriund.
 nature & fortune dotibus locupletati;
 qui patris præstantissimi vestigiis insistens,
 non tam sibi quam in publicos usus largus erogavit opes.
 Judicio gravi et subacto, ingenio prompto et acuto præditus,
 summo effecit consilio, ut oppidum hoc
 in quo, pauculis abhinc annis, nihil ante oculos observabatur
 præter magalia et humiles piscatorum casulas,
 quasi in splendidam urbem,
 florentissimam commercii sedem exurgeret,
 portu tutissimo, ædificiis amoenis, perpulchro platearum ordine
 & magnâ hominum frequentâ exornatum.
 In senatu se incorruptum & patriæ ornatisimum adhibuit:
 ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, libertatis legum vindex accerrimus;
 nec privati civis munia minus fideliter administravit,
 omni sanè laudatione dignus
 propter temperantiam et primævam morum simplicitatem:
 pietatem erga Deum, & charitatem erga pauperes et egenos,
 non speciosam istam & commentitiam
 quæ in propatulo gaudet famam inanem aucupari,
 sed veram et genuinam,
 sejunctam scilicet et a publicâ luce semotam.
 Diem obiit supremum iv nonas Januarii
 Anno salutis MDCCLV et a tatis LXXXI.
 GULIELMUS VICECOMES DE LOWTHER,
 cui luculenta ejus et magna hæreditus obvenit,
 marmor hoc poni curavit,
 gratissimi animi et amoris fidissimi testimonium.

In the church-yard is a gravestone inscribed in memory of nine persons of the name of Birkhead, whose ages average 72 years. The family was well-known in the town from their connection with the post-office through a very long period.

In the vestry is a mural tablet with this inscription—

Here lies the body of the REV. JOHN DALTON, Rector of Distinguon, and first minister of this chapel. A diligent, learned, and most persuasive preacher; for his doctrine was enforced by the irresistible eloquence of an example conspicuous for unaffected piety and universal charity. He was in the most trying conjunctures, an able and zealous advocate for the constitution in Church and State; But treated those who had imbibed prejudice against them with much candour and meekness; has convinced many of the Goodness of his Cause; all of the uprightness of his intentions. Devoted to the duties of his holy profession, he was perhaps too regardless of temporal concerns, but the defect was supplied by the prudent care and economy of a faithful and affectionate wife, and the Blessing of that Gracious Providence in which he always trusted, and which has never forsaken his posterity. He had five children, Jane, John, Jonathan, Henry, and Richard. Jonathan died before Henry, a few years after his Father. Their mother died in London Anno Domini 1717. His surviving children visiting this place many years after his death, had the unspeakable pleasure of finding their father's Piety and virtue still revered by his parishioners, his example esteemed by a worthy clergy, and his memory dear to all. To perpetuate that, and for a testimony of their gratitude to such excellent Parents, Jane, John, and Richard Dalton, erected this monument Anno Domini 1754.

Born Anno Dom. 1674.

Died 1729.

On another :—

To the memory of

DOROTHY

The wife of JAMES JACKSON, Merchant,

who was

Virtuous, Pious, Charitable,

A sincere Friend,

A tender and most loving Wife.

This monument is erected

as a testimony of his inviolable affection,

by

Her sorrowful and much afflicted Husband.

She was born at Kirklington, being the

Daughter of Joseph Appelby, Esq., and by her
mother descended from the antient and
honorable family of the Dacres in
Gilsland, and died universally esteemed
and lamented, July the 19th, 1740, aged
48 years.

MR. JAMES JACKSON died July 16th.
1757, aged 72 years.

SARAH JACKSON his wife,
Died Augt. 10th, 1763, aged 61 years.

A mural tablet on the north side of the church
bears this inscription :—

To the memory of
CHARLES COBBE CHURCH,
who was 21 years minister
of this chapel, and died March the 26th, 1808,
in the 6th year of his Age.

A mural tablet on the north side of the church
bears this inscription :—

Sacred
To the memory of
MARY ANN, the affectionate and beloved wife
of JOHN MOORE, who soon after delivery of
a still-born male child, died Feb. 14th, 1836,
Aged 29 years.

This monument is erected as a tribute of respect
By her bereaved husband.

A handsome mural monument of white marble
on the south side of the church bears this in-
scription :—

In Memory of
JOHN LITTLEDALE, Esq.,
Collector of Customs of this port,
who departed this life, the 29th of Octr., 1831,
aged 63 years.

And of
SARAH, his wife, who died the 12th of Jan., 1825,

aged 49 years.

And of

Six of their children who died in infancy.

Another is thus inscribed :—

In

Memory of

JOHN SPEDDING, Esq.

of Armathwaite Hall,

who died Sep. 26th 1781, aged 34 years :

And of MARGARET, his wife,

who, for the happiness of their children, was spared till

June the 7th 1797, when, at the age of 49 years,

On her road from Bristol Hot Wells,

She was taken from her sorrowing Family.

Her remains are interred

at Berkley, in

Gloucestershire.

On the east wall, north of the altar-table, is a marble monument, with a head of the deceased in a medallion, and bearing this inscription :—

Sacred to the Memory

of

JAMES SPEDDING, Esq.,

who departed this life 22nd of August,

1788,

In the sixty-eighth year of his age.

This monument

was caused to be erected

by his affectionate widow, ELIZABETH,

who died on the 12th of August,

1821,

In the seventy-sixth year of her age.

On the south side of the altar-table is a mural tablet, with arms, and this inscription :—

Sacred

To the memory

of

JOHN BATEMAN, Esq.,
 Who departed this life
 in the sixty-seventh year of his age,
 A. D. 1816.

Under the tower is a mural monument of
 marble, with this inscription:—

Mr. James Spedding
 Erected this Monument
 In memory of his virtuous parents,
 Mr. CARLISLE SPEDDING, who died Aug 8th, 1755, *Æ*. 59 years,
 and
 Mrs. SARAH SPEDDING, who died July 10th, 1771, *Æ*. 74 years.
 And also
 In memory of his amiable and affectionate Wife
 MRS. MARY SPEDDING,
 Second Daughter of the late Mr. Henry Todd, of St. Bees,
 who died March 11th, 1777,
Æ. 56 years.

On another:—

Sacred to the Memory of
 JOHN PENNYFEATHER,
 Who died at Whitehaven Castle, on the 4 day of April, 1840,
 Aged 81 years,
 Seventy of which he spent as Gardener in the service of the
 First and Second EARLS OF LONSDALE.
 In the exercise of an extensive Benevolence, Mr. Pennyfeather con-
 tributed liberally to the support of several charitable Institutions in this
 Town, as well as to others in the County of Westmorland; and at his
 Death bequeathed various sums of money for the like laudable purpose.
 The beneficence thus exemplified, and the munificent donation towards
 the erection of an Organ in this Chapel, will long cause the name of the
 deceased to be held in grateful remembrance.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES.

This Chapel was erected in 1752; and has
 also received a grant of 800*l.*, and an augmenta-

tion by William, Earl of Lonsdale, (see page 381.) The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of his lordship. It was returned to the commissioners for enquiring concerning ecclesiastical revenues as of the average annual value of 200*l*.

List of Incumbents.

- 1752 Thomas Spedding, M.A. *
 1783 Richard Armitstead, M.A. †
 1821 William Jackson, B.D. ‡
 1833 John Jenkins.

Under the tower is a marble mural monument, with this inscription:—

In memory of the
 REVEREND THOMAS SPEDDING, A.M.,
 first Minister of this Chapel,
 who died April 24th, 1783, *Æ*. 61 years.
 In him were most agreeably united
 The tender husband,
 The affectionate parent,
 The faithful friend,
 The worthy Pastor, and
 (Reader, if thou requirest yet more)
 The honest man.
 He was sincerely respected through life, and
 In his death, universally lamented,
 But by none
 More than by his numerous
 Admiring Congregation.
 ISABELLA, the wife of the
 Revd. Thos. Spedding, A.M.
 Died May 29th, 1787, aged 62 years.

* See monumental inscription, page 392,

† Rector of Moresby; ob. 1821.

‡ Now D.D. Rector of Lowther.

On another :—

In memory of
 JOHN DIXON, Esq., who died on the 26th May, 1801, aged 71 years.
 ISABELLA, his wife,
 who died on the 19th of July, 1781, aged 48 years.
 Six of their children
 who died in their infancy.
 HENRY DIXON, their son,
 who died on the 27th of June, 1796, aged 27 years.
 GEORGE DIXON, their son,
 who died in London, on the 29th of October, 1803,
 aged 29 years.
 JOSEPH DIXON, their son,
 Who died on the 26th Jan. 1815, aged 50 years.
 FRANCES, relict of Jno. Dixon, Esq.
 Who died on the 24th of July, 1837, aged 79 years.

Another is thus inscribed :—

In memory of
 REVEREND WILLIAM STAMPER, A.M.
 Of Queen's College, Oxford,
 Who died the 24th of February, 1811,
 Aged 30 years.

Near the tower is a mural monument inscribed—

In memory of
 The REVd. RICHARD ARMITSTEAD, A.M.,
 Rector of Moresby, and upwards of
 XXX years Minister of this Chapel.
 He departed this Life 18th May, A.D. MDCCCXXI,
 Aged LVI years.

A mural tablet bears this inscription :—

Near this place lie the remains of
 Mr. JOSEPH WOOD,
 Ob. 25th September, 1827, Æ. 67.
 With unwearied assiduity he taught Mathematics
 During 18 years,
 Possessed the affection and gratitude of his pupils,

And was justly esteemed by the
Inhabitants of Whitehaven and its vicinity.

Another is thus inscribed :—

Sacred
to the memory of
SAMUEL GRUNDY,
of Kirkby Lonsdale,
who died at Whitehaven,
on the 18th of December, 1834,
after a short illness,
aged 41 years.

He was not less distinguished in life for his vocal talents than
for the many kindly virtues which graced humanity.

This Memorial was erected by the voluntary subscriptions
of his Friends.

MDCCCXXXV.

On the south side of the altar-table is a mural
tablet with this inscription :—

In memory of
ANNE, the Wife of
JONATHAN BROWN, late of
Falmouth, Jamaica, who died
May 11th, 1817, aged 35 years.
WILLIAM, their Son, died
April 29th, 1817, aged 13 days.

On another :—

Sacred to the memory of
the Children of the
Rev. Thos. Spedding, M.A.,
and Isabella, his wife :
Carlisle, born 1752, died 1755.
Isabella, — 1755, — 1755.
Carlisle, — 1757, — 1784.
Thomas, — 1766. — 1789.
Langton, — 1761, — 1789.
Frances, — 1748, — 1803.
Sarah, — 1750, — 1818.

Mary, — 1759, — 1819.
 Jane, — 1768, — 1828.
 Ann, — 1765, — 1839.

On the north side of the altar-table is a mural
 marble monument bearing this inscription :—

To the memory of
 THOMAS HARRISON, Esquire,
 Who died on the 13th day of July, 1812,
 Aged 68 years.
 Also BETTY HARRISON, his Wife,
 who died on the 26th day of Jany., 1787,
 Aged 16 years.

On a mural tablet :—

Sacred to the Memory of
 Mr. ISAAC FORSTER, late of this place,
 Who died on the 22nd day of May, 1822,
 In the 73rd year of his age.
 Also
 AGNES, his Sister,
 Who died on the 29th day of February, 1824,
 In the 77th year of her age.

On another :—

In memory
 of
 JOHN SARJEANT, Esq.
 He was born 19th November, 1732,
 And died 7th February, 1803.
 SARAH SARJEANT, his Wife,
 Was born September 26th, 1728,
 And died Feby. 6th, 1793.

On another, in the north gallery :—

Erected
 To the memory of
 WILLIAM RICHARDSON, of this town
 who died at Carlingford, in Ireland
 On the 17th day of November, 1810,
 aged 37 years.

Also SARAH, his wife,
who died at the city of Carlisle,
On the 27th day of November, 1831,
Aged 56 years.
Also of HENRY, their son,
who died in his infancy.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.

There are in Whitehaven chapels belonging to the Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Independents, the United Secession, the Society of Friends, the Baptists, the Wesleyan Association, and the Primitive Methodists.*

THE HARBOUR

Is rather spacious and secure than easy of access. It has seven stone piers, some of which are on a magnificent scale. On these piers are three light-houses: the two principal ones have been recently built, and are highly ornamental to the port. "A tonnage duty has been established by two acts of parliament, passed in the 7th and 11th years of Queen Anne, for the purpose of improving the harbour, to which many additional works have been added during the last fifty years. The New Quay was lengthened in 1767; the North Wall was begun in 1770, and finished in 1784; the new work formerly called the Bulwark, has been entirely rebuilt on a larger plan; the Old

* This was built as a chapel for the Church of England, by Mr. Hogarth, and was to have been consecrated in 1789, but a caveat having been entered against it by the impropiator of St. Bees, it did not receive consecration.

Quay was lengthened in 1792, and various other improvements were effected about the year 1809; so that several hundred large vessels may now lie with safety in the harbour."

The new West Pier was commenced in 1824, and finished in 1839: it is a noble building of great strength, and was erected under the superintendence of Sir John Rennie, at a cost of upwards of 100,000*l.* The magnificent round head, on which the light-house is built, cost 30,000*l.* The new North Pier is also a noble structure, but is not yet completed.

The port of Whitehaven includes within its jurisdiction the harbours of Workington, Maryport, Harrington, Ravenglass, and Millom, with all the intermediate coast, extending from mid-stream in the river Duddon, northward to Maryport, a distance of nearly fifty miles. It also extends seaward to 10 fathoms water. Two acts of parliament, passed in the 7th and 11th of Queen Anne, incorporated "twenty-one trustees of the harbour and town of Whitehaven," with power to levy duties for the purpose of building quays, piers, and otherwise improving the haven and town. Their power has since been extended by acts of parliament passed in 1739, 1766, 1788, 1792, and 1818. Twenty of the trustees are elected triennially; the inhabitants who pay harbour dues choose 14 of them by ballot, and 6 are appointed by the lord of the manor who is always to be one. The jurisdiction of the harbour trustees extends northward from the Old Quay to Redness Point. By the act of 58 Geo. III. the lord of the manor and eleven or more of the other trustees, have power to reduce and vary

the harbour dues, which have consequently been reduced 25 per cent.†

The spring-tides rise twenty feet, and the neap-tides twelve feet; yet the old harbour is dry at low water. Inside of the New West Quay there is nine feet at low water. The depth of the haven below the adjoining banks is of peculiar advantage in loading the vessels with coals from the adjoining collieries, by means of staiths or hurries extended over the quay.

In the year 1772 there were 197 vessels belonging to this port; in 1790, 216 vessels; in 1810, 188 vessels, tonnage, 29,312; in 1822, 181 vessels, tonnage, 26,220; in 1828, 197 vessels, tonnage, 30,960; in 1840, 217 vessels, tonnage, 36,800.

The average annual quantity of coals exported from this port, from the year 1781 to 1792, was 80,000 chaldrons; for the five years ending December, 1814, the average annual amount was about 100,000 waggon-loads, besides a very considerable inland consumption. In 1826 upwards of 135,602 chaldrons were exported; and in 1827 114,692 chaldrons. The average quantity of coals now exported amounts annually to about 250,000 tons.

A life-boat was stationed at this port in 1803. The custom-house was erected in 1811. A very considerable part of the shipping is engaged in the coal-trade with Ireland. Several large vessels, however, are employed in the importation of West Indian, American, and Baltic produce. Large quantities of lime are shipped here for Scotland, and iron ore, from the parishes of Arlecdon and Cleator, for the furnaces in Wales.

† Parson and White.

“Ship-building is carried on here to a considerable extent, and on a system that has acquired for the artificers a high reputation. Strength is the great desideratum in vessels employed in the coal-trade, and the shipwrights here have the art of giving them great solidity and firmness without clumsiness, so that they are said not only to be more durable, but to sail faster than vessels of the same description from any other port in the kingdom. Ships of 500 tons are frequently built here, and some have been built of considerably greater burthen.”*

THE COAL-PITS.†

The collieries of Whitehaven are supposed to have been first wrought for foreign consumption about the middle of the seventeenth century.‡ The first steam-engine in use at Whitehaven was erected by Sir James Lowther, early in the last century, at the Ginns, for raising water. The first steam-engine used for raising coals was put up in 1787, at George-pit, in Whingill colliery; others were erected for the same purpose in 1793, 1794, and 1795.§

* Daniell's Voyage.

† Further particulars respecting the coal-pits—which the nature and limits of the present volume prevent our detailing—may be found in Daniell's “*Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain*,” and in Dr. Dixon's *Life of Dr. Brownrigg*.

‡ In the year 1306 “both houses of parliament complained of the use of coals as a nuisance, corrupting the air with its stink and smoke; and the use thereof in London was prohibited by royal proclamation.”

§ “Cumberland has the merit of the discovery of gas-lights, and it belonged to Mr. Spedding of Whitehaven, the agent of Sir James

“The coal seams that lie in the bowels of the earth, and below the bed of the sea, have been wrought for many years with such spirit and perseverance that a kind of subterraneous city is formed; and Whitehaven, with the adjacent coast, may be said to rest upon continued ranges of columns composed of coal. Several bands or seams of coal shew themselves in various places on the sloping surface, on the west side of the vale, above and on the sea-shore near the town. On the first attempt to work the coal near Whitehaven, a level, or watercourse, was driven from the bottom of the valley, near the Powbeck, till it intersected a seam of coal, known by the name of Bannock Band, and drained a considerable field of coal, which was drawn out of pits from 20 to 60 yards deep. After this another level was driven westward, from near the farm house called Thicket, across the seam called the Main Band. This level also effectually drained a large bed of coals, which were drawn out of the pits by men with jack-rows, or windlasses, and then carried to the ships on the backs of galloways, in packs of 14 stones each.”

“There are five workable coal seams in the Howgill colliery, viz. the Crow Coal, which is about 2 feet thick and 60 yards deep; the Yard Band, 4 feet thick and 160 yards deep; the Bannock Band, 8 feet thick and 200 yards deep;

Lowther, who was killed by the fulminating damp, in 1755. Mr. Spedding offered to supply the trustees of the harbour with whatever gas they wanted to light the town, if they would be at the expence of conducting it through the streets. The gas was accordingly conducted by pipes from the pits to the open air, where [the flame was constantly seen burning.”—*Monthly Magazine*, May, 1817.

the Main Band, 11 feet thick and 240 yards deep; and the bottom seam, which is 5 feet thick and 320 yards deep. To the southward of Howgill, these seams are thrown much nearer the surface by Dikes, or perpendicular rents of the solid strata, varying from two feet to several fathoms in breadth, and filled with clay, stones, &c. The largest of these dikes runs nearly in the direction of east and west. The coal seams always keep at equal distances from each other, and dip or descend sloping nearly due west, about one yard in ten.

“ Sir James Lowther, who died in 1755, was at considerable expense for the purpose of improving the manner of working his coal mines, and despatched one of his agents, Mr. Carlisle Spedding, to inspect some of the principal collieries in Northumberland, where he remained a considerable time in the capacity of a ‘ hewer,’ under the assumed name of Dan. When Mr. Spedding returned, he introduced many improvements in the coal mines at Whitehaven, and invented the steel wheel and flints, by which sparks of fire were produced to light the collier in those parts of the mines where a burning candle would have ignited the carburetted hydrogen gas, or fire damp,* by the explosion of which so

* “ In the coal mines at Whitehaven, the fire-damp and choak-damp are found in great abundance. The former may be considered of the same nature as hydrogen gas; though its specific gravity is greater on account of a small quantity either of hepatic gas, or carbonic acid gas: which forms a part of its composition. It is, however, considerably lighter than atmospheric air, and, in consequence, ascends to the upper part of the mine. To prevent its accumulation, it was formerly a practice with the workmen to set fire to it by the flame of a candle: using

many lives have been lost at different periods. On one of these melancholy occasions Mr. Spedding fell a victim to the burning fluid, about the

the precaution of lying prostrate on the ground during its explosion; but this dangerous expedient has been long relinquished. It is inflamed the moment when a combination is formed between it and atmospheric air: the difference, however, of their specific gravity renders some agitation of the latter necessary to produce the combination. The miners are often burnt, maimed, or killed by its sudden explosion, when in contact with an ignited body. Such accidents, have happily become less frequent, and fatal, in consequence of an ingenious invention of Mr. Carlisle Spedding. This is a steel wheel, moved by tooth and pinion, which is turned round with great velocity, and strikes against a large piece of flint. The sparks which are emitted by this collision are a sufficient substitute for the light of a candle, and expose the workmen to little or no danger.

“The fire-damp appears to have first attracted the notice of philosophers in 1733. Bladders filled with it were presented to the Royal Society by Sir James Lowther, who had procured it from the collieries at Whitehaven; and so carefully had it been confined in the bladders, that on applying the flame of a candle, it was observed to retain its inflammability. An artificial fire-damp was obtained in 1736, by Mr. John Maud, from iron dissolved in oil of vitriol. Being received into bladders, it was exhibited to the Royal Society, and on examination was discovered to possess the same qualities as the native fire-damp.

“The choak-damp derives its name from its power of suffocation. It is distinguished by the properties of being equally injurious to combustion and respiration. It extinguishes the flame of a candle, deprives animals of life, and precipitates the lime of lime-water. Its specific gravity exceeds that of atmospheric air, and it therefore occupies the bottom of the mine. It agrees, in a great measure, with that subtle exhalation long known to Leonardo di Capoa, and other Italian philosophers, under the appellation of Moflette. It appears to be similar to the spiritus sylvestris of Paracelsus, the gas sylvestre of Van Helmont, the spiritus sulphureus acreo-atherio-elasticus of Hoffman, the acidum centrale perpetuum inexhaustibile of Becher; the acidum vagum fodinarum of Boerhaave; and the detached or elastic air of Dr. Hales. It has a near affinity also to that permanently elastic fluid extracted by Dr. Black from magnesia,

year 1755, since which several effective inventions have been produced for the purpose of preventing accidents in coal mines."

A description of the coal mines, and of the operations carried on in those subterraneous regions, is given in the subjoined note,* from the

limestone, chalk, and other substances, which was called by him fixed air, from its being supposed to exist in those bodies in a fixed state: but long preserved the name of mephitic air: and is now, with peculiar propriety, termed, according to the French nomenclature, carbonic acid gas."—*Literary Life of Dr. Brownrigg.*

* "We fixed ourselves in the basket, standing with our hands grasping the chain, the word was given, and down we glided with a smooth and scarcely perceptible motion through a duct about six feet in diameter, and wooded all round. I kept my eyes fixed on the aperture above, which contracted as I fell, till at a vast depth I was obliged to look down as my head grew dizzy, and small pieces of coal and drops of water struck with unpleasant force against my face. As we descended lower all became darkness, noise over our heads grew gradually more indistinct, till it died away, and a dreary silence ensued, broken only occasionally by the grating of the basket against the walls. At length, after a descent of five hundred and seventy six feet, I heard the voices of men below me, and presently perceived two dim lights. These were at the *High Eye*, formerly at the bottom of the shaft, on a level with which is a great extent of workings. I asked no questions here—"steady the basket," cried our guide, and in a moment we were again in utter darkness. In a quarter of a minute more I heard other voices below me—the basket stopped and we soon found ourselves on our feet at the bottom of six hundred and thirty feet from the light.

"I could here distinguish nothing but a single candle, with the obscure form of a man by it—all around was pitch dark, not a ray of light reaching the bottom from the mouth of the shaft. Before we proceeded to explore the mine, we were recommended to remain quiet a little in order to collect ourselves, and while we were thus striving to be composed, my nerves were momentarily shocked by a combination and succession of strange noises, among which the loud clank of the chain as the empty basket dashed to the ground, was particularly offensive. I never saw

pen of a gentleman who was an eye-witness of what he describes; the pit he visited was the

the object, and had no notice of its approach, till its infernal crash always came to make me jump out of myself.

“While we were conversing here on the possible accidents that might occur in ascending or descending in the basket, we were told of a poor woman who lately had an extraordinary escape. It was her business to attach the chain of the basket, and while she was doing this her hand became somehow entangled, and the man at the engine setting it in motion before the proper time, she was pulled from the ground before she could extricate herself, and dragged up as she hung by one arm, to the top of the pit, with no injury but a slight laceration of her hand.

“I had not become quite reconciled to the clank when we were summoned to go on. From the foot of the shaft we proceeded through a very long passage cut through rock, with the roof arched, and the sides faced with bricks and whitewashed. All the rock passages throughout the mine are faced with bricks in a similar manner, an enormously expensive precaution, but absolutely necessary to prevent the falling down of loose fragments of stone. I cannot describe scientifically, or with any degree of clearness and certainty, all the methods of proceeding that have been adopted in laying out these vast subterranean works, and indeed such an account is scarcely called for, as the mine no doubt very much resembles in its general plan many others that have been often described. In its present state as far as I could ascertain as I groped my way through the darkness, it appeared in the meeting and crossing of its numerous passages, to resemble the streets of a city—and of a city of no mean extent, for we sometimes walked for nearly half a mile without turning, between walls of coal or rock. To the right and left of the long lanes are workings, hollow spaces, five yards wide and twenty deep, left for the support of the roof, so that only one third of a bed of coal is taken away. Mr. Pennant observed, that these columns appeared to him to be stores for future fuel, but they are left standing merely from necessity, and no material portion of them could be removed without danger to the great superstructure which they tend to uphold.

“The coals are dragged from the workings in baskets, one at a time, by horses, and carried to a place of general rendezvous, where by means of a crane they are placed on to the trams, nine of which, bearing a burthen of nearly six tons, are drawn by a single horse to the shaft. A tram is a

William pit, “the last opened, and said to be the best planned work of its kind, and the most

square board supported by four very low wheels, and a horse drags nine of them with their full cargo along an iron railway without any apparent effort.

“The ventilation of the mine in its remotest corners is said to be as perfect as is necessary, though I confess that in some places I felt no little difficulty in breathing. The air is rarefied by heat from a large fire kept constantly burning, and the current directed to the various workings through conduits formed by boarded partitions placed about a foot distant from the walls. Doors are placed at intervals in the long passages which stop the air in its course and force it through the conduits in the workings to the right or left. * * * *

“The sensations excited in me as I was descending down the pit did not readily subside, and I wandered about the mine with my mind very much upon the alert, and under an indistinct apprehension of some possible danger which gave intensity to my interest in every thing that I heard and saw. A dreariness pervaded the place which struck upon the heart—one felt as if beyond the bounds allotted to man or any living being, and transported to some hideous region unblest by every charm that cheers the habitable world. We traced our way through passage after passage in the blackest darkness, sometimes rendered more awful by a death-like silence, which was now and then broken by the banging of some distant door, or an explosion of gunpowder, that pealed with a loud and long report through the unseen recesses of the mine, and gave us some idea of its vast extent. Occasionally a light appeared in the distance before us, which did not dispel the darkness so as to discover by whom it was borne, but advanced like a meteor through the gloom, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, the cause of which was not explained to the eye till we were called upon to make way for a horse, which passed by with its long line of baskets, and driven by a young girl covered with filth. * * * *

“Our guide now led us to a passage where, in a small stream of water that flowed through it, we heard some air bubbling up, which he knew to be hydrogen: he applied a candle to it, when it instantly took fire, burning with a clear blueish light, in a flame not larger than that from a small lamp. It continued visible when we had receded to a consider-

complete in all its conveniences of any in the kingdom.”

able distance from it, and had a very beautiful appearance, shining like a brilliant star in the darkness, and giving an effect of exceeding depth to the gloomy avenue before us. While we were gazing at it, with the profoundest stillness around us, we were startled by a report as loud as a clap of thunder, proceeding from an explosion of gunpowder. On going to the spot from whence it came, we found some men working a passage through a bed of rocks, called in the language of miners, a *fault*, a phenomenon too familiar in coal mines to require any comment from me. This part of the mine was very remote from the shaft, and so imperfectly ventilated, that the heat and stench in it were scarcely supportable.

“Not far from this place our guide regarded me with a very big and significant look, and produced all the effect he intended on my mind, when he informed me that I was walking under the sea, and had probably ships sailing over my head. Considering this as the most extraordinary situation that we had been in during our subterranean excursion, he pulled out a bottle of spirits from his pocket and drank our healths and a safe return to us, with all due solemnity. This rite fulfilled, we turned our steps towards the shaft, oppressed by the heat and foulness of the air, and anxious again to see the day. We had walked about four miles, in various directions, but had not explored half the mine, even in its lower part, and had a labyrinth of excavations over our heads as numerous and extensive as those through which we had been rambling, and separated from them by a roof only nine fathoms thick. I was astonished to hear that the whole of this immense work was the labour of scarcely ten years; that the extensive space through which we had passed, and the whole mine that we had left unexplored, were within this short period a solid body of coal and rock. The labour going on before our eyes appeared quite insignificant, and imagination could scarcely conceive the formation by such means of this vast place, which struck one as some strange creation by the giant hands of nature.

“We ascended to the higher works by a very steep path, which, at an elevation of about sixty feet from the lower level, opens into the shaft. The miners figuratively call the shaft the eye of the mine, and this inlet into the upper excavations is denominated the High Eye. It was here

The new Wellington pit, which is now sinking on the western side of the harbour, will be worked deeper than any other in the kingdom: it is now sunk to a depth of seventy fathoms, and thirty years may elapse before it is completed. The principal workings will extend under the sea to a distance of one mile and a half.

that our guide had given his warning of 'steady the basket,' lest it strike against the landing in its descent. All the coals procured from under-workings were formerly dragged up to the point by horses, but the task was found so difficult and tedious that it was thought expedient to sink the shaft to its present level. From the edge of the landing place at the High Eye, I had a peep, at the day through the opening which appeared at a dreadful height above my head, and contracted to a spot not bigger than the palm of my hand.

"As we were not promised the sight of any novelty in the upper mine, we did not enter it, but returned to the lower one, from whence we proceeded to the shaft of the James mine, through a long up-cast passage, which, in consequence of a late accident, exhibits one of the most awful spectacles that can be conceived. An unusual quantity of coals were taken from it, and it was thought necessary, for the support of the roof, to plant two rows of posts under it, which were composed of the trunks of the largest oaks that could be procured. They had not been fixed long when the roof began to sink, descending very slowly, but with irresistible force, and bending or breaking every tree that stood beneath it. It did not sink much more than a foot, and people now pass fearlessly under it, in the conviction that it has permanently settled. The passage, however, bears a very tremendous appearance, and I did not go through it without some agitation. The broken and splintered trees remain, and are such formidable mementos of the insecurity of the roof, that I voluntarily quickened my pace as I looked at them, lest I should hear the coals again cracking over my head. This part of our expedition was rendered exceedingly disagreeable by a sulphureous stream of water which flowed down the steep, casting forth an odour which touched even the nose of our guide. At the top of the passage are the stables belonging to the two mines, in which forty horses are kept, which never see the light."—*Daniell's Voyage.*

CHARITIES.

The Marine School was founded in 1817, by Matthew Piper, Esq., of Whitehaven, a member of the Society of Friends, who munificently endowed it with 2000*l.* navy five per cent. annuities, vested in the hands of fifteen trustees, "for the 'education of sixty poor boys resident in the town of Whitehaven or the neighbourhood, in reading, writing, arithmetic, gauging, navigation, and book-keeping.' The present school-room was erected by William, Earl of Lonsdale, in 1818, and opened in 1822. Previous to being admitted to this seminary, every boy must be able to read the New Testament, and be upwards of eight years of age. None are allowed to remain more than five years. Although this school is intended to convey such nautical instruction as shall qualify its pupils to act as mates and masters of vessels, they are not placed under any obligation to go to sea, as the name of the institution may be supposed to imply."

On the wall is this inscription:—

MARINE SCHOOL
endowed by
MATTHEW PIPER, ESQ.,
1818.

The same benevolent gentleman left 1000*l.* for the use of the soup kitchen; and in 1825, Joshua Dixon, Esq., M.D., late of Whitehaven, left a legacy of 50*l.* for the like purpose.

The following benefactions are distributed by the churchwardens to the poor, at the chapel of the Holy Trinity, annually at Christmas:—
"7*l.* 18*s.*, the interest of 200*l.*, left about 50

years ago, by the Rev. Thomas Sewell, for twenty poor widows; 5*l.*, the interest of 100*l.*, vested in Maryport Harbour, and bequeathed by Joseph Glaister, Esq., in 1773; and 4*l.* 4*s.*, being part of the interest of 400*l.*, vested in government stock four per cents. and bequeathed, in 1819, by Mrs. Barbara Birkhead, who directed the remainder of the interest, (12*l.* 12*s.*) to be paid to two individuals during their lives."

There are in Whitehaven a number of religious and charitable institutions, unendowed;—among which may be named—the Dispensary, the House of Recovery, a Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, the Ladies' Benevolent Society for visiting and relieving the sick poor, the Ladies' Charity for married women in childbed, the Blanket and Clothing Society, the Samaritan Society, &c., besides several Day and Sunday Schools, which are supported by voluntary contributions.

Rottington.

Rottington is a hamlet and township near the sea-shore, thus noticed by Mr. Sandford:—
 "one mile from St. Bees you have Rottington Hall and Towne, the ancient seat of Mr. Sands, from whence Bishop Sands was derived
 Nye there* I have gott many fine Aggots and precious stones that wold cut glass like diamonds."

Rottington belonged anciently to a family who took their name from the manor. It passed from

* At Fleswick, on the sea-shore, where many valuable pebbles are still found.

them by marriage to the Sandes,* who were originally seated at Burgh-upon-Sands, “where they had their capital mansion-house, at a place called to this day Sandsfield, from which they took their surname.” It passed from them by sale (for the sum of 700*l.*) to the Curwens of Workington-hall. Henry Curwen, Esq., devised it to Henry Pelham, Esq., from whom it was purchased, in 1762, by Sir James Lowther, Bart., afterwards Earl of Lonsdale. It is now the property of the present Earl.

The manor of Weddicar, which formerly belonged to the Ponsonby family, is now also the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

By an inquisition, *post mortem*, of Thomas de Multon, of Egremont, 15th Edward II., it appears that John, son of Rayner le Fleming, held of the said Thomas, the hamlets of Rotington, Wedacre, Beckermeth, Frisington, and Arlocden, by homage and fealty and suit of the court of Egremont, &c.

* Sandes, or Sandys, of St. Bees.—This family was originally of Burgh-on-Sands, being called in ancient evidences De Sabulonibus. One of the family was knight of the shire, temp. Ric. II. They had been settled at Rottington in St. Bees, for five descents, at the time of the visitation in 1615. The family has been long extinct in Cumberland; but some of the male descendants still remain; from William Sandys, a younger son of this family, who went into Lancashire, descended Archbishop Sandys, common ancestor of the late Lord Sandys of Ombersley, the baronets of Cambridgeshire and Kent, all extinct, Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, Bart., now of Miserden Park, in Gloucestershire, and other branches.

The arms are not described in St. George's Visitation, 1615; it is uncertain, therefore, what coat was borne by the Cumberland family. The several branches above-mentioned have borne three moors' heads, and three cross crosslets variously combined, with one or with two chevrons, and of various colours.—*Lysous*.

Nether-Wasdale.

Nether-Wasdale is a chapelry at the foot of Wast-Water, and contains the whole of that romantic lake.* The lord of the manor is Major-

* The Rev. W. Ford, B.A., in his Guide to the Lakes, gives the following account of Wast-Water, and the magnificent mountain scenery with which it is environed —“ Wast-Water is three miles and a half long, and three quarters of a mile broad, the depth is from forty to fifty fathoms, and it is probably owing to this, in proportion to the extent of its surface, that it has never been known to freeze. Trout in great quantities, and a few char, frequent its waters. The chief feeders are Over Beck on the south of Yewbarrow, and Nether Beck on the north of Middle Fell, issuing from tarns near the Haycocks, and running through Bowderdale. The waters are discharged by the Art at Raven-glass.

“ Being a border lake, its end lying in the low country, whilst its head is nestled in the mountains, it appears from the foot to the greatest advantage, and is under that aspect most distinguished for sublimity. The mountains are naked to their base, their sides and summits are uniform, shooting up into lofty points and ending in pyramidal forms. Looking upwards, Yewbarrow forms a fine apex; Kirkfell pushes forward its front to the left; and at the head of the dale, the Gable appears conspicuous. On the right, Lingmell comes finely forward, over which the pikes of Scawfell reign supreme. Up the side vale of Bowderdale, is the Haycock; and the Pillar crowns the head of Mosedale. Middle Fell runs along the margin of the lake; and on the opposite side are the Screes, which seem going to decay, their foundation in the water, and their surface and soil being gone, while immense debris and torrents of rocks and stones cover their sides. This range of fell prevents the circumambulation of the lake. Proceeding onwards, a retrospective view of Yewbarrow, the Gable, and the Pikes, seen over Over Beck Bridge, is a fine picture. From Nether Beck Bridge the road passes over a rising ground, and from a field in front of Crookhead, where a beautiful cottage has been built by Stansfield Rawson, Esq., of Halifax, is one of the finest views of Wastdale Head and Water.”

“ On the top of the Screes, stood for ages, a very large stone, called Wil-

General Wyndham, of Cockermouth Castle, to whom it was bequeathed by his noble father, the late Earl of Egremont.

Wasdale-hall,* the beautiful seat of Stansfield Rawson, Esq., of Halifax, is situated at Crook-head, on some cultivated land, amid this barren district, and “derives an interest from the assemblage of picturesque magnificence in its vicinity.”

THE CHAPEL.—The Chapel of Nether-Wasdale was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 5*l.* per annum, and was returned to the commissioners for enquiring concerning ecclesiastical revenues as of the average annual value of 66*l.* The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the incumbent of the mother-church of St. Bees. The impropriation belongs to Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., of Ponsonby-hall: the tithes having been purchased by his ancestor, Edward Stanley, Esq., from Sir Thomas Chaloner, to whom they had been granted on the dissolution of the priory of St. Bees. The chapel is ten miles distant from the mother-church. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. Douglas, who was appointed in 1827.

Wasdale-Head.

The chapelry of Wasdale-Head† forms part of son's horse, but about twenty years ago it fell down into the lake, when a cleft was made about 100 yards long, four feet wide, and of incredible depth.”

* Engraved in Fisher's Northern Tourist.

† The chapelries of Wasdale-Head, Nether-Wasdale, and Eskdale, adjoin each other, and form a large mountainous district of about forty square miles, very thinly populated.

the manor of Eskdale, of which Major-General Wyndham, of Cocker-mouth castle, is lord. Mr. John Denton speaks of Wasdale as a waste full of red deer,† “the inheritance of the earl of Northumberland; and before, the Lucy’s lands, being a parcel of their third part of the barony of Egremont, which Thomas Lucy got with his wife Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Moulton, last of that name, Baron of Egremont.”

This lonely district, surrounded by barren and lofty mountains, comprises a level area of about 400 acres, “divided by stone walls into small irregular fields, which have been cleared with great industry and labour; as appears from the enormous heaps of stones, piled up from the surplus after completing the enclosures.” In Hutchinson’s Cumberland it is stated, that “one of the land-owners, whose name is Fletcher, derives the family possessions here, from a course of not less than 700 years.”

This small hamlet is supposed to have been formerly more populous: in 1792, it contained only 47 inhabitants.

THE CHAPEL—Was certified to the governors of Queen Ann’s bounty, of the value of 3*l.* per annum. In 1719, it received an augmentation by lot of 200*l.* It is situated fourteen miles from the mother church. This “unwealthy mountain benefice” is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the incumbent of St. Bees; and was returned to the commissioners for enquiring respecting ecclesiastical revenues as of the average annual value of

† Nicolson and Burn say, here “is a large forest of deer, which extends as far as Styhead in Boredale.”

49*l.* The present incumbent is the Rev. Joseph Kitchen, who was appointed in 1819. The tithes belong to Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., of Ponsonby-hall, having been purchased by his ancestor, Edward Stanley, Esq., from Sir Thomas Chaloner, to whom they had been granted on the dissolution of the priory of St. Bees. In 1792, the incumbent's certain income was only about 20*l.* per annum, arising from lands purchased entirely from Queen Ann's bounty: this, however, was increased by contributions from the inhabitants. The dispute between the Earl of Lonsdale and Mr. Banks, of Wasdale, respecting the right of presentation to this living, was terminated in 1819: the Bishop of Chester, to whose consideration the matter was referred, having expressed his opinion in favour of the latter, the noble Earl withdrew his claim.*

The Chapel is a very small humble edifice,†

* Carlisle Journal, Nov. 13, 1819.

† Mr. Wordsworth, in his "Description of the Scenery of the Lakes," makes the following beautiful remarks on the mountain churches and chapels:—"The architecture of these churches and chapels, where they have not been recently rebuilt or modernised, is of a style not less appropriate and admirable than that of the dwelling-houses and other structures. How sacred the spirit by which our forefathers were directed! The *religio loci* is no where violated by these unstinted, yet unpretending, works of human hands. They exhibit generally a well-proportioned oblong, with a suitable porch, in some instances a steeple tower, and in others nothing more than a small belfry, in which one or two bells hang visibly. But these objects, though pleasing in their forms, must necessarily, more than others in rural scenery, derive their interest from the sentiments of piety and reverence for the modest virtues and simple manners of humble life with which they may be contemplated. A man must be very insensible who would not be touched with pleasure at the sight of the chapel of Buttermere, so strikingly expressing, by its dimi-

(near the half-dozen houses composing the hamlet,) containing eight pews, and unprovided with a burial-ground: the dead are buried at the chapel of Nether-Wasdale.

Ennerdale.

Ennerdale is a chapelry under St. Bees, including the townships of Ennerdale, Ennerdale-High-End, and Kinneyside. Although it has by some been considered as a separate parish or parochial chapelry, yet its dependency under St. Bees was established by a verdict given at Carlisle, in 1690, and it was returned as such under the population act. The interest of 24*l.* is distributed yearly to the poor of the chapelry; but the donor is unknown.

Mr. John Denton says, the Irish named it *Lough Eanheth* (lacus volucrum), from the fowls that bred there in the islands; the river they called *Eanheth*; and the dale, *Eaner*, or *Ar-ean*: the Saxons, retaining the Irish name, called the valley *Enerdale*. In the register of St. Bees it is called *Arenderdala*.

native size, how small must be the congregation there assembled, as it were, like one family; and proclaiming at the same time to the passenger, in connection with the surrounding mountains, the depth of that seclusion in which the people live, that has rendered necessary the building of a separate place of worship for so few. A patriot, calling to mind the images of the stately fabrics of Canterbury, York, or Westminster, will find a heart-felt satisfaction in presence of this lowly pile, as a monument of the wise institutions of our country, and as evidence of the all-pervading and paternal care of that venerable Establishment, of which it is, perhaps, the humblest daughter. The edifice is scarcely larger than many of the single stones or fragments of rock which are scattered near it."

Ennerdale was formerly a forest; Mr. Sandford, in his M.S., mentions more than once "the bow-bearer of Enerdale forrest," and speaks of "The montaines and fforest of Innerdale, wher ther is reed deer, and as great Hartts and Staggs as in any part of England. . . . The bowbearer is a brave gentleman. I have been at his house in the lower end of Enerdale." The deer-park is now called the Side.

"At Low-Mere beck, in the township of Kinneyside, a lead mine was opened in the year 1791. It was first discovered in the apertures of the shaken rocks, and at first working had a very promising appearance, the metal being good, and the situation convenient; but by the negligence or unskilfulness of the workmen, the vein was lost, and the undertaking given up after a short trial." The lead mines are now leased by a company of the lord of the manor.

THE MANOR.—Ranulph de Meschines, son of William, gave this manor, or rather a portion of it, to the priory of St. Bees. The remainder passed in the division of the barony of Egremont to the Harringtons, of Harrington, (see page 7), and, having passed by successive heiresses to the Bonvilles and Greys, was forfeited to the crown, in 1554, by the attainder of Henry, third Marquess of Dorset, and Duke of Suffolk, K.G. The whole of the manor is now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale.

CASTLE-HOW.—Castle-How, Caswell-How, or How Hall, an ancient mansion on the banks of Ennerdale-lake, was a seat of the Patricksons. "The representative of this ancient family, whose property in this county has been long since ali-

enated, is William Patrickson, Esq., of Crosby-on-Eden, as descended from William, eldest son of Hugh Patrickson, Esq., of Stanwix, who died in 1711."

A pedigree of this family, brought down to the present period, is not now to be recovered, in consequence of the accidental destruction of the register of the parish of Stanwix, where the family subsequently resided. We are enabled, however, to give several generations, copied from the visitation of the county of Cumberland, A. D. 1665, in the Herald's College, London.

The manor, which includes the lake, was sold by the Patricksons in the seventeenth century; in 1816, it was the property of Henry Birley, Esq., of Whitehaven; it now belongs to John Dickinson, Esq., of Red-How. The mansion, now occupied as a farm-house, is seated near the foot of the lake. It was rebuilt by Joseph Senhouse, Esq., of Calder Abbey, who received it in marriage with the daughter and heiress of John Tiffin, Esq. Mr. Senhouse preserved many of the antiquities of the old mansion, including part of the private chapel.

PATRICKSON OF CASWELL-HOW.

Arms.—Or, a fess between three greyhounds current, sable, with a crescent for difference.

Crest.—On a mount vort, a stag current, proper, hooped and attired, or.

William Patrickson, of Caswell-How, Esq., married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Wyet, knight, (one of the most honorable privy council to Henry VIII. who was attainted in Queen Mary's reign for the rebellion in Norfolk,) and widow of Thomas Lee, of Calder-Abbey, Esq. She lies buried in the church of Ponsonby, where there is an inscription to her memory, (see page 291).

Henry Patriekson of Caswell-How, Esq., son and heir, married Bridget, daughter of . . . Lee, and sister of Sir Henry Lee, of Calder Abbey, knight.

Thomas Patrickson, of Caswell-How, Esq., son and heir, married Jane, daughter of Lancelot Fletcher, of Tallentire, and widow of Francis Richmund, of High-head castle, co. Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

Joseph.

John, who married Bridget, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, knight, by his second wife, Barbara, daughter of Henry Crackenthorpe, of Newbiggin, co. Westmorland, Esq. Mr. Patrickson, on his marriage with Sir Richard's daughter, became possessed of Calder Abbey. He had issue,

Barbara, who married John Aglionby, Esq. recorder of Carlisle, and had issue,

John Aglionby, of Nunnery, Esq.

Bridget, married to George Watson, Esq., of Goswick Castle, co. Durham.

Bridget, wife of the loyal Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, of the college, Kirkoswald, knight, who was taken prisoner with James Stanley, seventh Earl of Derby, and beheaded for his loyalty, at Chester, 1st October, 1651, (see Leath Ward, pp. 291, 472.)

Dorothy, wife of Lancelot Lowther, a younger brother of the Lowthers of Ingleton, co. York.

He died in or about the year 1614, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Joseph Patrickson, of Caswell-How, Esq., son and heir, was aged 56 years, in 1665, at the time of Dugdale's visitation of the county of Cumberland.* He married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Salkeld, of Brayton, co. Cumberland, Esq. by whom he had issue,

Thomas, "son and heir, aged 23 years, 3 April, 1665," at the time of the said visitation.

George.

Joseph.

Jane, married to Charles Hudson, of Bootherbeck, co. Cumberland.

* In the list of the contributors for the support of the garrison of Carlisle, during the Great Rebellion, appears the name of "Mr. Patrickson of Paiswellhow." See Tullie's "Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, in 1644 and 1645."

Isabel.
Catherine.
Bridget.

PATRICKSON OF STOCKHOW.

Arms.—Or, a fess between three greyhounds current, sable.

Crest.—On a mount vert, a stag current, proper, hooped and attired, or.

Anthony Patrickson, of Stockhow, co. Cumberland, gentleman, was succeeded by his son and heir,

Anthony Patriekson, of Stockhow, gentleman, who died in or about the year 1624. He married . . . daughter of George Fletcher, of Tallantire, co. Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

Henry, of Frisington and Loweswater.

William.

Robert, } goldsmiths in London.
Anthony, }

William Patrickson, of Stockhow, gentleman, son and heir, died in December, 1645. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Salkeld, of Brayton, Esq., by whom he had issue,

Thomas.

John, a captain, in the service of Charles I., who was slain at Scarborough, in 1644.

Richard.

Anthony, died unmarried.

Jane.

Clare, wife of John Potter, of Whitehaven.

Barbara, wife of John Patrickson.

Helen, wife of Robert Grendall.

Isabel, wife of Nicholas Taylor.

Thomas Patrickson, of Stockhow, gentleman, eldest son and heir, was a major in a regiment of foot, under the command of Sir Patricius Curwen, Bart, "in his now majesty's service, aged 47 years, 3rd April, 1665." He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Benson, of Skategill, co. Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

Thomas, "aged 17 years, 3rd April, 1665," at the time of Dugdale's visitation.

William.

Anthony.

Frances.

Bridget.

THE CHAPEL.—The chapel is distant about six miles from the parish-church of St. Bees. It was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; which was paid by the improprator; and was returned, in 1831, to the commissioners for enquiring respecting ecclesiastical revenues, as of the average annual value of 84*l.* It is a small edifice, and was repewed in 1786 at the cost of 40*l.*, which had been levied as a fine on the overseer for refusing to relieve a poor woman who died for want upon the fell, in consequence of his inhumanity. The thorn hedge, which enclosed the burial ground, was removed in 1825, and a stone wall built on its site.*

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington-hall. The Rev. John Campbell Shaw, is the present incumbent.

Eskdale.

Eskdale† is a chapelry and joint-township with Wasdale-Head. The road from Whitehaven to Kendal leads through this part of the parish, up the romantic vale of the Esk. This is a very mountainous district. Scafell Pike is

* Parson and White.

† This is usually pronounced Eshdale; it is a curious coincidence that in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. the place is spelled *Esshdale*.

the highest eminence in England;* until the last century several red-deer bounded along its rocky sides, one of which was chased into Wast-Water and drowned, "within the memory of persons now living" [1792]. In the year 1813, there were thirteen births in this chapelry, and only one burial.

The manors of Eskdale and Miterdale belong to Major-General Wyndham, of Cockermouth castle, as parcel of his barony of Egremont. Austhwaite and Birker, which are in the parish of Millom, although generally included in the accounts of this chapelry, have been already described in a previous part of this volume (page 178.)

"On a stone near Buck-Crag, are the impressions of the foot of a man, a boy, and a dog, without any marks of tooling, or instrument; and much more wonderful than the heifer's foot in Borrowdale, shewn by the guides on the lake, to the amazed traveller. Doe-Crag and Earn-Crag

* "The South Pike," says the Rev. W. Ford, "which is 3092 feet in height, is most accessible from Wastdale or Eskdale. This aspiring pinnacle presents a more sublime and not less elegantly-varied range of mountains, dales, and sea views, than either Helvellyn or Skiddaw; a considerable part of the Lancashire, Cumberland, and Scotch coasts, with the Isle of Man and Snowdon in Wales being visible. The Pike which is 3160 feet in height on the north peak of the fell, commands a view of Windermere and Derwent lakes; and, upon the whole, presents a more complete panorama than the other point. These, though only 1200 yards in a direct distance, are separated by a chasm called the Mickie Door, costing a distance of two miles' severe travelling to overcome. Very little or rather no vegetation is to be seen on this fell; rocks, and large blocks of stone piled one upon another, are the principal features, and the *geographicus tychnicus* appears in peculiar beauty."

are remarkable precipices, whose fronts are polished as marble, the one 160 perpendicular yards in height, the other 120 yards."

"The lands within Eskdale and Miterdale manors, save only two tenements, have lately been enfranchised, and are now discharged of fines, heriots, and customary services, except the payments of door-toll, and greenhew, doing suit and service at the leet and court baron, and riding Ravenglass fair on St. James's day, the 5th of August, when the tenants of the manor are bound to join in the procession. The two customary tenants hold under arbitrary fines, set at the will of the lord, and payable on the death of lord and tenant, or upon alienation, they render a heriot, and pay a customary rent; the special services, due by custom, we are not informed of."

Edward Stanley, Esq., High-sheriff of the county, temp. William III., who gave 100*l.* to the chapel, gave also 40*l.* to the poor of this chapelry; and there was then a poor-stock of 13*l.* In 1792 the poor-stock amounted to 97*l.* 10*s.* "The interest of 137*l.* has been left by several donors, for the education of the poor of Eskdale; as also has the interest of 400*l.* which is divided among the indigent inhabitants of the chapelry on the Sunday after Easter."

A fair is holden here on the north side of the chapel-yard, on the 5th of December, O. S. being the feast of St. Catherine, virgin and martyr,* to whom the chapel is dedicated.

THE CHAPEL.—The chapel was certified in

* There were no less than six of the name of Catherine, or Katherine, who obtained canonization: the festival of St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, occurs November 25th.

1717 at 9%. per annum, of which sum 5% arose from the interest of 100% given by Edward Stanley, Esq., high sheriff of the county, temp. William III. There is a small glebe belonging to it, and the benefice has been augmented by Queen Ann's bounty. The living is a perpetual curacy, "to which the inhabitants anciently presented," but the patronage, which has been some time in the Stanley family, is now held by Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., of Ponsonby-hall. In 1792, this benefice was worth about 30% per annum. In 1831, it was certified to the commissioners for enquiring concerning ecclesiastical revenues of the average annual value of 66%, with a glebe-house fit for residence. The great tithes belong to Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., of Ponsonby-hall, whose ancestor purchased them, in 1577, from Sir Thomas Chaloner, to whom they were granted on the dissolution of the priory of St. Bees.

"There is a tradition that the chapel bell hung in an oak tree, on an eminence on the north side of the chapel; and this notion is supported by the name of Bell-hill; as there is no other evidence, we are rather inclined to believe that this hill was the place of the *Bel-teing*, from the many remnants of antiquity, which we have before noted."

List of Incumbents.

1716 Thomas Parker,* ob. 1769.

* Educated at the college of Glasgow; for twenty years before his death he was totally blind, yet during that time he preached, and performed every ministerial duty, except reading the lessons and psalms, which his son read for him.

1770 Aaron Marshall, ob. 1814.

1814 Robert Powley.

The chapel of Eskdale is dedicated to St. Catherine, virgin and martyr,* and is fourteen miles distant from the mother-church. Some of the windows contain stained glass, among which is conspicuous the figure of the patron saint and her wheel. There are two bells; the larger is said to have two dates, 1287 and 1687. A well near the chapel still retains the name of St. Catherine's Well.

Hensingham.

Hensingham is a large village and chapelry, about one mile south-east from Whitehaven. It contains many good houses and detached mansions, and being situated on the summit of a hill it commands a fine view of the town and harbour of Whitehaven. Within the township are the following gentlemen's seats:—Hensingham Hall, the residence of Henry Jefferson, Esq.; Linethwaite, a mansion undergoing a very extensive repair, the residence of George Harrison, Esq.; Ingwell, the seat of Mrs. Gunson; Summergrove, the seat of Major Spedding; Chapel House, the residence of John Steward, Esq.; and the villas of Thomas Millward, Esq., William F. Nicholson, Esq., &c.

At Overend are some extensive lime quarries, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. In the village is a linen thread and check manufactory.

* See page 122.

The parochial school is chiefly supported by subscription.

This village had the honor of being the birth-place (A.D. 1519) of Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, the founder of the Free Grammar School of St. Bees.*

THE MANOR.—At the time of the Conquest this manor was held by Gillesby, Gilby, or Gillsbueth, whose sons, Roger and William, granted to the abbot of St. Mary's, at York, two bovates in Hensingham, and the land of Snarthever. "The tenants were also given to the said abbey." Alan, son of Ketel, at the instance of Christian, his wife, gave millstones to the abbot of Holme-Cultram out of his lands at Hensingham.

A moiety of this manor was held of Adam de Moresby, by the Branthwaite family, in the reign of Edward I. From them it descended to the Whittrigs, lords of Little Bampton, and passed from them to the Skeltons of Branthwaite, by marriage of a coheiress of Thomas Whittrig. In the reign of Henry VI., "it was holden of the abbot of St. Maries, at York, *per quartam partem feodi militis*, by the Skeltons." From the Skeltons it passed, by sale, to the Salkelds of Brayton, "whose coheiresses sold it to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, before the year 1688."† About the year 1748, the manor was purchased by Anthony Benn, Esq. There was a dispute concerning the manor between the Lowther family and the Benns, which was determined by the purchase of Mr. Benn's part, by James, first Earl of Lonsdale. It is now the property of the present Earl.

* See memoir of Archbishop Grindal, page 127.

† T. Denton.—Lysons.

THE CHAPEL.—This chapel, licensed in the year 1791, was built at the expence of Anthony Benn, Esq., and others of the inhabitants. It was purchased of his executors, by William, Earl of Lonsdale. Whilst the chapel was in the possession of Mr. Benn, it was only a licensed place of worship; but after being purchased by the Earl of Lonsdale, it was consecrated, and endowed by his lordship with an estate, called Keekle Bank, valued at about 100*l.* per annum. The estate, however, has seldom produced that sum, but the noble Earl collects the rents, and pays to the incumbent the full 100*l.* annually. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the lord of the manor, the Earl of Lonsdale, and was returned to the commissioners for enquiring concerning ecclesiastical revenues as of the average annual value of 126*l.* with a glebe-house fit for residence. The chapel is dedicated to St. John. The resident-curate is the Rev. Amos Hall, M.A.

Previous to the year 1811 there was no stated minister, and no registers were kept. The chapel contains 618 sittings, 182 of which number are free.

There is but one monumental inscription in the chapel, to the memory of the Rev. Charles Church, which bears this inscription:—

To the memory of
 the REV. CHARLES CHURCH, A.M.
 formerly minister of this chapel,
 and afterwards
 chaplain to the Hon. the East India Compy.
 on the Madras establishment;
 who died on his passage home,
 April XV, MDCCCXXII
 Aged XXXVII.

List of Incumbents.

- 1811 Charles Church, M.A.
 1817 George D. Whitehead, M.A.
 1832 Robert Whitehead, M.A.

MEMOIR OF ARCHBISHOP GRINDAL.

This benevolent and pious prelate—whose name cannot be mentioned without veneration, and whose memory is intimately connected with this part of the county, as the founder of the Free Grammar School of St. Bees*—was born at Hensingham, A. D. 1519.

“After a suitable foundation of school-learning, he was sent to Magdalen College in Cambridge, but removed from thence to Christ’s, and afterwards to Pembroke Hall; where, having taken his first degree in Arts, he was chosen fellow in 1538, and commenced M.A. in 1541. In 1549, he became president of his college; and being now B.D. was unanimously chosen Lady Margaret’s public preacher at Cambridge; as he was also one of the four disputants in a theological extraordinary act, performed that year for the entertainment of King Edward’s visitors.

“Thus distinguished in the university, his merit was observed by Ridley, Bishop of London, who made him his chaplain in 1550; perhaps, by the recommendation of Bucer, the king’s professor of divinity at Cambridge; who, soon after his removal to London, in a letter to that prelate, styles our divine, “a person eminent for his learning and piety.” And thus a door being opened to him into church preferments, he rose by quick advances. His patron, the bishop, was so much pleased with him, that he designed for him the first preferments that should fall; and in 1551, procured him to be made chaplain to the king. July 2nd, 1552, he obtained a stall in Westminster Abbey; which however he resigned to Dr. Bonner, whom he afterwards succeeded in the bishoprick of London. In the mean time, there being a design, on the death of Dr. Tunstall, to divide the rich see of Durham into two; Grindall, as being a northern man, was nominated into one of them. “But a great topping courtier,” says Strype, “put an end to this pious purpose of supplying those

* See an account of this school, pp. 351 to 359.

parts, where ignorance and superstition most prevailed, with two bishops, for, by his sway, he got the whole bishoprick dissolved, and settled as a temporal estate upon himself."

"In 1553, he fled from the persecution under Queen Mary, and was one of the exiles for religion in Germany; where he diligently collected materials for a martyrology, and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work. Settling at Strasburgh, he there made himself master of the German tongue, that he might preach in German churches. In the disputes at Frankfort, about a new model of government and form of worship, varying from the last liturgy of King Edward, he sided with Cox and others against Knox and his followers. Returning to England, on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was employed, among others, in drawing up the new liturgy, to be presented to the queen's first parliament; and was also one of the eight protestant divines, chosen about that time to hold a public dispute with the popish prelates. His talent for preaching was likewise very serviceable: and he was generally appointed to that duty upon all public occasions. At the same time he was appointed one of the commissioners in the north, on the royal visitation for restoring the supremacy of the crown, and the Protestant faith and worship. This visitation also extended to Cambridge, where, Dr. Young being removed for refusing the oath of supremacy, from the mastership of Pembroke Hall, Grindall was chosen by the fellows to succeed him, in 1559.

"In the month of July, the same year, he was nominated to the bishoprick of London, vacant by the deposition of Bonner. The juncture was critical, and the fate of the church revenues seemed to depend on the event. An act of parliament had lately passed, whereby her majesty was empowered to exchange the ancient episcopal manors and lordships for tithes and impropriations: a measure extremely regretted by these first bishops, who scrupled whether they should comply in a point so injurious to their respective sees; and by which all hope would be cut off of restoring the tithes, so long unjustly detained from the respective churches, for the maintenance of the incumbents. In this important point, as well as about some scruples respecting certain habits and ceremonies, our bishop, who (tinctured, perhaps, a little with some of that puritanic spirit, "fished," as Bishop Hall expresses it, "out of the Lake of Geneva," with which most of the reformed in his day were more or less infected) seemed to think, that in order completely to free the church of Christ from the errors and corruptions of Rome, every usage

and custom practised by that church should be abolished; that all the ceremonies and circumstances of religious worship should be entirely abrogated, and the service of God rendered as simple as possible; and thereon he consulted Peter Martyr; and would not accept of the bishoprick, till he had received his sanction and authority. In 1560, he was made one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, in pursuance of an act of parliament, to inspect the manners of the clergy, and regulate the affairs of the church; and the same year, he joined with Cox, Bishop of Ely, and Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, in a private letter to the queen, persuading her to marry. In 1561, he held his primary visitation. In 1563, he assisted the Archbishop of Canterbury, together with some civilians, in preparing a book of statutes for Christ church, Oxford. He was also very serviceable, this year, in procuring the English merchants, who were ill used at Antwerp and other parts of the Spanish Netherlands, a new settlement at Embden in East Friesland.

“April 15th, 1561, he took the degree of D.D., at Cambridge; and the same year, executed the queen's express command, for exacting uniformity in the clergy; but he proceeded so tenderly and slowly, that the archbishop thought fit to excite and quicken him: whence the Puritans thought him inclined to their party. However, he brought several Nonconformists to comply; to which end he published a letter of Henry Bullinger, minister of Zurich in Switzerland, to prove the lawfulness thereof; which had a very good effect. The same year, October 3rd, on the celebration of the Emperor Ferdinand's funeral, he preached a sermon at St. Paul's, which was afterwards printed. In 1567, he executed the queen's orders, in proceeding against the unlicensed, prohibited preachers; but was by some so treated with rude language and reproaches, that it abated much of his favourable inclinations towards them. May the 1st, 1570, he was translated to the see of York. He owed this promotion to Secretary Cecil, and Archbishop Parker; who liked his removal from London, as not being resolute enough for the government there. The same year, he wrote a letter to his patron, Cecil, that Cartwright, the famous Nonconformist, might be silenced; and in 1571, at his metropolitanical visitation, he shewed an hearty zeal, by his injunctions, for the discipline and good government of the church. In 1572, he petitioned the queen to renew the ecclesiastical commission. In 1574, he held one for the purpose of proceeding against papists, whose number daily

diminished in his diocese, which he was particularly careful to furnish with learned preachers, as being, in his opinion, the best method to attain that end. On the death of Parker, he was translated to Canterbury; in which see he was confirmed, Feb. 15th, 1575. May 6th, 1576, he began his metropolitical visitation, and took measures for the better regulation of his courts; but, the same year, fell under her majesty's displeasure, by reason of the favour he shewed to what was called "the exercise of prophesying."

"Grindal laboured to redress these irregularities by setting down rules and orders for the management of these exercises: however, the queen still disapproved of them, as seeing probably how very apt they were to be abused. She did not like, that the laity should neglect their secular affairs, by repairing to those meetings, which she thought might fill their heads with notions, and occasion dissensions and disputes, and perhaps seditions, in the state. And the archbishop being at court, she particularly declared herself offended at the number of preachers, as well as the exercises, and ordered him to redress both; urging, that it was good for the church to have few preachers,—that three or four might suffice for a county, and that the reading of the homilies to the people was sufficient. She therefore required him to abridge the number of preachers, and put down the religious exercises. This did not a little afflict him; he thought the queen infringed upon his office; to whom, next to herself, the highest trust of the church of England was committed; especially as this command was peremptory, and made without advising with him, and that in a matter so directly concerning religion. He therefore wrote a letter to her majesty, declaring that his conscience, for the reason therein mentioned, would not suffer him to comply with her commands.

"This refusal was dated Dec. 20th, 1576. The queen, therefore, having given him sufficient time to consider well his resolution, and he continuing unalterable therein, she sent letters next year to the bishops, to forbid all exercises and prophesyings, and to silence all teachers and preachers not lawfully called, of whom there was no small number. The case was a trying one; that some disagreeable and mischievous consequences resulted from these prophesyings, has already been remarked; and that, possibly, the archbishop was mild to an excess, and even blamably indulgent to these beginnings of those popular innovations, which soon after overturned all order in the church, and the church itself, is as much as the utmost rigour could possibly charge

him with; whilst it must be acknowledged, that he gave very strong, if not sufficient reasons, for a continuance of the practice; and remonstrated to his sovereign, with becoming deference and modesty, though at the same time, with a firmness suitable to the high character with which he was invested. The queen was inflexible, not to say intolerant; and so, our prelate still refusing to comply, was with an high hand, ordered to be confined to his house, and sequestered from his jurisdiction for six months. At the expiration of this term, the lord treasurer wrote to him about making his submission; with which as he still refused to comply, the sequestration was continued; and ere long, there were thoughts of depriving him; which, however, did not take place. In 1579, his confinement was either taken off, or else he had leave to retire to his house at Croydon; for we find him there consecrating the Bishop of Exeter that year, and the Bishops of Winchester, Lichfield, and Coventry, the year following. This part of his commission was exercised by a particular commission from the queen; who, in council, appointed two civilians to manage the other affairs of his see, the two of his nomination being set aside. Yet sometimes he had special commands from the queen and council to act in person, and issued out orders in his own name; and in general was as active as he could be, and vigilant in the care of his diocese, as occasion offered. The precise time of his being restored does not appear; but, it is in evidence, that the severity used towards him was far from bringing him over. The farthest advances he made, were only such a submission as became a dutiful subject to his sovereign. In 1582, several of his proceedings shew that he was then in full possession of all his metropolitanical power; and in that year he lost his eye-sight. In 1583, finding himself under great infirmities by the loss of his sight, and also by the stone, strangury, and colic, he resigned his archbishopric; retiring, on a small but honourable pension, to Croydon, where, two months after, viz. July 6th, 1583, he died, aged 63."

In his will he ordered his body to be buried "in the choir of the parish church of Croydon, without any solemn horse or funeral pomp." The register of the church contains the following entry:—

Edmunde Grindall, L. Archbishop of Canterburie, deceased the vj day of Julye, and was buried the fyrste day of Auguste, anno dni 1583, and anno regni Elizabethæ, 25.

A noble monument on the south side of the altar in the

above church commemorates the good archbishop. On a sarcophagus within an arched recess, the entablature of which is supported by Corinthian columns, the painted effigies of a churchman in his scarlet robes. Surmounting the entablature are three shields of arms, viz. centre shield, the arms of the see of Canterbury impaling quarterly or and az., a cross quartered erm. and or, between four pea-hens collared and countercharged; dexter shield, the arms of the see of York; sinister shield, the arms of the see of London, both impaling the same. Beneath his effigies are these verses:—

Grindall' doctus, prudens, gravitate verendus,
 Justus, munificus, sub cruce fortis erat.
 Post crucis ærumnas Christi gregis Anglia fecit
 Signiferum, Christus cœlica regna dedit.
 In memoria æterna erit justus.—PSAL. cxiii.

At the top of the monument—

Beati mortui qui in Dno moriuntur :
 Requiescunt enim à laboribus suis.
 Et opera illorum sequuntur illos.
 Apoc. II.

Under the above are the two following verses in juxtaposition—

Præsulis eximii ter postquam est auctus honore.
 Pervigiliq greges rexit moderamine sacros :
 Confectum senio durisq laboribus, ecce
 Transtulit in placidam Mors exoptata quietem.

Mortua marmoreo couduntur membra sepulchro
 Sed mens sancta vizet, Fama perennis erit,
 Nam studia et Musæ, quas magnis censibus auxit,
 Grindali nomen tempus in omne ferent.

And immediately above the effigies is this inscription:—

Edmund' Grindall' Cumbriensis, Theol' D', Eruditione, Prudentia,
 et Gravitate clarus; Constantia, Justitia, et Pietate insignis, civibus et
 peregrinis charus; ab exilio (quod Evangelii causa subiit) reversus ad
 summum dignitatis fastigium (quasi decursu honorum) sub R. Eliza-
 betha evectus, Ecclesiam Londinen. primum, deinde Eborac. demu.

Cantuarien. rexit. Et cum jam hic nihil restaret quo altius ascenderet, e corporis vinculis liber ac beatus ad cælum evolavit 6^o Julii an. Dni 1583. Etatis sue 63. Hic præter multa pietatis officia quæ vivus præstitit, moribundus maxima, bonorum suorum partem piis usibus consecravit. In Paræcia Divæ Beghæ (ubi natus est) Scholam Grammaticæ splendide extrui et opimo censu ditari curavit. Magdalenensi cœtui Cantabr. (in quo puer primum Academiae ubera suxit) discipulum adjecit, Collegio Christi (ubi adultus liris, incubuit) gratum *Mincosunon* reliquit; Aulae Pembrochine (cujus olim Socius, postea Prefectus, extitit) Erarium & Bibliothecam auxit, Græcoq. Praefectori, uni Socio, ac duobus Discipulis, ampla stipendia assignavit. Collegium Regina Oxon. (in quod Cumbrienses potissimum cooptantur) nummis, libris et magnis proventibus locupletavit. Civitati Cantuar. (cui moriens præfuit) centu. libras, in hoc, ut pauperes honestis artificijs exerceantur, perpetuo servandas, atq. impendendas dedit. Residuum bonoru. Pietatis operibus dicavit. Sic vivens moriensq. Ecclesie. Patriæ et bonis literis profuit.

“Archbishop Grindal lived and died unmarried. His only brother, whose name was Robert, with his wife and only son, all three died in the space of three weeks, in 1567, leaving behind him four orphan daughters. Of these, Anne, contrary to the wish of her uncle, married “William Daere, son of Richard Daere, gent. who dwelt beside Carlisle:” this person is supposed to have been of the Gilsland family, and to have been nearly connected with Leonard Daere, who was attainted for high treason, and banished for being concerned in the affair of Mary, Queen of Scots. The archbishop had likewise several nieces by his sister, Elizabeth Woodhall. He does not seem to have amassed much wealth; which is more admirable, considering the large revenues he possessed, and the length of time he enjoyed them in the three sees of London, York, and Canterbury, and all the time free from the incumbrance of a family. This, as Fuller observes, may perhaps be erroneously imputed to his being an expensive man; but it is more truly to be ascribed to his indifference about worldly interests, and his being unwilling to die guilty of much wealth. The little he had was well got, and well disposed of, in benefactions to the two universities, and in founding the school at St. Bees.

“Strype, who wrote his life, in order to vindicate him from the calumnies to which the troubles in which he was involved exposed him, says, that he was much celebrated among his

cotemporaries, who best knew him, for his great learning* and piety. From the effigy on his monument, in which his blindness is certainly described, Strype infers that his face was comely, and his beard long, black, and somewhat forked, and curling.† He was a man of great firmness and resolution, though of a mild, affable temper, and friendly disposition. His deportment was courteous and engaging; in his elation, not at all affecting grandeur or state; humane, indulgent, and liberal. He is said to have excelled as a preacher; and thence, perhaps, in some degree, his supposed predilection for preaching and preachers. That he was moderate and mild, and indulgent to the Puritans, more than, as it afterwards appeared, was either quite prudent, or they deserved, needs not be denied. Collier, who will hardly be suspected of partiality to innovators in religion, expressly vindicates him from the imputations of Latitudinarianism, and indifference to the peculiar and proper interests of the church. In short, he appears, upon the whole, well to have deserved the glorious character, given of him by one of the first and greatest men of that, or any other age, Lord Bacon, viz. that he was the gravest and greatest prelate of the land.”

Grindal is the *Alyrind* of Spenser, which is the anagram of his name. It is recorded of him that he first introduced into England the useful medicinal plant, the tamarisk.‡

* Holinshed says, he was so studious, that his book was his bride, and his study his bride-chamber, in which he spent his eyesight, his strength, and his health.

† There is a portrait of Dr. Grindal on wood, in the Combination-room of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge: and a copy from Vandyke, by old Stone, is in the library of Lambeth Palace. There are several engraved portraits of the archbishop.

‡ For the above memoir we are mainly indebted to an account of the archbishop, written for Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, M.A., F.A.S. vicar of Epsom; and to Steinman's *History of Croydon*.

Appendix.

PONSONBY OF PONSONBY AND HALE.

Arms:—Gules, a chevron between three combs argent.

Crest:—On a ducal coronet three arrows, one in pale and two in saltire, the points downward, entwined by a serpent, proper.

Motto:—*Pro reg, lege, grege.*

The family of Ponsonby are descended from an ancient and noble family in Picardy in France; and their ancestor accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, in his expedition to England. His posterity settled at Hale, in Cumberland, where they took the name of Ponsonby from the lordship of Ponsonby, and had the office of barber to the kings of England conferred upon them.

Owing to a change of name from Ponsonby to De Hale, it is not easy to give their descent regularly.

There was one Ponson in the reign of king Stephen and Henry I. His son, John Fitz-Ponson, lived in the reign of Henry II. This is probably he who gave the church of Ponsonby to the priory of Conishead.

Alexander, son of Richard Ponsonby, lived about the time of Edward II. William in the reign of Edward III. Robert, in Richard II.'s time.

In the reign of Henry III., Hale was the property of Alexander de Hale; his daughters, Agnes and Constance, held it of Thomas de Multon of Gilsland, in the reign of Edward I., at which time the Ponsonbys got Agnes' part, and in the time of Richard II. the Ponsonbys became possessed of the whole.

John Ponsonby of Hale, Esq., married and had issue,

Simon Ponsonby, Esq., married to Anne Eglesfield, of Alneburgh Hall, Cumberland, who had issue,

Henry Ponsonby, Esq., who married Dorothy Sandys, of Rottington, in the parish of St. Bees, and had issue,

1. Henry, ancestor of the Croto family, in Ireland.
2. John, married Dorothy, daughter of John Brisco, of Crofton, in Cumberland, Esq., and had issue,
John, of whom hereafter.

These two brothers, Henry and John, went into Ireland with Oliver Cromwell, in whose army they were colonels of horse, and were made knights.

Sir John secondly married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Folliot, widow of Richard, son and heir of Sir Edward Wingfield, and

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was mother of Folliot, Viscount Powerscourt, from whom descend the Earl of Besborough and Lord Ponsonby of Imotrilly.

3. Anne married . . . Irton, of Irton, Esq.
4. Jane.
5. Ellen, married . . . Crosby, of Ireland, Esq.

John Ponsonby, Esq. married Anne, daughter of Copley, of Gosforth, Esq., and had several children.

John Ponsonby, Esq. married Isabella, daughter of Thomas Patrickson, of Scalegill Hall, in the county of Cumberland, and had issue nine children.

John Ponsonby, Esq., married Dorothy, daughter of Miles Wilson, of Ashness, in the county of Cumberland, Esq., and had issue,

1. John, who died in Cumberland, a minor.
2. *Miles*, of whom hereafter.
3. Anthony.
4. William.
5. Mary.
6. Isabella.
7. Dorothy, married . . . Steel, Esq., of Cockermouth, and had issue.

Miles Ponsonby, Esq. married Catherine, daughter of Wilfrid Clementson, of Cockermouth, Esq., and had issue,

1. John, who died in the East Indies.
2. Richard, died in the East Indies.
3. Miles, died in Cumberland.
4. Anthony, died in the West Indies.
5. William, died, a minor, in Cumberland.
6. Martha, died in Cumberland.
7. Catherine, died in Cumberland.
8. *Dorothy*, of whom hereafter.
9. Mary, married E. C. Knubley, Esq., of Whitehaven, and has issue.
10. Catherine.

Dorothy Ponsonby, married John Fisher, Esq., of Whitehaven, who in right of his wife assumed the name and arms of Ponsonby, by the last will and testament of the late Miles Ponsonby, Esq., of Hale Hall, and has issue,

1. Thomas, died in Cumberland, a minor.
2. *Miles*, of whom hereafter.
3. Mary.
4. Catherine.
5. Dorothy.
6. John.

Miles Ponsonby, Esq., of Hale Hall, married Barbara, daughter of Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Rigmaden Park, Westmorland, and has issue,

1. Catherine Cumpstone Florence.
2. Dorothy Jane.
3. Miles De Hale, born 14th May, 1841.

LAMPLUGH OF LAMPLUGH.

The following additions to the pedigree of the Lamplughs of Lamplugh (see page 81) bring it down to the present time. They are taken from Burke's Commoners.

John de Lamplugh, living 1st Henry VII., married Isabell, daughter of Sir John de Pomington, Knt., and had issue,

John his heir.

Thomas, of Skellsmore, in Cumberland, whose son,

Adam, marrying Agnes, daughter of Robert Ben, of Cumberland, had, with two daughters, Jane and Mary, a son,

Thomas, of Little Ribton, in Yorkshire, anno 1581, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Fairfax, Esq. of Pockthorpe, and had issue,

1. Christopher, of Ribton, in 1612 who married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Roper, of Oton.

2. Thomas, who purchased the manor of Ribton, in Cumberland, and died in 1670, aged 83, leaving by Agnes his wife, (with another son Richard,* who married Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Lowther, Bart., of Whitehaven),

Thomas, D.D. Archbishop of York,† who married Catherine, daughter of Edward Davenant, D.D., nephew of John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury, and had a son and successor,

Thomas Lamplugh, D. D. archdeacon of Richmond, born in 1661, who married a lady

* This Richard de Lamplugh left a daughter, Jane, married first, to John Senhouse, Esq., of Notherhall; and secondly, to Charles Orfeur, Esq., of Plumblund, in Cumberland.

† Dr. Lamplugh, sometime fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, was successively rector of Binfield, in Berk-hire, of Charlton-on-Ottmore, in Oxfordshire, principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, archdeacon of London, prebendary of Worcester, vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, dean of Rochester, bishop of Exeter, and archbishop of York, in which see he was enthronized by proxy, 19th December, 1688. He died at Bishopthorpe, 5th May, 1691, aged 76, and was buried in York Minster, where his monument bears the following inscription: "Hic in spe resurgendi depositum jacet quod mortale fuit Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Thomæ Lamplugh, archiepiscopi Eboracensis, S. T. P., ex antiquâ et generosâ Lamplughorum de Lamplugh, in agro Cumbriensi Familiâ oriundi." There is no positive proof that his Grace was exactly descended as stated in the text, though the presumptive evidence of the fact is strong.

named Margaret, and had, with other issue, a son and heir,

Thomas Lamplugh, rector of Bolton Percy, and canon residentiary of York, of whom hereafter, as inheritor of Lamplugh, upon the demise and under the devise of Thomas Lamplugh, Esq.

John de Lamplugh was succeeded by his son,

Sir John de Lamplugh, knight, of Lamplugh, sheriff of Cumberland 29th Henry VIII. who married first, Isabella, daughter of Sir Christopher Curwen, of Workington, and had by her a son,

John, his heir.

He married secondly, Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Guy Foster, of Howsan, and had three daughters, viz.

Mary, married to Thomas Skelton.

Mable.

Frances, married to David Fleming, third son of Hugh Fleming.

Sir John was succeeded by his son,

John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, who married two wives: by the first, Jane Blennerhasset, he had one son, Edward, who died issueless, and by the second, Isabel, daughter of Christopher Stapleton, of Wighill, another son, his successor,

Richard Lamplugh, Esq., of Lamplugh, father, by Alice Ward: his wife, of

John Lamplugh, Esq., of Lamplugh, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave, knight, and dying in 1636, was succeeded by his son,

John Lamplugh, Esq., of Lamplugh, born in 1619. This gentleman, devoted to the royal cause during the civil war, was colonel of a regiment of foot under Prince Rupert, and fought at Marston Moor, in 1644, where, commanding the Yellow Colours, he received several wounds, and was taken prisoner. He married first, Jane, daughter of Roger Kirby, Esq., of the county of Lancaster: secondly, Frances, Lady Lowther, daughter of Christopher Lancaster, Esq., of Sockbridge, in Westmorland, and thirdly, Frances, daughter of Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., of Ribton. By the last only he had issue, viz.

Thomas, his heir.

Edward, died unmarried.

John, died *s. p.*

Elizabeth, second wife of Henry Brougham, Esq., of Seales, in Cumberland. Upon the demise of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lamplugh, in 1773, the male line failing, this Elizabeth became heir general of the senior branch of the house of Lamplugh of Lamplugh, which is now represented by her eldest male descendant, Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux.

Phoebe, appears to have died unmarried.

Colonel Lamplugh was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son,

Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., of Lamplugh, born in 1657, who served the office of sheriff for Cumberland in the 13th William III. His son and successor,

Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., of Lamplugh, by Frances his wife, had an only daughter and heiress,

Elizabeth, married to George Irton, Esq., of Irton, but died *s. p.*, devising by will, dated 9th November, 1773, her estate at Dovenby, to the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, of Copgrove, in the county of York, for life, with remainder, in default of male issue, to Peter Brougham, descended from Elizabeth Lamplugh of Lamplugh. He succeeded in 1783, and died in 1791 *s. p.* when Dovenby passed to his niece and heiress, Mary Dykes.

Mr Lamplugh died in 1737, and bequeathed, by will dated 1734, "the capital messuage of Lamplugh Hall, and the demesne lands of Lamplugh, &c. to his, the testator's cousin,"

The Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, rector of Bolton Percy, and canon residentiary of York Minster, grandson of the archbishop of York. This gentleman married 17th April, 1721, Honor, daughter of William Chaloner, Esq., of Guisborough, in the county of York, and had issue,

Thomas, his heir,

Honor, died unmarried 2nd January, 1795.

Mary, died unmarried before 1783.

Katherine, co-heir to her brother Thomas, married the Rev. Godfrey Wolley, rector of Thurnscoe, and of Warmisworth, and, dying in 1801, left issue,

Edward Wolley, of Fulford Grange, and Nether Hall, in the county of York, who assumed the surname and arms of Copley in 1810. He died in 1813.

Thomas Wolley, vice-admiral of the White, married, and has issue.

Godfrey Wolley, in holy orders, rector of Hutton Bushel, died in 1822.

Isaac Wolley, captain R.N., married and had issue.

Honor Wolley, married to the Rev. Anthony Fountayne Eyre,

Cordelia Wolley, married to George Bower, Esq., of Sheffield,

Katherine Wolley, married to John Raper, Esq., of Lotherton, and was mother of the present John Lamplugh Lamplugh Raper, Esq., of Lamplugh.

Mary Wolley.

Anne, co-heir to her brother, who married 8th October, 1750, John Raper, Esq., of Abberford, in the county of York, and dying in July, 1783, left a son,

John Raper of Abberford and Lotherton, who succeeded his uncle, Thomas Lamplugh, at Lamplugh.

Jane, married to Samuel Pawson, of York, merchant.

Sarah, died young.

The Rev. Thomas Lamplugh was succeeded by his only son,

The Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, rector of Copgrove and Goldesborough, and prebendary of Wistow, who married Mary, daughter of James Collins, gent., of Knaresborough and Foleyfote, but, dying without issue in 1783, was succeeded by (the son of his sister Anne) his nephew,

John Raper, Esq., of Abberford and Lotherton, who then became also "of Lamplugh." He married at Fulford, 16th October, 1789, Katherine, third daughter of the Rev. Godfrey Wolley, by Katherine, his wife,

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daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, and had two sons and one daughter, viz.

John-Lamplugh Raper, his heir.

Henry Raper, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, born 12th February, 1795, married 16th December, 1824, Georgiana third daughter of John Moore, Esq. captain in the 5th regiment of Dragoon Guards.

Ann Raper, married to James Brooksbank, merchant, of London, second son of Benjamin Brooksbank, Esq., of Healaugh Hall, in the West Riding of York.

Mr. Raper died the 3rd of July, 1821, and was succeeded by his elder son,

John Lamplugh Lamplugh-Raper, Esq., of Lamplugh, in the county of Cumberland, and of Lotherton, in York-shire, born at Abberford 19th July, 1799; married 25th October, 1813, Jane, second daughter of Benjamin Brooksbank, Esq., of Healaugh Hall, in the West Riding of York. This gentleman, whose patronymic is Raper, assumed by sign manual, 10th March, 1825, the additional surname and arms of Lamplugh.

LEWTHWAITE OF BROAD GATE IN MILLOM.

Arms.—Ermine a cross flory azure fretty or.

Crest.—A garb or, bound by a serpent nowed proper, holding in the mouth a cross crosslet fitchee gules.

Motto.—Pendens ad aethera virtus.

Thomas Lewthwaite, of Whicham, married a daughter of . . . Newby, of Haverigg, and had a son,

Thomas Lewthwaite, born 8th December, 1588, married a daughter of . . . Askew, of Greymains. This Thomas purchased Broad Gate, and settled there: he died in 1667, having had three children,

1. John, a captain in a regiment of foot raised by Sir William Hudleston, of Millom Castle, for the service of King Charles I. in which loyal cause he was slain at Edge Hill, in 1642, *s. p.*
2. *Jamys*, who succeeded his father.
3. Margaret, married William Benson of Wabenthwaite.

James Lewthwaite, of Broad Gate, married Agnes, daughter of William Dickson, Esq., of Beck bank, and had issue,

1. *John*, who succeeded his father.
2. Ralph, died in London, 1697, *s. p.*
3. William, born at Broad Gate, 7th December, 1667, a merchant at Gateshead, co. Durham, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Gilfrid Lawson, of Brayton, Bart. and had issue,
 1. Alfred, who died an infant.
 2. John, a merchant at Whitehaven, married Grace, daughter of Robert Jackson, Esq., of Transty House, and had a son, Gilfrid, drowned whilst bathing behind the North Pier, Whitehaven, and was buried at St. Nicholas's, in that town, August 3rd 1779, *s. p.*
 4. James, of Lady Hall, married a daughter of Myles Wennington, Esq., of Greystone House, and had two sons,
 1. James, settled in Chester, and had issue.

2. John, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Lancaster, and had issue two sons,
 1. John, settled in London, and had issue.
 2. George, of Ulverston, died *s. p.*
5. Anthony, died at Lancaster, *s. p.*
1. Elizabeth, }
2. Agnes. } all died *s. p.*
3. Margaret. }
4. Ellen, married William Robinson, of Waberthwaite, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, married John Halled, and had issue one son, William Halled, who died in Dublin in 1780, *s. p.*

John Lewthwaite, of Broad Gate, married Eleanor, daughter of George Wingfield, Esq., of Woodland, in the parish of Kirby Ireleth, co. Lancaster, and had issue,

1. James, died young, *s. p.*
2. William, succeeded his father.
1. Eleanor, married John Lewis, of St. James' Street, London, and had issue,
 1. Charles Lee Lewis, a celebrated comedian, married and had issue.
 1. Elizabeth Lewis, married Dawkins, and died *s. p.*
2. Elizabeth, married John Addison, gentleman, of Ravensglass, and had issue,
 1. Henry Addison, died in London, *s. p.*
 2. John Addison, died in London, *s. p.*
1. Elizabeth Addison, married George Fenwick, Esq. of Lambton, co. Durham, and had issue,
 - William Fenwick.
 - George.
 - John.
 - Addison.
 - Ralph.
 - Robert.
2. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

William Lewthwaite, of Broad Gate, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Towers, Esq., of Hockler Hall, in the county of Lancaster, and had issue,

1. John, who succeeded his father.
2. William, of whom hereafter
3. George, a merchant in Antigua, and died there, *s. p.*
1. Eleanor, married William Postlethwaite, of Ellenfoot, gentleman, and had issue,
 1. Thomas Postlethwaite, died in London unmarried.
 2. William, died in London unmarried.
1. Elizabeth, died unmarried.
2. Agnes, married John Wilde, of Broughton, gentleman, and died *s. p.*
2. Elizabeth, married William Hunter, of Cross House, in Millom, gentleman, and died *s. p.*
3. Agnes, married Thomas Bailey, of Broughton, in Furness, and died *s. p.*
4. Margaret, married Taylor, a solicitor in Liverpool, and died *s. p.*

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John Lewthwaite, a merchant in Lancaster, died on his plantation, at Check Hall, in the Island of Dominica, in June, 1781. Having married Mrs. Grice, of the Island of Antigua, and leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

William Lewthwaite, of Broad Gate and of Whitehaven, in the commission of the peace for the county of Cumberland, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Joseph Nicholson, of Millholm, in Bootle, gentleman, and had issue,

1. *William*, succeeded his father at Broad Gate.
2. John, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Roger Taylor, of Stott Park, in co. Lancaster, and had issue,
 1. William.
 2. Gilfrid.
1. Marianne.
2. Frances-Jane.
3. George, formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, B.D., rector of Adel, in the county of York, a magistrate for the West Riding, married Martha, daughter of Thomas Birley, Esq., of Low Mill, co. Cumberland, and of Kirkham, co. Lancaster, and have issue,
 1. William-Henry, of Trinity College, Cambridge, A.B.
 2. George, of University College, Oxford.
1. Margaret.
4. Joseph, a merchant in the West Indies, died at Dominica, in 1818, unmarried.
5. Myles, died an infant.
6. Thomas, died young, unmarried.
1. Agnes, married the Rev. Richard Armitstead, A.M., Rector of Moresby, and minister of St. James', Whitehaven, and had issue,
 1. Richard, a solicitor in Whitehaven.
 2. William, in holy orders, incumbent of Lorton.
 3. John, a solicitor in Sidney.
 4. Joseph, died in Jamaica, *s. p.*
 1. Mary.
 2. Agnes.
 3. Frances.
2. Mary, married Milham Hartley, of Rose Hill, Esq., in the commission of the peace for the county of Cumberland, high sheriff for the said county in 1818, and has issue,
 1. John, of Moresby House.
 2. Milham, died young.
 3. George.
 4. Gilfrid-William, of Rose Hill.
 1. Mary Ann.
 2. Isabella, died young.
 3. Margaret, died young.
3. Ann, married Peter Dixon, Esq., of Newington, Surrey, and died in 1803, *s. p.*
4. Margaret, married Peter Taylor, of Bellfield, in the county of Westmorland, Esq.
5. Frances, died young.
6. Elizabeth, of Hazel Mount.

William Lewthwaite, who succeeded his father in 1809, is in the commission of the peace for the county of Cumberland. He married

Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Cragg, of Lowescales, Esq., and has issue,

1. John, of Broad Gate, born in 1792, married Anne, daughter of William Kirkbank, Esq., of Whicham, and has issue,
 1. William.
 2. Joseph.
 3. George.
 1. Mary.
 2. Elizabeth.
 3. Eleanor.
 4. Agnes.
 5. Ann.
1. Mary, married William Postlethwaite, merchant and banker in Ulverston.
2. Agnes, married Robert Postlethwaite, of Broughton, Esq., and have issue,
 1. Robert, died young.
 2. John.
 3. William.
 1. Margaret, died young.
3. Eleanor, died young unmarried.
4. Elizabeth, died young unmarried.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION OF THE BISHOPS OF
CHESTER.*

- 1542 John Bird. Translated from Bangor 13 April, 1542; deprived by Queen Mary in 1553; ob. 1556.
- 1551 George Cotes, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. Consecrated 1 April, 1551; ob. Dec. 1555.
- 1556 Cuthbert Seet, Prebendary of St. Paul's. Appointed 21 April, 1556; deprived by Queen Elizabeth circa 1560.
- 1561 William Downman. Prebendary of Westminster. Elected 1 May, 1561; ob. 3 Dec. 1577.
- 1579 William Chaderton, Prebendary of York and Westminster. Confirmed 7 Nov. 1579; translated to Lincoln in 1595.
- 1595 Hugh Bellot. Translated from Bangor 25 June, 1595; ob. 1596.
- 1597 Richard Vaughan. Translated from Bangor 23 April, 1597; translated to London in 1601.
- 1604 George Lloyd. Translated from Sodor and Man, 1604; ob. 1 Aug. 1615, *æt.* 55.
- 1616 Thomas Moreton, Dean of Winchester. Elected 22 May, 1616; translated to Lichfield and Coventry 1619.
George Massie was nominated, but died before consecration.
- 1619 John Bridgman, Prebendary of Lichfield. Elected 15 March, 1619; ob. 1657.

THE SEE VACANT THREE YEARS.

- 1660 Brian Walton, Prebendary of St. Paul's. Consecrated 2 Dec. 1660; ob. 29 Nov. 1661.
- 1662 Henry Ferne, Dean of Ely. Consecrated Feb. 1662; ob. 16 March following, *æt.* 59.

* Nicolas's Synopsis.

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- 1662 George Hall, Archdeacon of Canterbury. Consecrated 11 May, 1662; ob. 22 Aug. 1668.
 1668 John Wilkins, Prebendary of York. Consecrated 15 Nov. 1668; ob. 19 Nov. 1672.
 1673 John Pearson, Prebendary of Salisbury and Ely. Consecrated 9 Feb. 1673; ob. July, 1686.
 1686 Thomas Cartwright, Prebendary of Durham. Consecrated 17 Oct. 1686; ob. 15 April, 1689.
 1689 Nicholas Strafford, Dean of St. Asaph. Consecrated 15 Sept. 1689; ob. 1708.
 1708 Sir William Dawes, Bart. Prebendary of Worcester. Consecrated 8 Feb. 1708; translated to York 1714.
 1711 Francis Gastrell, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. Consecrated 1 April, 1711; ob. 1725.
 1725 Samuel Peplow, Warden of Manchester. Elected 1725; ob. 1752.
 1752 Edmund Keene. Elected 1752; translated to Fly 1771.
 1771 William Markham, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. Elected 1771; translated to York 1777.
 1777 Beilly Porteus. Elected 1777; translated to London 1787.
 1787 William Cleaver, Prebendary of Westminster. Elected 1787; translated to Bangor 1800.
 1800 Henry William Majendie, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. Elected 1800; translated to Bangor 1809.
 1809 Bowyer Edward Spauke. Elected 1809; translated to Ely 1812.
 1812 George Henry Law. Elected 1812; translated to Bath and Wells 1821.
 1821 Charles James Blomfield. Elected 1821; translated to London 1828.
 1828 John Bird Sumner, Prebendary of Durham, formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

PARISH REGISTER BOOKS

Earlier than the new Registers commencing with A. D. 1813 [according to 52 Geo. III. c. 116] remain at the following places:—

Arlecdon P. C. Nos I.—IV. contain Baptisms, Burials, A. D. 1730—1812; Marriages, 1730—1791, 1798—1812.

St. Bees P. C.—Nos I, II, bap. 1538—1553, 1558—1611, 1620—1686; bur. 1538—1616, 1620—1683; marr. 1539—1613, 1620—1683, interrupted by No III, bur. 1678—1700—Nos IV.—VII, bap, bur. 1697—1812; marr. 1697—1753—Nos VIII.—XI, marr. 1751—1812.

Booth R. Nos I.—III, Registers, 1655—1812—No IV, marr. 1766—1812.

St. Bridget's P. C.—No. I, (loose paper, scarcely legible) bap, bur, marr. 1675—1733—No. II, bap, bur. 1731—1801; marr. 1731—1753—No. III, bap, bur. 1802—1812—No. IV, marr. 1751—1812.

Cleator P. C.—No. I, bap, bur, marr. 1572—1727 (imperfect)—No. II, (parchment) bap, bur. 1728—1808; marr. 1728—1753—No. III, bap, bur. 1809—1812—Nos. IV, V, marr. 1751—1812 (first eight leaves deficient).

Corn y R. No. I, General Register, 1751—1782—Nos. II, III, (parchment) 1783—1812.

Distington R.—Nos. I.—III, bap, bur. 1653—1812; marr. 1653—1753—Nos. IV.—V, marr. 1751—1812.

- Drigg P. C.*—Nos. I.—III. bap. bur. 1631—1812; marr. 1631—1753 No. IV. marr. 1754—1812.
- Egremont R.*—No. I. bap. bur. marr. 1630—1706 (imperfect)—Nos. II. IV. bap. bur. 1707—1812; marr. 1707—1753—Nos. V. VI. marr. 1754—1812.
- Ennerdale C.*—Nos. I.—III. Registers, 1643—1812.
- Eskdale C.*—No. I. Registers, 1626—1770, defective 1651—1654. 1708—1742. 1726—1728—No. II. Register, 1770—1812.
- Gosforth R.*—No. I. bap. bur. marr. 1571—1584, 1592—1613. 1631—1647, 1662—1674, 1680—1701, 1703—1728, 1739—1740—Nos. II. III. bap. bur. 1741—1812; marr. 1741—1753—No. IV. marr. 1754—1812.
- Hale P. C.*—No. I. Register (parchment) 1545—1710 (very imperfect)—Nos. II. III. (parchment) 1711—1812—No. IV. (parchment) marr. 1800—1812
- Harrington R.*—No. I. bap. bur. marr. 1653—1719, (imperfect)—Nos. II. III. bap. bur. 1720—1812; marr. 1720—1753—No. IV. marr. 1754—1812.
- Heasingham C.*—bap. 1811—1812; bur. 1812.
- St. John P. C.*—No. I. (loose sheets scarcely legible) bap. bur. marr. 1680—1734—No. II. bap. bur. 1735—1812; marr. 1735—1753—No. III. marr. 1754—1812.
- Arton P. C.*—Nos. I.—III. (parchment) bap. 1697—1755, 1757—1812; bur. 1697—1754, 1757—1812; marr. 1697—1750—No. IV. marr. 1754—1812.
- Lamplugh R.*—Nos. I. II. bap. bur. marr. 1581—1660, 1686—1724—Nos. III. IV. bap. bur. 1725—1812; marr. 1725—1753—No. V. marr. 1754—1812.
- Milom V.*—No. I. General register, 1598—1657 (imperfect)—Nos. II. III. 1658—1788—No. IV. 1789—1812—No. V. banns marr. 1754—1812.
- Moresby R.*—bap. bur. marr. 1717—1812.
- Manchester P. C.*—bap. 1720—1812; bur. 1721—1812; marr. 1724—1759, interrupted by 1731—1812.
- Nether Wasdale C.*—Nos. I. II. General registers, 1711—1812.
- Ponsonby P. C.*—No. I. (parchment) bap. bur. 1723—1776; marr. 1723—1753—No. II. bap. bur. 1777—1812—No. III. marr. 1754—1812.
- Thwaites C.*—one book (parchment) bap. bur. marr. 1724—1812.
- Ulpha C.* No. I. bap. bur. 1703—1812—No. II. marr. 1754—1812.
- Wabarthwaite R.*—No. I. bap. 1695—1776; bur. 1695—1764; marr. 1695—1752—No. II. bap. 1777—1812; bur. 1778—1812; marr. 1754—1812.
- Wasdale Head C.*—one book. bap. 1721—1812; marr. 1721—1812.
- Whigham R.*—No. I. bap. bur. marr. 1569—1606, 1625—1745—Nos. II. III. bap. bur. 1746—1812; marr. 1746—1753—Nos. IV. V. marr. 1754—1812.
- Whitbeck P. C.*—No. I. General Register (parchment) 1597—1778—No. II. bap. bur. 1779—1812—No. III. marr. 1754—1812.
- Whitehaven, St. James C.*—No. I. contains bap. bur. 1753—1812; marr. for 1753—Nos. II.—V. marr. 1754—1812
- Whitehaven, St. Nicholas C.*—Nos. I.—VIII. bap. 1694—1715, 1718—1720, 1721—1744, 1753—1812; Bur. 1694—1715, 1717—1719, 1724—1812; marr. 1694—1715, 1718—1723, 1725—1753—No. IX. marr. 1754—1812.
- Whitehaven, Holy Trinity C.*—No. I. bap. 1715—1783; bur. 1716—

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1783; ma. r. 1715—1753—Nos. II, III. bap. bur. 1781—1812—Nos. IV, V. marr. 1754—1812.

Workington R.—Nos. I.—IV. bap. bur. 1663—1812; marr. 1663—1753—Nos. V.—VII. marr. 1754—1812.

GEOLOGY OF THE WARD OF ALLERDALE ABOVE DERWENT.*

The principal geological features of the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, are very easily described. It joins the south-western slope of the great group of mountains familiarly known as the "lake district," and presents in regular series, the different formations which commence in the order of nature with the plutonic rocks, and close with the new red sandstone.

At the back of the Ward we find mountains of red granite. Gable is the centre, at the head of the valleys of Wasdale, Eumerdale, and Borrowdale, and the minor ones of Miterdale and Calder. In the depths of these valleys lie the lakes, cavities scooped out when the elevation of the mountains took place, and afterwards filled with water. Reposing on the granite are mountains of great elevation, of trap or primitive rocks. At the bases of these, climbing their sides, or occupying the valleys, we find the transition rocks, principally grauwacke and clay-slate. In the latter are found the minerals, namely calcareous and siliceous spars, and the ores of zinc, silver, lead, antimony, manganese, and other metals.

Coming now to the secondary formations, we have first the blue or mountain limestone, full of marine remains, and rich in the hepatic iron ore. A broad belt of it extends from the Derwent to the Ehen, namely from Cockermouth to Egremont. At the latter town it is lost, and is not seen again until we reach the other extremity of the Ward, the borders of the Duddon, near Broughton in Furness.

The next formation is the coal measures, which in various degrees of productiveness occupies the whole country from the limestone to the sea under which it dips, from the Derwent to Whitehaven. This formation contains the gray iron ore, plastic clay, and ferruginous shale.

To the southwest of Whitehaven, at St. Bees head, we find the new red sandstone with gypsum and magnesian limestone, overlying the coal measures, which are thrown down ninety fathoms and cut off by dykes injected with trap or basalt from beneath.

The explored coal measures cease two or three miles to the south of Whitehaven, but on the way to the Duddon, with the exception of Ravenglass, where the granite comes down to the edge of the sea, we find red sandstones of unknown geological position, some referring them to the coal measures, and others supposing them to be of older formation. Covered here and there by diluvium, they occupy the whole country between the mountains and the sea.

* Communicated by Mr. Robert Abraham, of Liverpool.

Additions and Corrections.

Page 1. The present patron of the perpetual curacy of St. Bridget, Beckermot, is Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Calder Abbey.

Page 30. One of the bells in the church of Égreumont bears this inscription :

Stephanus Johnson et Johnson Preston.

And below

Et parochiani me fieri

Page 51. There is abundant proof of the now totally denuded mountain Dent having been formerly a dense forest, nearly or quite to the summit. The foundations of numerous charcoal pits have been recently turned up by the plough, wherever that implement has been put to work, in various parts of the mountain. The pits are about 150 or 200 yards apart from each other, evincing that the forest has been close and regular.

A burial ground has formerly been established in a field, on the west side of the river Keekle, called Sepulchre Meadow. A few legible tombstones yet remain, and the mounds of some graves are discernible; but the fence is removed, and the once-sacred place laid open to the adjoining meadow.

A small inclosure near Crossfield is said to have been a Quakers' burial place, but it has so long gone to disuse that the forms of graves are no longer visible, and no monumental stones are to be seen. Perhaps it may have belonged to some other denomination, as the Society of Friends are in general more careful of their cemeteries.

Page 59. To the account of the Roman Station at Moresby add the following particulars, communicated by the Rev. George Wilkinson, B.D., incumbent of Arlecdon:—

Here was one of the secondary or supporting stations which the Romans deemed it necessary to maintain as subsidiary to the great Northern Wall. The site, as Dr. Bennet correctly states, is in a field on the side of the village towards Parton, called "the Crofts," and the church stands, as is often the case, within its area. "It is a square of 100 feet, on an elevation, overlooking several creeks, and shews that one reason of its being placed here was to protect the shore against the Northern and Western Pirates. The west agger is perfectly plain, and the stones of the south wall still appear through the grass around them." The northern boundary is no longer apparent above ground; nor could any traces of it be discovered by a local antiquary who broke the ground for that purpose some years ago. By far the strongest part of the station, judging by the remains, appears to have occupied the eastern line, possibly because that side was least favoured by nature. While the ramparts to the west and south, on being cut through, present nothing more than a slight admixture of stone with the turf, without any appearance of mortar, those on the east, on examination, disclose the foundations of a wall of great strength, grouted with hot lime and sand, and resisting the utmost efforts of the sexton's pick and mattock.—In the same direction have been considerable buildings, which also occupied the site of the present church-yard. In 1822, when the foundations of the new church were dug, a great quantity of stones, flags, &c., was discovered, evidently the remains of a building, though not one stone had been left on another, that had not been thrown down. Underneath these, and deeply imbedded in one of the trenches, a large stone* or flag was dis-

* This stone was presented to the Earl of Lonsdale, by the Rev

covered, with its face downwards, containing an inscription in large and beautiful characters [see page 368] in honour of the Emperor Hadrian; and consequently testifying the existence of the station early in the 2nd century, with a garrison, not, as hastily assumed by the Bishop of Cloync, of Africans, but of Roman veterans. Connecting this inscription with coins of Constantine and Constantius, previously found within its area, we may fairly infer that the station at Moresby, by whatever name it was called, was held by the Romans for at least 300 years. That the area of the station is rich in Roman antiquities, and would amply reward a search, the present writer, who has once or twice slightly explored it, entertains no doubt; though the richness and depth of the soil almost forbid all hope of a future attempt. The vicus, or town for the camp followers, lay, as usual, to the south of the station; the foundations of its walls were very conspicuous a few years ago, when the neighbouring field was drained.

The garrison, as appears from centurial stones, and other vouchers, consisted, first, of a part of the XX. Legion, afterwards of auxiliaries, as Thracians, Lingones, &c. See the inscription.

Page 68. The order of succession of the Rectors of Moresby, from and after Mr. Nicholson, down to the present time, is as follows; but we have not the dates of the respective presentations:—

Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Armitstead.
Mr. Hindleston.
Mr. Wordsworth.
Mr. Leech.
Mr. Thompson.
Mr. Woodhouse.

Page 72. There is an ancient cross at Crosslacon in Frisington, whose height may be about 3½ feet. The part cut out at the top is said to have been for holding the book while the monk read to the bearers of the corpse, in resting on their way to the priory of St. Bees, for interment. No inscription is visible, and the whole is of rude workmanship.

Page 73. The parks estate in Frisington was sold by the late Sir F. F. Vane, of Armathwaite, to the late Joseph Steele, Esq., of Acrewalls, and by him left to his housekeeper, Miss Harrison.

Page 77. The longevity of the inhabitants of the parish of Distington is remarkable. In 1831, there were two persons aged 92 years buried here. In 1832, one aged 88. In 1833, one aged 86. In 1834, one 87. In 1836, one 98. In 1837, one 95. In 1839, one 86, and one 88. In 1840, one 86, and one 100.

Page 78. Hayes Castle is the property of the widow of the late Thomas Hartley, Esq., of Gillfoot.

Page 79. During the time that the rectory of Distington was held by the Rev. Thomas Spedding, the tithes were commuted for common land; and independent of 90 acres of ancient glebe, there are near 600 acres of the above land which are under a lease for three lives.

Page 99. The Earl of Lonsdale is the present lord of the manors of Whicham and Silcroft, having purchased the latter from Mr. J. Muncester.

Page 104. Since the account of the parish of Drigg was printed, the

George Wilkinson, and is now preserved in the castle at Whitehaven, though not nearly in so perfect a state as when found. See page 368.

following communication has been received from Mr. Isaac Clements, B.A.

On traversing the sea-coast of this parish northwardly, an object presents itself, which, on account of its colossal proportions, cannot fail to arrest the attentive observation of even the most illiterate and inobservant; which would form an interesting study to the painter, and would be regarded as an ecstatic object of contemplation by the enthusiastic geologist. This is one of those detached masses of rock, known among naturalists by the name of *Boulder Stones*, which, by some unknown agency, and at some unascertainable period, have been removed from their native beds, and deposited in situations where they may be regarded as "strangers in a strange land." The one in question, which is called by the inhabitants Carl-Crag, measures 12 feet in length, 9 in breadth, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in height. These dimensions, it must be observed, apply only to that part which is visible; for, as it is deeply imbedded in the sand, it is not improbable but as much of its altitude may be concealed *from* as revealed *to* the view. It is a very fine-grained sienite divided into transverse parallel sections of about two feet each by a vein of shale of half an inch in breadth between two narrower stripes of quartz, which, to the eye at least, are as true in their parallelism, and as uniform in their distances, as if traced by the hand of man with the nicest care, and with the most correct mathematical instruments. Such are the dimensions and general features of this immense concretion of matter, but how it came to occupy its present site—there being no strata of rocks made up of the same component materials within many miles of the place—is a point upon which I cannot form even a plausible conjecture, and forms a problem whose solution will, in all probability, baffle the united efforts of the naturalist and philosopher to the latest period of time. As the vulgar are ever prone, when reason fails them, to have recourse to superhuman agency, so there are numerous legendary traditions prevalent in the neighbourhood relative to this "great unknown;" of which the following seems to be the most popular—His Satanic majesty, on a certain occasion took it into his head to unite the Isle of Man to the English main by means of a bridge, and selected this particular spot for the projected erection, as being the nearest point of junction between the two extremities, but, unfortunately, in conveying this huge mass, doubtlessly intended as his foundation stone, to its destination, his apron strings broke, and not possessing sufficient skill to remedy this, apparently, trifling misfortune, he was compelled to abandon his engineering enterprise, which he has never since thought proper to resume; and as a proof of the truth of this "very probable theory," they say the mark of his apron remains upon the stone to this day, which, we need scarcely inform the intelligent reader is one of the transverse parallel sections, above-mentioned.

Page 110, line 32. *For* matriciels, *read* materials.

Page 181. *Hardknott castle* is on an estate belonging to Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P., of Ponsonby Hall, called Brothelkeld—a sheep-farm containing about 14,000 acres, which was presented to the Stanleys on the dissolution of Furness abbey.

Page 195. The whole of the parish of Irton, with the exception of about three farms, is now enfranchised, and consequently does not pay customary rents, fines, &c. There are some few original freeholds, the proprietors of which are lords of their own manors.

Page 202. The parish of Irton still continues to pay tithes. The united livings of Irton and Drigg have been held from time immemorial by the same clergymen.

Page 208. The present master of Irton school is the Rev. Isaac Smith.

Page 293. In the church of Ponsonby a mural marble tablet of singular beauty has been recently erected, by Browne of London, in memory of two children of Edward Stanley, Esq., M.P. It bears the following inscription, remarkable for its conciseness and expressive beauty:—

Aspice
Immensi Doloris Monumentum angustum
Hæc ! supremum Munus
Edvardus et Maria Parentes deflent
EDVARDUM
HENRICUM
Ex Luce migravit
Hic A. D. MDCCCXL. ÆT. VI.
Ille A. D. MDCCCXXV. ÆT. III.

Page 321. Calder abbey is on the *east* side of the road.

Page 319, line 11. *For* St. Bees, *read* Stainburn.

Page 360, line 20. *Del* in.

Page 362, line 1. *For* Sir John, *read* Sir Christopher.

Page 367, line 25. *For* F.A.S., *read* F.S.A.

Page 376, line 10. *For* Viscount Lowther, *read* Viscount Lonsdale.

Page 378. Lord Lowther has been recently appointed Post-Master-General, and has been called to the upper house, by the title of Baron Lowther, of Whitehaven.

Page 112. List of the Incumbents of Nether-Wasdale:—

1769 Thomas Poole.
1779 John Scott.
1782 Richard Poole
1788 Allison Steble.
1793 Gabriel Hill.
1822 William Coward.
1827 John Douglas.

Page 414. The statement respecting the disputed presentation to the chapelry of Wasdale-Head, is not strictly correct.—When, in 1819, there was a dispute between the Earl of Lonsdale and the inhabitants, respecting the presentation, it did not terminate in favour of the latter; but the noble Earl proposed to relinquish his claim, provided the inhabitants would allow the Rev. W. Ainger, D.D., Principal of St. Bees College, to present, whom his lordship considered most suitable, as being the Incumbent of the mother-church of St. Bees; to this proposal they consented, and Dr. Ainger then appointed the present incumbent, the Rev. John Douglas.

Page 423. The burial-place of the Stanley family, while they resided at Dalegarth Hall, was for many ages in Eskdale chapel; but was discontinued in 1687, when they removed to Ponsonby.

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