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History and Topography

OF

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

THE
HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY
OF THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND,

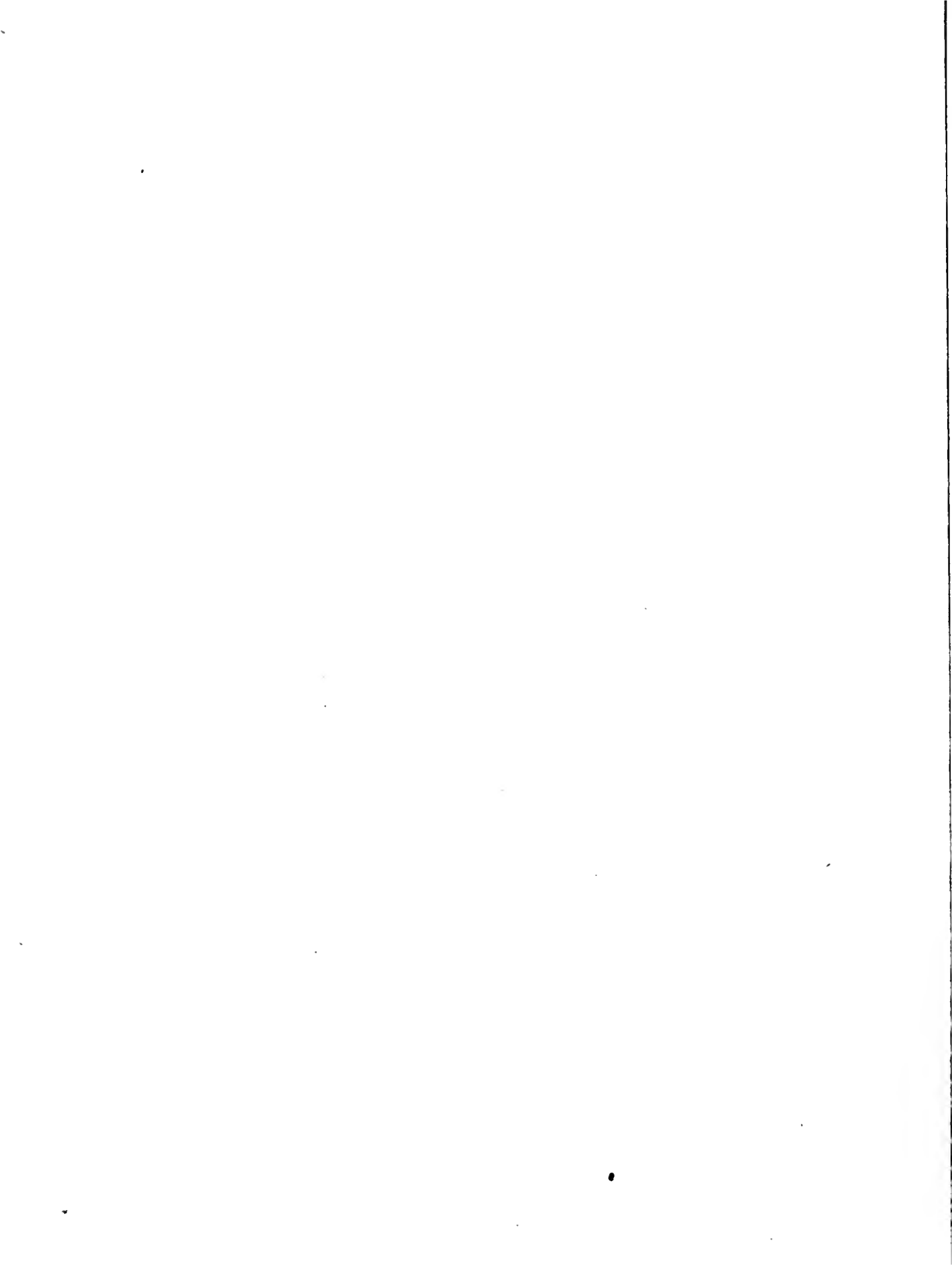
COMPRISING

THEIR ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY, A GENERAL VIEW
OF THEIR PHYSICAL CHARACTER, TRADE, COMMERCE,
MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURAL CONDITION,
STATISTICS, Etc., Etc.

BY
WILLIAM WHELLEN.

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P R E F A C E .

In the present Work the object of the Publishers has been to supply to the people of Cumberland and Westmoreland a complete and modern history of the two Counties. The only histories of Cumberland and Westmoreland which enjoyed any degree of reputation are those of Nicolson and Burn, and Hutchinson—a reputation by no means undeserved: but they are now old books; a long chapter of the manorial history has passed over since they were published; many things are changed, and many are changing; hence the want of a New History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the present attempt to supply that want.

The introductory portion of the Work consists of a General History of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, from the earliest period, by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., one of the most distinguished archaeologists of our age and country, author of "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," and numerous other works. In the composition of this part of the volume, Mr. Wright has endeavoured to treat the History and Antiquities of the two Counties in such a manner as to show what light the discoveries of the archaeologist can throw upon the condition of this part of England, during centuries which present little more than a blank in our ordinary annals. This is followed by an article on the Geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland, with particular reference to the District of the English Lakes, from the pen of the Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A., F.G.S., Professor of Geology in the Queen's College, Birmingham. From Mr. Cumming's repeated surveys of these districts, and his intimate knowledge of their various strata, he has been able to make many interesting additions to this department of science, and the publishers have no doubt that the Work, with its accompanying Geological Map, will contain a more accurate account of the Geology of the two Counties than any that has as yet issued from the press. The eminent authoress, Harriet Martineau, has also contributed an article on the Lake District, which gives an interesting description of the past and present state of that "Switzerland in Miniature," its folk-lore, customs, and superstitions.

NEG. 5.24.51

The Topography embraces a full account, under their respective Wards, of the City and Diocese of Carlisle, and all the baronies, manors, boroughs, towns, ports, parishes, chapelries, townships, villages, and hamlets, in the two Counties, clearly showing their boundaries, area, rateable value, population, landowners, seats and pedigrees of the families of the nobility and gentry, succession of incumbents, nature and value of church livings, tithes and their commutation, description of churches, chapels, and public buildings, endowed and other schools, hospitals, charities, benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions, poor-law unions, courts of law, manufactures, markets and fairs, and a variety of statistical and other information, extracted from MSS. in the British Museum, Parliamentary documents, and other authentic sources.

Generally speaking, in the manorial history, the Author has taken Nicolson and Burn's account as the foundation of his own, correcting their statements, and continuing the history, whenever his own researches, and the kindness of the literary and official gentlemen of the two Counties have enabled him to do so. Many new features have been introduced in the Work, which it is hoped is unique of its kind. Attention is also called to its arrangement, which will, in a very great degree, facilitate reference, and thus increase its usefulness.

With all the care which can be given to the subject, it is next to impossible that such a Work can be without errors; and the fact, that things are always changing, will explain why, before the book was finished, many things had ceased to be as they were when it began. The Publishers have always solicited from their Subscribers, who were constantly on the spot, the favour of a correction of such errors; and by the aid thus rendered, with what they themselves have been able to collect, they have endeavoured, as far as they could, to supply all such deficiencies by a brief Appendix.

In conclusion, the Publishers beg leave to express their best thanks to the nobility, gentry, and clergy, and their numerous subscribers generally, for the munificent manner in which they have patronised the Work, and the valuable assistance they have rendered during its preparation. The aid, thus kindly given, has been of the greatest importance, and will, there is little doubt, tend to give the Work a standard character, and make it an authority upon everything connected with the History, Antiquities, and Topography of the two Counties.

History and Antiquities

OF

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

THE result of the researches of modern antiquaries and ethnologists seems to be that the British islands, when they were first known to the Romans, were inhabited by numerous tribes, which were by no means all of the same race. The question of what may have been the original stock can now only be a subject of conjecture and speculation, but it is not improbable that it is represented by the Celts of Ireland and the northern Gael. The most powerful of these tribes, both in regard to its numbers and to the extent of its territory, was that of the Brigantes, who held the whole territory extending from sea to sea, having for its southern limits the Mersey and the Humber, and stretching northwards to the district now called Northumberland, which was held by a tribe called the Ottaletii, and to the lowlands of Scotland. Two divisions, apparently, of the stock of the Brigantes, the Voluntii and the Sisstuntii, occupied the western part of this extensive territory, the former holding the southern lake district, and a great part of modern Lancashire, and the latter the country extending from the lake district to the sea coast and the Scottish border. It is remarkable, that the same tribes are found under the same names, Brigantes, Voluntii, &c. occupying territories in the opposite island of Hibernia (Ireland); and, according to different ethnological theories, they had either come from Ireland into Britain, or had gone from Britain into Ireland. From what we know of the general current of migration of the western races, the latter was probably the case. The language of the Brigantes has long disappeared from England, but the same reasons for its early disappearance

in Ireland never existed, and had the Irish Brigantes and kindred tribes belonged to that branch of the Celtic race which is known by the name of Cymric, we can hardly doubt that we should have found some traces of it in the Celtic dialects of modern Ireland. It appears to me that probability at least is in favour of the Brigantes being Gaels and not Cymri. We may probably best form a notion of the condition and manners of the Brigantes when first visited by the Romans, by comparing them with those of the kingdoms of the native Irish in the middle ages; and the history of Cartismandua, the Brigantian queen, presents all the characteristics of that of Dermot Mac Murrrough, king of Leinster, in the twelfth century.

The dissensions among the chiefs delivered up Ireland an easy conquest to the Anglo-Normans; the same cause established the Roman supremacy over the Brigantes, apparently, as far as we know, without any serious struggle. A formidable revolt of this powerful nation was subsequently suppressed by the two procurators, Petilius Cerealis and his successor Julius Frontinus, and the limits of the Roman power were carried to the borders of the Caledonians. The north-western extremity of the Brigantes, the districts bordering upon the Irish sea and the Solway Firth, became now of surpassing importance to the Roman government, as being the point more especially exposed to attack from the Caledonians and other northern tribes, as well as from Hibernian pirates. This was more especially the case when the Emperor Hadrian had raised that marvellous wall, of which the remains are still an object

of admiration to the antiquary, for I cannot suppose that anybody, after reading the excellent work of Dr. Bruce, on "The Roman Wall," can doubt for a moment, that that great monument of Roman skill and perseverance was the work of Hadrian, and not, as had previously been supposed, of Severus. This country was soon, therefore, covered with Roman towns, stations, and roads. Ptolemy, who is generally considered as having published his geographical work about the year 120 of our era, appears not to have known of the existence of any town within this district, although he names several in the lowlands of Scotland. But, just about 200 years after this date, the Itinerary of Antoninus gives us the names of a number of Roman towns and stations situated upon two lines of road. The principal town of this district was certainly Luguvallium, or Luguballium, represented by the modern Carlisle, which is stated in Richard of Cirencester, perhaps correctly, to have been one of the *civitates Latio jure donatae*, or cities under the Latian law. Luguballium stood upon the wall of Hadrian, and upon the branch of the great northern road which here passed the wall in its way towards the northern limit of the Roman province. According to the Itinerary of Antoninus, this road, after leaving Lavatree, or Bowes, in Yorkshire, proceeded to a town or station named Vertera, which is identified with Brough, in Westmoreland. The next station on this line was Brovonacæ, at Kirby-Thore, near Appleby, in Westmoreland; which was followed by Brocavium, which there seems little reason for doubting occupied the site of Brougham, in the same county. The road now passed into Cumberland, and proceeded to a station or town, named Voreda, the site of which is found at a place called Plumpton-Wall, or Old Penrith: and thence to Luguvallium, or Carlisle. The other principal northern, or north-western, Roman road, which passed through the modern county of Lancashire, by way of Mancunium (Manchester), Coccium (Ribchester), and Bremetonacæ (Overborough), directed its course right through the mountainous district of the lakes, having towns or stations at Galacum, which is believed to have been situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Kendal; Alone, near Ambleside, at the head of Windermere; Galava, at or near Keswick; and Glanoventa, which appears to have been on the sea-coast, and has been placed at Ellenborough, but the exact site of it is very doubtful. The road we have been following here joined another road, which appears to have run round by the coast to Luguballium. Muncaster, or Muleaster, almost at the southern extremity of the coast of Cumberland, the name of which seems to proclaim it a Roman station, appears to have stood on this

road: as did Moresby, near Whitehaven, which is identified by inscriptions found on the site with the *Morbium* of the Notitia, a place occupied by the cavalry called *equites cataphractarii*. We have the remains of other stations in Papecastle, near Cockermouth, and near Maryport, which may have been respectively the *Arbeia* of the Notitia, which was occupied by a detachment of *Barcarii Tigrisenses*, and the Glanoventa of the Itinerary. From the latter place one road proceeded along the coast to the termination of the Wall of Hadrian at Bowness, while another turned off in a north-easterly direction to the important town and citadel which occupied the site of what is now called Old Carlisle and is generally believed to be the *Olenacum* of the Notitia, and was continued thence to Luguballium.

It is from the important record just mentioned, the *Notitia Imperii*, composed just before the fall of the Roman power in Britain—for it is ascribed to about the year 410—that we obtain a list of the towns and stations along Hadrian's Wall, which crossed the island at what has been termed the lower isthmus, resting one end upon the western coast at Bowness, and the other on the Tyno at the well-known spot named from it Wallsend.¹ The eastern portion of this marvellous barrier, running over wild and desolate districts, where it has been little disturbed by the process of cultivation, presents far more imposing remains than the western part, and every station and post mentioned in the Notitia is identified without any difficulty. Immediately after crossing the border of Cumberland from Northumberland, we meet with one of the most remarkable and interesting of these ruins of the mural towns, at a place now called Birdswood. Besides considerable remains of the walls of this place, which still remain standing, between thirty and forty inscribed stones have been found within the area, of which no less than seventeen commemorate the first cohort of the Dacians. As we know from the Notitia that these Dacians held the station of *Amboglanna* on the wall, which must have been somewhere in this neighbourhood, we can have no hesitation in identifying that station with Birdswood. After this place, however, it becomes very difficult to identify the stations, but Castlesteads, or, as it is also called, Cambeck Fort, appears to be sufficiently well established as the representative of the *Petriana* of the Notitia. Watch-cross, near Bleatarn, is supposed to be the site of *Aballaba*,

¹ The Roman Wall, an Historical and Topographical Description of the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, extending from the Tyne to the Solway, deduced from numerous personal surveys, by the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce. 8vo, London, 1853.

which was garrisoned by a detachment of Moors. There was evidently another station at Stanwix, and another at Burgh-upon-Sands, which, perhaps, represent the Congavata and Axelodunum of the Notitia, which were occupied respectively by the second cohort of the Lergi and by the first cohort of Spaniards. The remains of other stations occur at Drumburgh and at Bowness, but whether either of these be the Gabrosentum or the Tunnocelum of the Notitia is very uncertain. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Cumbrian portion of the wall are remains of other stations and towns, some of which were evidently places of importance. Such are Bewcastle, to the north of the wall; Whitley Castle, a little to the south of it and just within the borders of Northumberland; Old Town; Brampton; and Netherby. Whitley Castle and Brampton are supposed to have been the Aliona and Bremeturacum of the Notitia, and Netherby the Castra Exploratorum of the Itinerary of Antoninus. Others, however, believe that the Aliona and Bremeturacum of the Notitia are identical with the Alone and Bretonacæ of the Itinerary; and the present rector of Bewcastle, Rev. J. Maughan, a diligent investigator of the antiquities of his neighbourhood, assuming this, suggests that Bewcastle itself is the Galava of Antoninus, and Castleton, in Roxburghshire, the station of Glanoventa.¹

This must be taken as a very imperfect list of the Roman towns and stations in the district represented by the modern counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It contains, in fact, only the places which lay upon two of the great lines of roads which entered into the official itineraries, and the principal military posts existing at the time of the Notitia. This last-mentioned record enumerates in this part of the island another place, bearing the name of Virosidum, which is believed to have stood on the coast of Cumberland. That curious relic of antiquity known as the Rudge Cup, on which were inscribed the names of

¹ A Memoir on the Roman Station and Runie Cross at Bewcastle. By the Rev. John Maughan. 8vo, Carlisle, 1857. Of course this suggestion would carry the tenth Iter of Antoninus, in which these places occur, quite out of the line which is usually given to it, and identify it with the Roman road called the Maiden Way. Mr. Maughan adduces in favour of his suggestion the rather curious circumstance that the valley in which Bewcastle stands has till very recently been known by the name of *Walyerea*, which he supposes to be a corruption of Galava. Nothing, however, is more dangerous than to found arguments upon similarity of sounds in names like these, and I hesitate in changing the direction hitherto given to this Iter until we have some more decisive evidence on one side or on the other. Horsley has conjectured, on what grounds I am quite ignorant, unless it be because Bewcastle would signify in Anglo-Saxon "the bee-castle," that that place was called by the Romans *Apiatorium*.

several stations on this part of the wall, enumerates two, Mais and Banna, which are not mentioned elsewhere. Mais has been conjectured, however, to be the Magna of the Notitia (Carvoran), and Horsley believed Banna to be Bewcastle.²

Of the Roman roads which traversed this part of Britain, the principal line appears to have been that of the second and fifth Iters of Antoninus, which formed a branch of the great northern road known to the Anglo-Saxons as the Watling-street, which it left at Eburacum (York), proceeding thence to Carlisle, and so on to the stations on the borders of the Caledonians. This road is in some parts very distinct, and has been found to be no less than twenty-one feet broad. The other line of road described by the compiler of the Itinerary, which occupies the tenth Iter, has hitherto been considered as proceeding from Lancashire through the lake district to the sea, and there can be no doubt that a road did run in that direction, and that there are remains of stations, as at Kendal, Ambleside, and Keswick, which may answer to those in the Itinerary, while traces of cross roads are met with in all parts of that district. Any person who has travelled between Ambleside and Keswick must have been struck by the bold appearance, as it is seen at a distance, of the Roman road up the steep side of the mountain called from it High-street. Another very remarkable Roman road left the great road first mentioned in our enumeration, at Brovonaæ, or Kirby Thore, passed Hadrian's Wall at Amboglanna, or Birdswald, and directed its course by the Roman stations at Bewcastle and Castleton to the north, and received from the Anglo-Saxons the perhaps mythic name of the Maiden Way. The course of this road to the north of the wall has been carefully and ably investigated by the Rev. John Maughan, of Bewcastle, who communicated an excellent survey of it to the Archaeological Institute.³ A Roman road ran, as I have already stated,

² A Roman altar, found at Birdswald, was dedicated to the god Silvanus, by the hunters of Banna (*URO SANO SILVANO VENATORIBUS BANNE S. S.*) so that Banna probably stood in that neighbourhood, and Horsley's conjecture may be right. It is not unlikely that this Rudge Cup mentioned above belonged to these same "hunters of Banna," perhaps a society or club formed from the stations of Mais (Magna), Aballaba, Axelodunum, Amboglanna, and Banna, the names inscribed in this order upon it, of which Banna (if it were Bewcastle) would be the most advanced station towards the wild hunting district, and Amboglanna (Birdswald) the one of these stations nearest to it, and of most importance, where we might expect to find such an altar erected by them.

³ Printed in the Archaeological Journal, Vol. XI. The meaning of the name Maiden Way has been the subject of all sorts of conjectures among writers who will have it to be a corruption from the Celtic; and I take the opportunity of deprecating the practice which has prevailed so much of rejecting the plain meaning of English names in order to substitute that of some far-fetched derivation, from supposed

along the coast, and another accompanied the wall across the island. Many roads of less importance may be traced branching off from different stations on these larger lines, which must have formed a complete net-work over this part of the island.

As might be supposed from this description of the bolder monuments of Roman occupation, this district has furnished abundance of antiquities of every description. The roads are, as in other parts, accompanied with earthworks of various forms, which have served as camps, or as inclosures of residences, or for other purposes, many of which, without much apparent reason, have been pronounced to be British. The mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland are celebrated for the number of those monuments of a remote antiquity, which have been commonly called Druidical circles, but the real origin and date of which are absolutely unknown. A solitary cromlech is also scattered here and there over the hills, and sepulchral tumuli, or barrows, are abundant almost everywhere. To return from the monuments of uncertain date to those with the history of which we are better acquainted, the sites of Roman towns and stations, which in this part of the country are usually distinguished by the name of Birrens, no doubt from the Saxon *burh*, have furnished an extraordinary quantity of sculptures and inscribed stones. Upwards of a hundred and fifty of the latter are given by Lysons and Horsley as found in Cumberland, to which we might add many found since their time, and a considerable number have been found in Westmoreland. A large proportion of these consist of altars, dedicated either to the known gods of ancient Rome, or, more numerous, to local deities, generally of the localities, in Germany, Gaul, &c., from which the colonists of these towns in Britain came. Another very numerous class consists of sepulchral monuments, commemorating sometimes the military—officers and soldiers—but more frequently their wives or children, and often presenting touching traits of domestic affection. Some of these inscribed stones are tablets, which have no doubt been placed on the walls of temples and other public buildings, declaring the reverence of the local authorities and people for the

Celtic or other tongue, of which they are pretended to be corruptions. The road of which we are now speaking is translated into Latin in early Border records by *via puellarum*, and there is a story among the peasantry of the district through which it runs, that it was made by women carrying the stones in their aprons. I have no doubt that this is the degraded representative of some early mythic legend of the Anglo-Saxons connected with this road and with its name. We know that it was the constant practice of the Saxons to give mythic names of this kind to monuments of former times, which were extraordinary by their greatness or by some other characteristic, and of which they did not know the origin. We have examples in the names of the Watling street and the Irning street.

reigning emperor, or stating how much different detachments of the legionaries or auxiliaries had contributed towards the local public works. Of the altars given in Lysons as found in Cumberland, no less than thirty-two are dedicated to Jupiter, and a considerable number to Mars. Among the local deities, those which occur most numerous are Beluetandrus and Cocidius, both of which are identified in the inscriptions with the Roman Mars; the worship of the former appears to have been brought into Cumberland by troops from the east established here. Both seem confined to the two counties; and the altars to Cocidius were dedicated severally by soldiers of the second, sixth, and twentieth legions, and by a cohort of Dacians, so that the worship of this deity also may have been brought from the east. Several altars are dedicated to the Sun and to Mithras, which also point to the east. Early in the last century, an inscription was found in the neighbourhood of Lanercost, dedicated *NYMPHE BRIG*—to the nymph of the Brigantes. Another altar, dedicated to the nymph of the Brigantes, is given by Gale as having been found in Britain; but as these Roman altars are universally dedicated to foreign deities, I am inclined to think that the Brigantes here intended were one of the tribes of that name on the continent, perhaps in Spain, and that these altars may have been dedicated by Spanish soldiers. Many of these inscribed stones are of considerable historical importance; they give the names of emperors or of consuls, whose dates are known, as well as of officers commanding in the stations or districts, whose dates are less certain, and they add names to our list of the pro-prators or governors of Britain. The sculpture of the monuments found in this part of Britain, though generally rather rude, is sometimes, when it appears to have belonged to public buildings, of a superior class. It would be in vain to attempt here to give any account of the numerous other classes of antiquities found upon the Roman sites of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Beyond the names of persons commemorated on these stones, and the light they and the other monuments of antiquity throw upon the condition of the country, the history of this district under the Romans is almost a blank. As the hostilities in this province for a long period were confined to the northern borders, the troops stationed here must have been in a constant state of movement and agitation, which increased as the attacks of what were now called the Piets of the North, and their allies the Gaelic Scots of Ireland, became more frequent and more formidable. The original population of the country must have been greatly diminished, not only by the ordinary causes which lead to the diminution of a conquered race under such circumstances, but because

the Romans were very unlikely to leave in such a position a conquered race strong enough to rise and co-operate with foreign invaders. Moreover, we know that the process of extermination had commenced as early as the middle of the second century; for we learn from the contemporary writer Pausanius,¹ that under Antoninus Pius more than one-half of the tribe of the Brigantes was cut off, for an act of turbulent insubordination in making war on another British tribe, the Genuni. To these causes also we must add the continual drawing away of the British youth to serve as Roman auxiliaries in foreign countries, while the population of other countries, especially from Germany, was as continually imported into Britain to recruit the Roman population. At the same time the language of the Romans, as in Gaul, gradually superseded the Celtic, whatever branch of it may have been spoken here, and after four hundred years of absolute foreign rule, in the fifth century, the whole physiognomy of the population of our island must have been entirely changed. Among the vast quantity of antiquities of every description belonging to the Roman period dug up in different parts of our island, not a letter or a scrap has been found which did not bespeak Romans or settlers under the Roman name—nothing which we can call British, in the usual sense given by antiquaries to that term.

Writers of the later period of the Roman empire in the west state that the municipal towns in Britain were remarkable for their political turbulence, which is easily accounted for by their distance from the imperial court and by their insular position. Long before the supremacy which Rome claimed over them had been abandoned, they had been in the habit of confederating together and electing emperors of their own. When at length Honorius, in the year 410, acknowledged their freedom, by addressing letters to them in which he exhorted them to provide for their own safety, he only recommended to them a task which they had already shown themselves capable of performing; for, a very short time before, as we learn from the historian Zosimus, the cities of Britain had confederated together and repulsed a formidable invasion of the Saxons. These cities, in fact, were the military colonies founded by the Roman auxiliaries, who formed the sole soldiery, after the legions, whose especial business it had been to hold the cities in obedience, were withdrawn. It appears from the *Notitia*, a work which was compiled under the reign of this same Honorius, that of the three legions which had been stationed in the island during the whole Roman period, the sixth (from York) and the twentieth (from Chester) had

already been taken away, and that the second had been removed from Isea (Carlisle) to Rutupia (Richborough), where it was no doubt waiting for orders to embark. Yet, in this same record, we find the same cohort of Dacians (or nominally Dacians) at Amboglama, the same Moors at Aballaba, Lergi at Congavata, Spaniards at Axelodunum, Thracians at Gabrosentum, Morini at Glambanta, and Nervii at Aliona and Virosidum, and the same troops in occupation of Olenacum, Bremetenracum, and Tunnoeculum, as had been settled there at the first colonisation of this district by the Romans. I have used the word nominally to intimate that these different bodies were not necessarily composed at that time of people from the countries after which they were officially named, because it had long become the custom to recruit them from any foreign country, and probably mostly from Germany, which was the great source from whence the Romans of the lower empire obtained their soldiers for the armies in the west. When they had once been left to confederate against the foreigner, the towns soon began to form rival confederacies among themselves, and later traditions, as well as the slight allusions of contemporaries, show them to us engaged in fierce domestic quarrels, in which one party or the other called in the assistance of those very Saxons, Picts, and Scots, whom their real interests required them to keep far away from their shores. We have no means of ascertaining what part the towns of the district, now represented by Cumberland and Westmoreland, acted in these troubles, but it is evident that it was exposed to an overwhelming invasion of foreigners, no doubt Picts from Scotland and Scots from Ireland, who overran the whole country, ruined everywhere the monuments of Roman civilisation, and overthrew the altars, not, as the book ascribed to Gillis pretends, of the Christian churches, but of unmistakable Roman and other paganism. It is a curious circumstance, that at Plumpton Wall, believed to be the Roman *Voreda*, five altars were found in the year 1413, bearing severally figures of Jupiter, Apollo, Mars, Mercury, and Venus, to whom they were no doubt to be dedicated; but they were in an unfinished state, as though they had been in the process of making at the moment when the decisive eruption of the barbarians occurred. Of its destructive effects, every Roman station that has been examined affords conclusive evidence. Thus, at the site near Maryport which is supposed to have been the Roman *Glauciventa*, when the Sculhouse family, the proprietors of the ground, caused it to be excavated in 1766, "they found the arch of the gate beat violently down and broken; and, on entering the great street, discovered evident marks of the houses having been more than once burnt to the

¹ Pausan. lib. viii. c. 43.

ground and rebuilt, an event not unlikely to have happened on so exposed a frontier. The streets had been paved with broad flag-stones, much worn by use, particularly the steps into a vaulted room, supposed to have been a temple. The houses had been roofed by Scotch slates, which, with the pegs that fastened them, lay confusedly in the streets. Glass vessels, and even mirrors, were found; and coals had evidently been used in the fire-places. Foundations of buildings were round the fort on all sides, and coins and urns in great numbers. These, with the three roads known to have pointed towards the station, prove it to have been a large and populous town."¹

We know nothing of the condition of this district between the period at which these ravages took place and the seventh century. There are good reasons for believing that, contrary to the received chronology of the Anglo-Saxon chronicles, the Angles had established themselves in the north of Britain before the invasions of the Saxons in the south, and they seem very soon to have extended their influence across the island to the western coast. There is no apparent reason for doubting that they found a population there which was at least partly Celtic, perhaps foreign, and which, apparently weak in itself, seems to have been usually in alliance with the Britons, as they are termed, of the western lowlands of Scotland. Eegfrid, king of the Northumbrian Angles, must have been master of Cumberland and Westmoreland before the year 684, when he sent a hostile expedition to Ireland. He gave the city of Luguballium, or, as it was called during the later Roman period, Lugubalia, that is, the king's rights and revenues in it, to the church of Lindisfarne. In his rash expedition against the Picts in the year 685, when Eegfrid perished in the disastrous battle of Nechtansmere, or Drumnechtan, he left his queen at Lugubalia, in a convent of nuns, which had been founded in that city, and of which the queen's sister was abbess. It was there that she was visited by St. Cuthbert, who was then Bishop of Lindisfarne, and therefore superior lord over the city. It is evident, from Bede's account of this visit, that the citizens of Lugubalia still knew their town only by its old Roman name, and it is more than probable that they had continued from the Roman period to hold possession of it and defend it successfully against the attacks of the invaders, for they led him about it to point out to him with pride the beauty of their town walls and public buildings, especially glorying in a fountain, or conduit, of marvellous workmanship, built by the ancient Romans. Bede tells us that it was the Angles,

his own countrymen, who had corrupted the Roman name into Luel, which appears to have been adopted also by the Celtic population of the county, who prefixed the name by which they were accustomed to designate the Roman fortresses, *caer*, or *car* (from the Roman *castrum*), and hence was formed the modern name of Caerluel, or Carlsle.²

For at least two centuries after this period, we have as little exact information relating to the history of this portion of the territory of the Brigantes as during the several centuries preceding it. Under the Anglo-Saxons, however, it had been divided into two parts, perhaps in consequence of their marking two successive advances in the tide of conquest, and these were known to the Anglo-Saxons by the distinctive appellations of Cumbrauld, and Westmoringa-land, or, as the latter was subsequently written, West-mora-land, or West-mera-land. These words, which we meet with first in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle about the middle of the tenth century, had plain and simple meanings in the Anglo-Saxon language, the first signifying the land of valleys,³ the second, according as we read it, *Westmora*, or *Westmera*, the western land of moors or the western land of lakes. It is hardly necessary to say that this is the origin of the modern names of the two counties. In 875, according to the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, the Danish chieftain Haldene established his winter quarters on the banks of the river Tyne, and over-ran the Northumbrian kingdom, carrying his ravages even into the territories of the Picts and of the Strathclyde Britons. In the year following, Haldene distributed the lands of the Northumbrians among his own Danish followers, who proceeded at once to take possession of them, and, in the words of the authority just quoted, "they thenceforth continued ploughing and tilling them." It was a

² The passage of Bede is so curious that it deserves to be given here in the original language.—*Igitur dum Eegfridus rex ansu temerario exercitum in Pictos ducerat, . . . vir Domini Cuthbertus . . . venit ad Lugubalian civitatem, quæ populis Anglorum corrupte Luel vocatur, ut allequeretur regnum, quæ ibidem in monasterio sue sororis eventum belli expectare disposuit. Postera autem die deducens eum civibus ut videret monia civitatis fontemque in ea miro quondam Romanorum opere constructum, repente turbatus spiritu, ut stabat super baculum, etc. Bede Vita S. Cuthberti, cap. xxvii.*

³ The derivation of Westmoreland can hardly be disputed; and that of Cumberland seems equally natural. Both are correctly descriptive of the countries to which they apply. Antiquaries have supposed, however, that the latter country received its name from its early inhabitants, who had been called *Cumbri*, which a little imagination identified with *Cymry*, although I cannot think that there is any reason for believing that the original British population of this district were of the Cymric race. I am not aware that the Latin word *Cumbri*, for the inhabitants of Cumberland, is found at any period earlier than that at which it may be merely a Latinized form of the Anglo-Saxon name.

¹ Lysons, Cumberland, p. cxlii.

memorable year for its influence on the future fate of our country, for, according to the same chronicle, it was that in which Rollo established in Normandy the dynasty which was to produce William the Conqueror.

The Scottish chroniclers of a later period, anxious to establish a supposed claim of the Scottish kings to the border counties, invented apparently, a history of it during the period following this Danish conquest, no part of which is deserving of any credit, while its more prominent incidents are evidently absurd. It is pretended that Gregory, a king whose accession to the Scottish throne these chroniclers place in 876—the same in which Halfdene completed his conquest—immediately assisted “the Britons” in driving the Danes out of the kingdom of Northumbria; that the Britons subsequently quarrelled with their allies, invaded Scotland, and experienced a disastrous defeat; and that the result of this was that these Britons agreed to a peace, by which they ceded Cumberland and Westmoreland to the Scots, and, withdrawing entirely from those counties, retired into Wales. Gregory, we are told, held an assembly of his nobles at Carlisle about the year 880. Cumberland remaining, according to this account, in the possession of the Scots, their king, Constantine, in 916, granted it to Eugenius, the presumptive heir to the throne, and ordered that thenceforward the earldom of Cumberland should always be the appanage of the heir apparent of Scotland. After the celebrated battle of Brunanburgh, King Athelstan took possession of Cumberland and Westmoreland, but his successor Edmund restored it to the King of Scotland, and it was agreed by treaty, that the heir apparent of Scotland should possess Cumberland as before, on condition of performing homage for it to the King of England. It is added that soon after this the Cumbrians rebelled, and chose a man named Dummaile for their king, upon which, in the year 945, King Edmund led an army thither, laid waste and conquered the country, and, having deprived the two sons of Dummaile of their eyes, restored Cumberland to King Malcolm by a new treaty of alliance.

We have more substantial grounds for believing that this part of the island remained in the possession of the Danes until the reign of Edward the Elder, to whom, according to the English chroniclers, it submitted and remained subject to the Anglo-Saxon crown under his successor Athelstan. In 945, the Danes of Cumberland appear to have rebelled, and, according to the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, King Edmund, who had conquered Northumberland in the preceding year, “ravaged all Cumberland, and granted it all to Malcolm, king of the Scots, on the condition that he should be his ally as

well by sea as by land.” But the Danes of the north appear to have continued more or less in a state of turbulent independence during the remainder of the tenth century. In 966, as we learn from the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, they ravaged Westmoreland under a chief named Thored, the son of Gunner. According to another historian of good authority, Henry of Huntingdon, the Danes, whose chief strength at this time lay in Cumberland, became again troublesome, and provoked King Ethelred to such a degree, that he marched into that county in great anger, “and ravaged it well-nigh all.” He seems to have followed the old policy of giving Cumberland in the light of what at a later period would be called a fief, to a Scottish prince, Malcolm, son of King Kenneth, in order that the Scots might have an interest in defending the northern frontier against the Danish invasions. We are told that this same Malcolm, after he had succeeded to the throne of Scotland, defeated, at Burgh-upon-Sands, Uchtred, earl of Northumberland, who had invaded Cumberland in combination with the Danes, probably from Ireland. During the whole period of the Danish kings of England, Cumberland appears to have remained more or less as a dependency of Scotland, but after the accession of Edward the Confessor, the Anglo-Saxon crown asserted its superior right, and Edward gave it, with the other northern counties, in 1053, to the well-known Siward, earl of Northumberland. The Scots, however, had regained possession of Cumberland at the beginning of the reign of William the Conqueror, and held it in the year 1070, when a war broke out between the two countries, in the sequel of which it was conquered from the Scots, and the earldom was given to Ranulph de Meschines, the ancestor of the earls of Chester. William took the earldom of Cumberland into his own hands in 1072, and gave Ranulph the earldom of Chester in exchange for it.

The county of Cumberland has preserved a very interesting class of monuments of Anglo-Saxon times in its ancient crosses, inscribed usually in Anglo-Saxon runes. The earliest of these is preserved in the churchyard of Beckermest, two miles from Egremont. It is, in its present state, a cylindrical column, bevelled to a square near the top, and on one of the bevels may be traced an inscription in runes, like all these early inscriptions, in *verse*, and commemorating, as it has been read and translated by the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh, of Erdington,¹ Tada, bishop of the Northumbrians, who perished in the terrible pestilence which ravaged the whole island in the year 664. The inscription mentions

¹ In a paper on “The Saxon Cross at Bewcastle,” published in the transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

the pestilence, and is doubly valuable as identifying Beckermert as the site, hitherto unknown, of the early monastery of Pagnalæch, where Bede says that Bishop Tuda was buried "honourably." A cross of very similar character, but without inscription, is preserved in the churchyard of the neighbouring parish of Gosforth. A better known monument of this description, of the same antiquity, and more important for its size, the object of its inscription, and its profuse sculpture, is preserved, though much mutilated, at Bewcastle. The Bewcastle inscription has been differently read and interpreted by Mr. Haigh and Mr. Maughan;¹ according to both, it commemorates Alfrid, king of Northumberland, who died, like Tuda, in the year of the great plague, 664. Other crosses, of very early character, are found at Muncaster, Dearham, Rockliffe, and Irton. In the church of Bridekirk, near Cocker-mouth, there is a Saxon font, remarkable for its profuse and rather highly finished sculpture, among which we perceive a figure, not ill executed, of the sculptor himself at his work. His name is given in a runic inscription, which is read without difficulty as follows :

Richard he me iwroete,
And to dis merth gearu me broete;

Which may be interpreted, "Richard he me wrought, and to this beauty carefully me brought." From the language, it is probable that this font belongs to the first half of the twelfth century. While on this subject, it is but right to state that the most remarkable of all the crosses with runic inscriptions yet discovered in this island is preserved close upon the limits of Cumberland, on the other side of the Scottish border, at Ruthwell in Dumfriesshire, and is said to have formerly stood at a place in that neighbourhood called Priestwoodside, so that it may fairly be considered as belonging to this class of Cumbrian antiquities. The Ruthwell runic inscription has been long known, and has puzzled many of the northern antiquaries; it was first properly explained by Mr. Kemble, who found that it consisted of fragments of a poem in the Northumbrian dialect of Anglo-Saxon on the Holy Cross, a poem which, curiously enough, is still preserved in manuscript in the West-Saxon dialect.

There is another class of local antiquities which mark the passage of different races over the soil—the names of places and the dialect of the modern inhabitants. Generally speaking, the first rude inhabitants of a country may be supposed to have given distinctive names only to the bolder landmarks, such as moun-

tains and rivers, and the more striking natural features, and such alone are those in England which still bear evidence of a Celtic derivation. When the Romans settled here they appear to have found nothing which answered to their notions of towns, and they, therefore, gave their own names to the towns and stations which they established here. Some confusion has arisen on the subject of the names of the Roman towns in Britain, from the circumstance that each was founded by a detachment of the troops in the service of Rome, and that these, derived often from widely different countries, imported hither names of towns or villages in the country from which they came, just as the English colonists of North America have, at a later period, planted there the names of places which were familiar to them in their ancient homes. Hence we find names of places in this island, under the Romans, which recur in the ancient geography of Gaul, Spain, and other countries. The Teutonic invaders were peoples not accustomed to towns, and when they began to settle they shared the land among themselves, and seem to have accepted as they found them the towns which had not been destroyed in the fury of invasion. The towns which thus remained no doubt retained the names by which they were known under the Romans, whatever may have been the origin of them; and we still trace them in most of the modern names of the same places with such modifications as might naturally be expected. But the Angle and Saxon settlers, bringing with them a language of their own, which was entirely different from that which existed amongst the peasantry who preceded them, gave names taken from their own language to each allotment of land, to the family residences they built on them, to the farms and inclosures, and to all the minor objects, while they almost naturally took the names of the greater and more striking features of the country, such as the mountains and rivers, from the older inhabitants. This is exactly the case in the English colonies in North America, and was the origin of the modern nomenclature of local names in Old England also. It seems to be generally agreed by those who have most carefully investigated the subject, that the number of names taken from the Celtic, found in Cumberland and Westmoreland, is comparatively small. The Roman towns in these two counties seem to have been almost all destroyed in the earlier invasions, and Carlisle is the only one of them of which the name exists, though almost concealed, in that by which it is still known. The great mass of the local names are here, as in other parts of England, undoubtedly Anglo-Saxon. But still we trace among them a mixture of names, presenting peculiarities of form, which are not

¹ A Memoir on the Roman station and Runic cross at Bewcastle, by the Rev. John Maughan. 8vo. 1:57.

found in the southern parts of England, and which seems to indicate the presence of other settlers. Some of these we can hardly doubt were introduced by the Danish invaders.

These, and some other peculiarities found here and in other parts of England, have been made the groundwork for theories relating to the influence upon our country of the Danish and Scandinavian invasions, which I believe are carried very much too far, in consequence of generalising rashly individual facts which have often been misunderstood and exaggerated, and upon assumed facts which are really nothing but mistakes.¹ The exaggeration of this theory of the influence of the Northmen, as far as names and language are concerned, rests upon one great ground of fallacy, which may be explained by an illustration. A few years ago, a very talented literary contemporary amused himself and his readers by translating some of the best of Moore's melodies into Latin, and Greek, and French, and then presenting these as the originals from which Moore copied; and at least one of our respectable journals took the matter seriously, and believed that the Irish bard had been convicted of discreditable plagiarism. In this same manner, though not intentionally, the supporters of the Danish theory just alluded to translate the Anglo-Saxon names into Danish and Norse, and then they turn round and compare them, not as they should at the least do, with the language of the Angles, but with the Saxon of Wessex, which was no doubt the least like the Danish, or Norse, of any of the Teutonic dialects imported into this kingdom. We are to a certain degree acquainted with the peculiarities of form of the early Northumbrian dialect, but we know very little comparatively of its peculiarity in words, except that we have no right for assuming that any common words in the Danish, or in the other languages of the North, may not have been found in it in its corresponding form, and the general similarity in the

languages, though acknowledged as a fact, is overlooked as an argument. In this way, a very large proportion of the names of places heaped together to support this theory, have, as is not denied, their representatives in the Anglo-Saxon dialects, and are really only Danish and Norse when they are translated into those languages. Thus, I see no reason why *strand* in composition should be considered rather to represent the Norse *stränd*, than the Anglo-Saxon word which is literally identical with it; or why the Norse *bekr* should be considered as the origin of the word *beck*, applied to a brook in the modern dialects of the north of England, rather than the Anglo-Saxon *bec*. It is a common case in the local dialects of the present day, that of two words equivalent, or nearly equivalent, one is more commonly in use in one locality, and the other word in another, just as *beck* in the north of England holds the place of *brook* in the south; and this no doubt was similarly the case in the Anglo-Saxon dialects of old. For instance, to take one of the words which has been most frequently quoted—it appears that *by*, or *bye*, was, in Anglo-Saxon, used in the same sense as *ham*, though it is of rare occurrence in the dialects of the south. Now, it is well known that, although *ham* in the terminations of places is not uncommon in the northern parts of England, yet those ending in *by*, which are very rare in the south, are much more prevalent. We should naturally take this as evidence that the Northern Angles were accustomed to use *by* in preference for what the Saxons called a *ham*. But it is taken for granted, I think too hastily, that all names ending in *by* are of Danish origin, and that they are marks of the settlement in that locality of the Danes, although in perhaps the majority of cases the other part of the name is clearly Anglo-Saxon.²

At the same time there can be little doubt that the northern invaders have left traces of their presence in this island in some names of places, and nowhere more than in Cumberland and Westmoreland. The *fells*, the *fords* (in many cases), and the *thwaites*, seem certainly to remind us of the *fjeld*, the *fjord*, and the *thert*, of Norway; and there are other curious resemblances of

¹ This theory of the exclusive influence of the Danish invasions was first brought strikingly before public attention in the work of Professor Worsaae, of Copenhagen, which was translated into English, under the title of "An Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland," London, 1852. I cannot help thinking that there is rather too strong a tincture of national partiality in the spirit of Professor Worsaae's researches. His principles have been taken up with regard to Cumberland and Westmoreland, and argued both ingeniously and cleverly, by Mr. Robert Ferguson, in a little volume, entitled "The Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland," 12mo, London and Carlisle, 1856. But, like most such speculative theories, it is founded far too much upon sounds and resemblances of words, which are in many cases merely apparent, and in some are nothing better than puns. To find in the name of the village of Kirkby Thore, a proof of the worship of the god Thor there by the Danes, or in that of Woodriggs, the trace of "a sacred grove," is at least carrying this description of philological investigation upon very unsafe grounds.

² It is curious, that of two places the names of which are perfectly identical, and have been given, no doubt, from similar circumstances, the southern one in Anglo-Saxon, *deora by* (now Derby), has the termination assumed to be Danish, and the northern one, *deora ham* (Darlham), has the more usual Anglo-Saxon termination. It is true that Derby was one of the midland towns held by the Danes, and that it was also called in Anglo-Saxon, North weortluge; but it is by no means a solitary instance of an Anglo-Saxon place having possessed two names, one of which, and that the one least known in the previous period, superseded the other. Though Derby certainly existed before the Danish invasion, it is hardly known in history. Both words, however, *deora by* and *deora ham* are strictly Anglo-Saxon in form.

names in the northern districts: but still, it ought only to be accepted as a conjecture, that these were derived from late Norse settlers. The traces of the Danes are more evident in names of places which are formed from the proper names of their Danish possessors, but these, I think, are in most cases combined with Anglo-Saxon adjuncts, which show us how easily the invaders, when they established themselves in our island, amalgamated with the people they found here. In fact, there was this great difference between the Danish invasions and the original Anglo-Saxon invasions, that the Danes were not under the necessity of forming for themselves new towns and villages, or even new farms, and that they found all localities bearing names which they understood, and which, therefore, they had no great reason for changing. The small proportion of really foreign words in the dialect of the north shows us further, that the influence of the language of the invaders at least was very limited.

The ravages committed in these parts during the long and melancholy period marked by the Danish invasions, were more destructive even than those of the age which intervened between the Romans and the Saxons. The early monasteries and churches had all been destroyed, and of some of them we can hardly discover the sites, while the population had been reduced to a state of wild barbarism. Even the city of Carlisle, which had escaped the ravages of Picts and Scots, had been utterly ruined by the Danes, probably during the conquest of Northumbria by Halkene in 875, and it could no longer boast, as it did in the seventh century, of its beautiful walks and public buildings. It is said to have remained in ruins about two hundred years, when William Rufus caused it to be rebuilt and fortified, in the year 1092. The few words in which the Anglo-Saxon chronicler recounts the events of this year, give us a striking idea of the state from which Cumberland had not recovered at the close of the eleventh century: "This year," we are told, "King William went northward to Carlisle with a large army, and he repaired the city, and built the castle, and he drove out Dolfin, who had before governed that country: and, having placed a garrison in the castle, he returned to the south and sent a great number of English peasantry thither, with their wives and cattle, that they might settle there and cultivate the land." This Dolfin was the son of the great Cospatic, earl of Northumberland, and he had perhaps already contributed towards the restoration of Carlisle. During the works of restoration in Carlisle Cathedral, in 1855, an inscription in Scandinavian runes was found on a stone in the west wall of the south transept, which was easily distinguishable

from the ordinary mason's marks on the stones around. Mr. Maughan, of Bewcastle, in a pamphlet already quoted, has given the following reading and interpretation of this inscription: *Tolfinn hraita at Uphara this stain*—Dolfin inscribed this stone in memory of Ulfar. We learn from some of the old historians, such as Roger de Hoveden and Simeon of Durham, that Dolfin, the son of Cospatic, had a son named, in their Latin, Ulfius, who was treacherously murdered at York, in 1061, by Tosti, son of Godwin, earl of Northumberland. As this does not appear to present the characteristics of an older grave-stone used in building, it is conjectured that Dolfin may have begun this part of the Cathedral of Carlisle. It must not be concealed, however, that a very good scholar in northern literature and antiquities, Dr. Charlton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has given, in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of this town, a very different reading and interpretation, which he considers to have been a satirical allusion to the mason's marks, by some one of the masons who perhaps despised them. According to Dr. Charlton the inscription is, *tolf onnar raita theksi runor a thisi stain*—twelve idlers cut these marks on these stones. The connection of Dolfin with the building of Carlisle Cathedral may probably be considered as very doubtful; though it is believed to have been commenced as a conventional church in the reign of the second William, and to have been completed under Henry I. In 1138, Athelwold, or Athelwolf, the king's confessor, under whose influence the building was completed, was made first bishop of Carlisle. At the same time, powerful chiefs, who were taught that their worldly errors might be atoned for by expending their wealth in religious foundations, laboured to repair the ruin of two centuries. In 1088, Ranulph de Meschines, who held large estates in Cumberland, and was intimately connected with the town of Carlisle, founded the Benedictine nunnery of Wetheral, of which the gate-house is now almost the only relic. Immediately afterwards, the king, William Rufus, founded another religious house for the same order of nuns, at Armathwaite, in the parish of Ainstaple. One of Ranulph's sons, William de Meschines, lord of Egremont, cleared the site of the ancient house of Benedictine nuns at St. Bees, which had been founded by St. Bega, about the year 650, and had been entirely ruined by the Danes, and raised upon it a monastery of Benedictine monks, which became celebrated for the miracles pretended to be performed at the shrine of the saint. Little beyond the conventual church, which is now that of the parish, remains of the monastic buildings of St. Bees. The Præmonstratensian abbey of Shap, the only monastic abbey of any importance in Westmore-

land, the ruins of which are still seen in a picturesque situation on the banks of the Lowther, was founded about the year 1119, by Thomas, one of the sons of Cospatic. In 1138, the second Ramulph de Meschines, the elder brother of the founder of St. Bees, built the abbey of Calder, which is still represented by interesting ruins. A Scottish prince, who then held Cumberland in fee of the English crown, Henry, the son of David I., founded, in 1130, the Cistercian abbey of Holme-Cultram, which boasted, among its earlier monks, of the celebrated magician, Michael Scott. A lord of Gilsland, nineteen years later, built the Augustinian priory of Lanercost, the church of which still remains a perfect and beautiful example of early English architecture. During the period at which these monastic establishments rose, there was also a great movement in building churches for parishes. Many of the parish churches throughout Cumberland and Westmoreland are still entirely or partially Norman, and some of them present interesting examples of what the continental architects call the Romanesque style of architecture. In Cumberland, and especially as we approach the Scottish border or the coast, these earlier parish churches are so massive in their construction that they assume the character of small fortresses, and were evidently designed not only for religious worship, but for refuge during the inroads of the Scots; and the old chroniclers have recorded more than one instance in which the invaders forced the churches, and committed the greatest barbarities in them. This combination of the church and the stronghold is by no means confined to the earlier period, but is found in later buildings, as in the two very remarkable churches of Burgh-upon-Sands and Newton-Arlosh, the latter of which is known to have been built early in the fourteenth century. The same activity in church-building seems to have continued through the twelfth, and far into the thirteenth centuries; and both countries present us with some good examples of early English, as well as of the Norman style of ecclesiastical architecture. But good examples of decorated or perpendicular work are much rarer; and from the thirteenth century till the time of the Reformation, little appears to have been done to the churches of this part of England beyond necessary repairs.

The Normans have left the marks of their footsteps here in their fortresses no less than in their churches. That of Carlisle, built by William Rufus, whose massive keep still remains, may justly take the lead in the Norman castles of Cumberland. It is a curious circumstance that the Normans seem to have experienced a similar difficulty in the pronunciation of the name of Carlisle as in that of Lincoln, which they pronounced

and wrote Nicole; and they softened the former name to Carleol or Carduel. It was under this form that the composers of the romance-cycle of King Arthur introduced into their narratives a city which they somewhat arbitrarily adopted as a chief residence of their great British hero. "At Carduel" says the poetess Marie in the *Lai de Lanval*, "King Arthur, the brave and courtly, was dwelling, on account of the Scots and the Picts, who were committing great destruction in the country."¹

Under the influence of these romances, not only the neighbourhood of Carlisle, but the whole of the two north-western counties, became in a manner classic ground. Arthur is represented as passing his days, in company with his knights of the round table and the ladies of his court, hunting in the forest of Ingleswood, and an adventure, which forms the subject of an early English poem, is described as having occurred on the banks of the Tarn Wadling, a small lake in the parish of Hesketh, where there are still the remains of a mediæval castle. From this spot, according to the story, Arthur proceeded to sup, sleep, and hold his court next day, in his hall at Plumpton, the *Voreda* of the Romans; another instance, out of many, of the way in which the ruins of ancient towns and stations became identified with mediæval legend and fable.² On the river Eden, in Westmoreland, in the wild district which formed the forest of Mallerstang, are seen the ruins of an early castle, which bears the name of Pendragon Castle, and which, according to the legend, was built by Uther Pendragon, the father of King Arthur, who made it his favourite residence. It is said that he wished to strengthen it by turning the course of the Eden round its walls, but that he was foiled in the attempt, and his supposed failure is commemorated in a popular local proverbial rhyme,—

Let Uther Pendragon do what he can,
The river Eden will run as it ran.

The local legend points out a spring near the castle as

¹A Cardueil sejurna li reis,
Artus, li prex e li curteis.
Par les Escos e par les Pis,
Qui destruisent mult le pais.

Poesies de Marie de France, ed. Roquesfort, vol. I., p. 272.

The reader must not suppose that this form of the name was confined to the romances. Jordan Fantosme, the Anglo-Norman metrical chronicler of the Scottish invasion of Cumberland in 1173, always calls this city *Cardul*; and a Latin dispatch on the death of King David, preserved in the *Chronicle of Melrose*, gives a similar orthography:—*Postquam castellis regnum munivit et armis, Rex Cardullia fertur obisse senex.*

²The old English poem of "The Anours of Arther at the Tarn wathelan," has been printed several times, but is given most correctly in Robson's *Three English Metrical Romances*, 4to., 1842. (Camden Society Publication.)

Uther's favourite well, and tells how the Saxons threw poison in it, which was the cause of the death of the king and of a hundred of his knights. To return to a more historic period, one of the earliest of the Norman castles in Cumberland, was doubtless that which William de Meschines built at Egremont, the head seat of his branch of the family, and of which nothing now remains but the gateway-tower. The castle at Bewcastle was perhaps also a Norman building, or at least as old as the Norman period; and there are remains of a keep apparently of the same period at Graystock. Westmoreland is much more remarkable for its Norman castellated remains than Cumberland, probably because during the Norman period it formed virtually the English border. The massive Norman keep of Appleby Castle was imagined by some of its possessors to have been built by the Romans, and has been long known by the name of *Cæsar's Tower*. There was probably a Norman fortress at Kendal, the castle of which has been supposed to occupy the site of a Roman fort. The present remains belong to a later date. The massive Norman keep of Brougham Castle has also been taken by some of the old antiquaries for Roman work.—it also stands upon the Roman station. Brough, or Burgh-under-Stanemore, on the site of the Roman *Vertera*, has another massive Norman keep, which, like that at Appleby, is known by the name of *Cæsar's Tower*, and appears also to have been called formerly the *Roman Tower*. Two reasons, perhaps, would lead to the establishment of the earlier castles in these positions; first, the Roman ruins would probably then furnish abundant materials for the builder, and, secondly, they lay along the route in the line of the old Roman road, by which the Scottish invaders would advance southwardly into England.

The strength of these fortresses, indeed, and the energy of the English government under William and his two sons, seem to have restrained the turbulence of the Scots for a while. It is stated by some of the early chroniclers, that the Scottish kings had accepted a composition from the Conqueror and from his successor for all the claims they pretended to the county of Cumberland, and it certainly remained in the undisputed possession of the English crown until the reign of Stephen. The troubles which quickly gathered round the throne of this monarch encouraged the King of Scotland, David I. to make an attempt to gain possession of the northern counties, which he invaded in the year 1153, and, under pretence of acting in the interests of Stephen's rival, Prince Henry, who had been educated at his court, made himself master of all the fortresses in Cumberland and Northumberland, with the exception of Bamborough.

It would appear from the accounts of the old chroniclers, which differ in some particulars, that Carlisle and Newcastle-upon-Tyne were taken by surprise, or by treachery. Stephen immediately marched into the north, but his expedition ended only in a treaty, by which he ceded to the Scottish king the city of Carlisle and eventually the whole of Cumberland. David now established himself in that city, with a garrison of "ferocious Scots," as Ordericus Vitalis calls them, who struck terror into the whole of the north country by the barbarous atrocities they committed on the inhabitants, without distinction of age, or sex, or condition. The papal legate, who was then in England, was induced to interfere, and, having arrived at Carlisle on the 25th of September, 1138, he succeeded in obtaining from the Scots a promise to release all their female prisoners, who were to be brought to Carlisle before Martinmas for that purpose, and they engaged in future to abstain from the violation of churches and from the atrocities which had rendered their name hateful to the miserable population of the northern districts. The year following, David was defeated in the celebrated battle of the Standard, and fled to Carlisle as a place of safety. The King of England was not David's only rival in his claim upon Cumberland. In 1142, the two kings of England and Scotland being then at peace, Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Chester, who, like the Scottish monarch, was a partisan of Stephen's rival, laid claim to Cumberland as the inheritance of his family, in opposition to David's son Henry, who had been invested with the principality by his father; and the quarrel, we are told, was only arranged by an agreement, which must have arisen from the interference of King Stephen, that Ranulph should have, instead of Cumberland, the honour of Lancaster. In the year 1148, David conferred the honour of knighthood upon his nephew, afterwards Henry II. of England, at Carlisle; and so formidable a display of military force was brought together on this occasion, that Stephen, in alarm, advanced with an army to York. The peace, however, was not broken this year; but, in the year following, David, Henry, and Ranulph of Chester, met at Carlisle, and there entered into a league against Stephen as usurper of the English crown. It is said that Prince Henry, on this occasion, swore solemnly to confirm to David and his heirs the territories he held in England in the event of his own accession to the throne of the latter country. Prince Henry of Scotland died at Carlisle in 1152, and his father David followed him to the grave in the following year.

Malcolm IV. the successor of David, held possession of Cumberland, as well as Northumberland, until after

the accession of Henry II. but that monarch, instead of fulfilling his engagements to Malcolm's father, summoned him, in 1157, to restore those two counties to the English crown, and Malcolm, awed by Henry's power and greatness, complied, in return for which, Henry confirmed him in the county of Huntingdon. Malcolm seems still to have been unwilling to abandon his hold upon Cumberland, and the dispute led to a meeting between the two kings, at Carlisle, in the following year, but, how it was finally adjusted is not quite clear, though it is certain that the English crown recovered its rights. Malcolm, dying in 1165, was succeeded on the throne of Scotland by William the Lion, who was watching eagerly for an excuse to recover his claims to Cumberland, when the opportunity was offered by the rebellion of the young King Henry against his father, in the year 1173. The account given of the Scottish invasion in this and the following years, by Jordan Fantosme, a contemporary, who was present at many of the scenes he describes, and has left us a narrative in Anglo-Norman verse, gives us not only a curious picture of the time, but it shows the importance of these great Norman fortresses as bulwarks of the crown, if they did not give very efficient protection to the population of the border.¹

According to the account of Fantosme, the King of Scotland at first entered into the war unwillingly, and yielded only to the earnest persuasion of his nobles, and to the temptation of regaining Northumberland and Cumberland, which the young King Henry offered him as the price of his alliance. Before he decided, he sent a messenger to Henry II. in Normandy, with a formal demand of what he called his inheritance in the north of England; and it was only when this demand was indignantly rejected by the father, that William the Lion openly espoused the cause of the son. He then sent to the latter for his contingent of Flemings to assist him in taking the English castles, for it appears that the Scots were very unskilful in attacking fortresses, and even with the assistance of their Flemish allies, who were more accustomed to siege operations, their success was not very great. When, soon afterwards King William, at the siege of Wark, ordered a *perriere*, or engine for throwing large stones, to be employed against the castle, the first stone that was thrown from it went backwards instead of forwards, and struck down one of

King William's own knights.² At length, the Scottish king having assembled a formidable army, crossed the border and laid siege to Wark Castle, in Northumberland, but, failing in his attempt upon the fortress, he abandoned it, and laid siege to Alnwick, with no better success. Greatly mortified at the failure of his first siege operations, William yielded to the councils of his chiefs, who urged him to march against Carlisle, which was well garrisoned and commanded by Robert de Vaux. "Sir King of Scotland," they said, "of all your claims, Carlisle is the most difficult to obtain, and as the young king is willing to give you all, we advise you to go and conquer that first. If Robert de Vaux refuse to surrender it, you must cause him to be thrown down from the great ancient tower."³ Lay siege to it, and make your whole army swear publicly, that they will not stir from it until they have seen the city on fire, the master wall broken down with your steel pickaxes, and Robert himself hung upon a lofty gallows. Then you will see Robert de Vaux falter; you will, no doubt, find his pride fallen, and his resistance will not be very obstinate." Next day the Scottish army marched to Carlisle, and it had no sooner arrived before the walls, than a furious attack was made upon the gates; but it was repulsed with heavy loss to the assailants. Soon after this, William the Lion received certain intelligence that an English army, commanded by Richard de Lucy and Reginald, earl of Cornwall, was rapidly advancing against him, and he immediately raised the siege of Carlisle, recrossed the border, and fell back upon Roxburgh. The precipitancy with which the Scots fled was unnecessary, for Richard de Lucy was obliged to abandon the north, and hurry back with his troops to East Anglia, to resist the Earl of Leicester and the other partizans of the young King Henry, who had organised a formidable insurrection there.

The winter put a stop to active hostilities on the Scottish border, but in the spring, William the Lion, having received a large reinforcement of Flemings, again invaded Northumberland, and attacked the castle of Wark, with furious resolution, but its commander, Roger d'Estuteville, had had time to strengthen his

² Ouz seignurs, de la perriere cument ele ala;
La premiere pierre que l'enkes lur geta,
La pierre de la tunde a peme reversa,
E nul de lur en valers a terre agraventa,
Ne fussent ses armes e sun esen qu'il n,
A nul de sun lignage ne revenist il ja.

Jordan Fantosme, p. 58.

¹ The metrical narrative of Jordan Fantosme has been preserved in two manuscripts, and was printed in one of the volumes of the Surtees Society, under the title, "Chronicle of the War between the English and the Scots in 1173 and 1174, by Jordan Fantosme," 8vo. 1840.

³ De la grant tur antive forez le devaler.—*Jordan Fantosme*, p. 28. *Antive* is the Latin *antepita*. The application of this epithet to the keep or donjon of Carlisle Castle so early as the reign of Henry II. is curious.

garrison, and the resistance was so great, that the Scots were obliged to abandon their enterprise in disgrace. At this moment, however, the Scottish king was joined by Roger de Mowbray, and other powerful barons of the young king's party, and his forces were thus so much increased, that he resolved on a new attempt to reduce Carlisle. "Away goes King William," to translate the language of Fantosme, "Away goes King William, with his vast host towards Carlisle, the fair, the strong garrisoned city. Lord Roger de Mowbray and his chivalry, and Lord Adam de Porz, join themselves to William's border men. The Scottish earls lead the hated people, who never had any repugnance to perform fiendish actions. They continue their march, without any event to interrupt them, until they come in sight of Carlisle, full of beauty; the sun glitters upon its walls and turrets. He who has a merry banner, gladly displays it; and the trumpets sound in every rank. You might hear the tumult of the terrified city. But, Lord Robert de Vaux gently exhorts the citizens not to be dismayed or to show any cowardice, for, as he assures them, if God keep his life safe and sound, he fears not all this bustle, nor the King of Albany. The king, on the other hand, summons Roger de Mowbray and Adam de Porz to council, with Walter de Berkeley, who was also one of his followers. 'Now behold, gentle knights, much noble display; you cannot count the white nor the red, so numerous are the banners raised against the sun. Go to Robert de Vaux, and say, that I send him this message. Let him deliver the castle to me without a moment's delay; he will have no succour from any man living, nor will the King of England ever more be his defender; but if he refuse to surrender, you may tell him, upon your oaths, that he shall lose his head for it, and that his children shall die. I will not leave him a single friend or relation whom I will not ruin, unless he obey my commandment.'" The three barons proceeded to Carlisle on their mission, and they were introduced to Robert de Vaux. "He was clad in a hauberk, and was leaning on one of the battlements, (à un kernel puant) and held in his hand a keen sword, with a sharp edge, which he handled caressingly." Robert, at first, received the king's messengers rather rudely, but he soon became more courteous, and listened attentively, while they announced to him the Scottish king's demand. He replied, that he cared nothing for King William's threats, but that, as he held the castle for King Henry, and could only in accordance with his duty deliver it to him by his order, he required a truce to give him the time to proceed to Normandy and consult with his liege lord. King William was angry at this reply, but he neither granted

the truce required by Robert de Vaux, nor attempted an immediate assault upon Carlisle, but, while one part of his army apparently began to invest it, he marched southwards with the rest, made himself master of the Castle of Appleby, which had been left in the charge of Gospatric, the son of Orm, without any garrison to defend it, and attacked Brough, after placing in the former a garrison under three constables.⁴ Brough was better provided for defence than Appleby, for there were no less than six knights in it, with their followers. The castle was very soon attacked on all sides; and the Flemings and the border men made a fierce assault upon the garrison, and the first day took from them the outworks, which the defenders had soon abandoned, and shut themselves up in the tower. Here they might have held out for some time, but the Scots applied fire to the tower, and they were reduced to the alternative of surrendering or being burnt. "But a new knight had come to them that day. Now listen to his deeds and his great courage. When his companions had all surrendered, he remained in the tower, and seized two shields, which he hung on the battlements, and held his ground there a long time, and threw at the Scots three sharp javelins, with each of which he struck a man dead. When these failed him, he takes up sharp stakes and hurled them at the Scots, and overthrew some of them, and ever keeps shouting, 'you shall all be vanquished soon.' Never by a single vassal was strife better maintained. When the fire deprived him of the defence of the shields, he is not to blame if he then surrendered." The Castle of Brough was beaten down, with "the best part of the tower."⁵ The loss of Appleby and Brough caused great alarm to Robert de Vaux, in Carlisle, who sent a messenger in haste to Richard de Lucy, to press him anxiously for assistance. The entire defeat of the rebels in East Anglia, had left King Henry's two ministers, Richard de Lucy and Ranulph de Glanville, at liberty to provide for the safety of the north, and they returned Robert de Vaux an encouraging answer. On the very day of its arrival, the Scottish king returned to his camp before Carlisle, and rendered confident by his recent successes, and ignorant of the approach of Lucy and Glanville,

⁴ Quant il ot Appelbi, le chastei e la tur;

E mettent là dedenz lur serjanz marclis,
E treis eunestables el chastei unt asis.

Jordan Fantosme, p. 66.

When he had Appleby, the castle and the tower;

And they placed within it their border officers,
And they have appointed three constables in the castle.

⁵ Ore est Bure abatuz e le mielz de la tur.—*Jordan Fantosme*, p. 68.

repeated his summons to the English garrison, but again without effect; and he proceeded to attempt the castle of Prudhoe and Alnwick. The defeat and capture of William the Lion, before the latter place, put an end to the war.

The possession of the northern counties, however, still continued to be a subject of dispute between the two crowns, and many years passed before it was finally adjusted. At the time of the coronation of Richard I. in 1194, William the Lion tried to obtain Northumberland by purchase, but failed. The demand for the restitution of Cumberland and Northumberland was formally repeated on the accession of King John, who, to gain time, evaded the demand, and William never obtained a direct reply; but his successor, Alexander II, had no sooner ascended the throne, than the war between King John and his barons offered him an opportunity of pressing his demands in a more effective manner. William joined the party of the barons, invaded Cumberland in 1216, sacrilegiously plundered the abbey of Holme-Cultram, and laid siege to the city of Carlisle, which was delivered up to him by order of the barons on the 8th of August in that year, but the castle still held for the King of England. Soon afterwards Louis of France, whom the barons had chosen for their king, recognized, with their consent, the claims of the Scottish crown to the three northern counties, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland. On the pacification which followed the accession of Henry III, Carlisle was surrendered to the English, but it is pretended that the dominion of Cumberland was to remain with the King of Scotland. It is evident, however, that no such agreement with regard to the county was ever acted upon, and we find Alexander II., in 1235 and again in 1237, making pressing demands for the restoration of the three northern counties, which he claimed as his inheritance. In the year last-mentioned, a conference on the subject was held at York, in the presence of the papal legate, by whose influence chiefly the King of Scotland was induced to give up his claim, in consideration of a grant of lands in Cumberland or Northumberland of the value of two hundred pounds, which he was to hold of the King of England, by the annual payment to the constable of the Castle of Carlisle of a falcon. In 1212, the manors of Penrith, Langwathby, Great Salkeld, Sowerby, and Carlanton, were granted to the Scottish king in pursuance of this agreement. Thus ended the Scottish claims to dominion in the northern counties of England.

The massive Norman castle, as we have seen, contributed largely towards saving the northern counties from conquest during the invasions of William the Lion, who

lost his time and wasted his armies in sitting down before a few fortresses, which, from their comparatively small size but massive character might be held by a few men against a host. The Norman keep, indeed, which really composed the castle, was capable only of containing a very small garrison, which might hold out, if provisioned, any reasonable time until succour arrived. But after the commencement of the thirteenth century, a new system of warfare began to prevail, which was accompanied with new military tactics. The massive keep was now exchanged for an extensive fortress, as it was to be manned by a far more numerous garrison, forming sometimes a little army. These new fortresses inclosed an area, sometimes of considerable extent, which was usually surrounded with more than one circuit of fortifications, consisting of a combination of walls and towers. This new style of fortification is usually distinguished as the Edwardian castle, because it arose and prevailed chiefly during the reigns of the first three Edwards. The Edwardian fortress is often an addition to, and in a manner a development of an older Norman castle; but the position chosen by the Norman was not always that which seemed best to the military eye of the Edwardian age, and hence a great number of the castles of this period were quite new. Thus, the castle of Cockermouth is entirely Edwardian in character, though it is believed to occupy the site of an older Norman fortress. Cumberland was much richer in Edwardian castles than Westmoreland, which contains hardly a single example of any importance. Naworth Castle, the seat of the earls of Carlisle, which was built early in the reign of Edward III., was an example of this style of castellation, but it has undergone at different times extensive alterations. Another was Rose Castle, the seat of the bishops of Carlisle, which was built about the same period. Penrith, Kirk-Oswald, and Scalby, may be mentioned as other examples of the Edwardian castle of some importance; and we have smaller examples of the castle or castellated mansion, of the Edwardian and subsequent periods, at Rodelife, Muncaster, Hayes, Armathwaite, Daere, Greystoke, Highhead, Askerton, &c. The importance which the individual gentleman was beginning to assume so early as the thirteenth century caused each to be desirous of literally making his house his castle, especially in districts so unsettled as the border counties, and during that and the century following the grants of permission from the crown to private gentlemen of licences to embattle, or castellate, their houses are very frequent.

During a few years the northern counties enjoyed a comparative degree of tranquillity, for the peace was preserved between the two counties if they had not

become very hearty friends; but they were destined to experience a new age of disasters, when the death of Alexander III. in 1290, followed by that of his daughter Margaret, opened a field to the ambition of the house of Plantagenet. After the crown of Scotland had been adjudged to John Baliol, and he had been accepted as king by the Scots, the King of England delivered to him Penrith, Salkeld, and the other manors, which had been given to the Scottish kings in consideration of their claims to the border counties, but a little later, when Baliol had offended the King of England, Edward began his hostility by seizing upon these manors, which were never restored. In the spring of 1296, John Comyn, earl of Buchan, with an army formidable in numbers, but hastily raised and tumultuous, invaded Cumberland, ravaged the country barbarously, and laid siege to Carlisle on the 28th of March. Having been driven from Carlisle in disgrace, the Scots recrossed the border, after which they threw themselves upon Northumberland, and finally, returning into Cumberland, burnt the priory of Lanercost on the 8th of April. Wallace, after his victory at Stirling in the September of 1297, again invaded the English border. The counties of Northumberland and Cumberland were overrun during several weeks by these ferocious invaders, who laid the country waste with fire and sword, and subjected the miserable inhabitants to every description of cruelty and outrage. Carlisle was summoned, but as the garrison showed no inclination to surrender, the Scots continued their march, and ravaged the forest of Ingledale and the whole of Allerdale to Cockermouth. The severity of the season compelled them about the middle of November to return into Scotland. Towards Christmas, Sir Robert Clifford raised the men of Cumberland, and, joining with the garrison of Carlisle, retaliated by invading and ravaging the whole of Annandale. The success of the Scots lasted but a short time, for the victory of Falkirk (July 22, 1298) re-established the power of Edward in Scotland, and, after a successful campaign, he returned with his army to Carlisle, and held his parliament there in the month of September. On his way towards the south, he learnt that the Scots were again in arms, and he immediately signed his writs summoning his barons to meet him in arms at Carlisle on the eve of the day of Pentecost in the following year. Various circumstances prevented the English monarch from invading Scotland during the year 1299, but in the summer of the year following he marched into that country by the western border. The rather authoritative interference of the pope, however, served as a reason or excuse for a truce, and at the end of August, Edward, having returned over the border, proceeded to Holm-

Cultram, and remained there and at Carlisle until the 16th of October. He returned thence to Dumfries, where the truce with the Scots was concluded on the 30th of October, and Edward was at Carlisle again, on his way to the south, on the 3rd of November. The revolt of the Scots under Bruce in 1305 brought a renewal of hostilities. Edward now chose Carlisle as the rendezvous of his armies, and he summoned his barons to assemble there on Midsummer-day 1306. On the 28th of August, the king himself with his queen arrived there, and they remained there until the 10th of September, when they left to pass the remainder of the month in Northumberland. Edward was suffering under the united effects of age and disease, and he moved about on the Scottish border slowly. He was at Lanercost at the beginning of October, and remained there, with the exception of a short visit to Carlisle, until the 20th of February, 1307. On the 1st of March he removed to Kirk Camboek, and on the 4th to Linstock Castle, where, during six days, he and his queen and court were the guests of the Bishop of Carlisle. On the 12th, the king met his parliament at Carlisle, where, in defiance of his health, he was preparing for another expedition against the Scots. The army had been ordered to assemble at Carlisle on the 8th of July. King Edward, whose mind was far more vigorous than his body, left Carlisle on the 28th of June, and, although he had hitherto been obliged to be carried in a litter, he remounted his war-horse; but the effort was too much for him, and he was obliged to halt the same day at the hamlet of Caldecote, a short distance out of the city. Next day he resumed his journey, and on the 5th of July he reached Burch-on-the-Sands, which was his last halting place. He expired there on the 7th, and a commemorative pillar now marks the spot on which he died. The misgovernment of the reign of Edward II. exposed the border counties to continual devastations, and the fury of the Scots appears to have been especially directed against Cumberland, on account of the confiscation of Penrith and the other manors which had belonged to the Scottish kings. The district of Gilsland was twice overrun by the army of Robert Bruce in 1311, in the second of which invasions the Scottish king occupied the Abbey of Lanercost during three days. Next year Bruce penetrated to Durham, which city was plundered by his followers, and on his return he attacked Carlisle, but was repulsed with considerable loss by the garrison. He left, but returned by a forced march, and attempted to surprise it by night. His men were actually mounting the walls, when the garrison was aroused by the barking of a dog, and the assailants were again defeated with loss. The

booty carried off on this occasion from Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, is said to have been immense. After the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, Bruce's brother Edward and Sir James Douglas, after an excursion through Northumberland and Durham into Yorkshire, returned through Cumberland and burnt Appleby and Kirkoswald, on their way. At Christmas, Gilsland was ravaged again, and this inroad was followed by a still more formidable invasion in 1315, directed by the Scottish king in person. The chieftain whose terrible ravages had gained him celebrity under the name of the Black Douglas had led the way, and had laid waste the district of Egremont, plundered the monastery of St. Bees, and destroyed its manor-houses of Cleator and Stainborn. The united forces of the Scots made an attempt upon Carlisle, but after attacking it with persevering resolution during ten days, they were eventually beaten away by the garrison, under its brave commander, Andrew de Hercla. Hercla was subsequently created earl of Carlisle as a reward for his services, but he had hardly enjoyed his honours a year, when he was accused of treasonable correspondence with the Scots, condemned, and executed at Carlisle. In 1317, the Scots again laid waste Gilsland, the neighbourhood of Brough-under-Stanmore, and other parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland. In 1322, the northern counties were invaded by the Scottish king and dreadfully ravaged. Robert Bruce burnt Rose Castle, plundered the Abbey of Holm-Cultram, and laid waste all the western side of Cumberland to Duddon Sands. He then proceeded into Lancashire, and on his return encamped during five days near Carlisle. The unsuccessful expedition of Edward II. in the same year, was followed by a new invasion of Cumberland, in the course of which Robert Bruce established his head quarters for several days at Beaumont, near Carlisle, from which his soldiers carried their ravages far over the surrounding country. In all these expeditions the houses of the inhabitants and every thing which was not portable were destroyed, and the live stock and all the population which did not escape, or were not slain, were driven away into Scotland. The accession of Edward III. brought victory back to the standard of England, but did not save the northern counties from a repetition of these destructive inroads. In the summer which followed that event, the court moved to York, while the English army assembled at Newcastle, and reinforcements were sent to the castle of Carlisle; yet an army of fourteen thousand Scots, commanded by Randolph and Douglas, swept over Cumberland, and wasted the country as far as the county of Durham. The flight of Edward Balliol from Scotland in 1332, drew after it a destructive invasion

of the district of Gilsland, which had so often before been the scene of the ravages of the Scots. In 1337, the Scots entered the county of Cumberland by way of Arthuret, destroyed about twenty villages in their progress eastward, and carried home an immense booty. They returned the same year, attacked Carlisle, and burnt the suburbs and the hospital of St. Nicholas, as well as Rose Castle. In 1342, they made an inroad through Gilsland, and advanced as far as Penrith, which was burnt. In a similar invasion in 1345, Carlisle and Penrith were burnt. Next year David Bruce in person, taking advantage of the absence of Edward III. in France, subjected the English border to a much more formidable invasion. He entered Cumberland, took Liddel Castle by assault, beheaded the governor, and massacred the whole garrison. The Scots plundered the monks of Lanercost, and after committing, as usual, frightful destruction, marched by way of Haworth to Ridpath. These devastations were revenged by the battle of Neville's Cross and the capture of the Scottish king. From this time, the border remained for some years free from such visitations, or, at least, no inroads occurred of sufficient magnitude to have found a place in history; but they were resumed after the accession of Richard II. to the throne of England. In the summer of 1380, the Scots laid waste the forest of Ingleswood, surprised the town of Penrith, at the period of the great annual fair, when it was of course more than usually filled with people, and committed a barbarous massacre of the townsmen and strangers. They carried back to Scotland a very great booty, and a multitude of people as captives, but they were accompanied in their return by a pestilence which was then raging in the north of England, and which is said to have swept away one-third of the population of Scotland. On this occasion the invaders also made a fierce attack upon Carlisle, and they are said to have set fire to one of the streets by throwing in combustibles attached to arrows, but the report of an approaching army compelled them to withdraw across the border. These attacks appear to have been repeated in the following years, for we find the abbot of Holm-Cultram paying a large sum of money to the Earl of Douglas in 1383 to save his abbey from being burnt. During the hostilities between the two countries in 1385, the Scots under Douglas, with their French allies, overran and ravaged Cumberland with dreadful ferocity, and, after laying waste the lands of the principal lord barons, made an attack upon Carlisle, but they were again beaten off with loss. Encouraged by the weakness of the English government, the Scottish borderers became bold, and, independently of the greater military raids, the English

counties were now exposed to continual depredations. In 1387, the Earl of Fife, with the Earl of Douglas and the lord of Galloway, raised an army of thirty thousand men, and, by a rapid march, fell suddenly on the rich and beautiful district of Coekermouth, which had not experienced such a visitation since the days of Robert Bruce. After plundering and ravaging this country during three days without opposition, they made another attack upon Carlisle, and burnt the suburbs. It is related that on this occasion, Lord Douglas's illegitimate son, Sir William Douglas, distinguished himself by his extraordinary bravery. On a narrow drawbridge in the out-works, he is said to have encountered three armed citizens, of whom he slew one, and compelled the other two to yield. It was perhaps on this occasion that the Scottish army was attacked and defeated, and driven across the river with the loss of eleven hundred men. The chronicler, who has recorded this engagement, says that it took place a few days before the feast of St. Lawrence. Next year Gilsland was again invaded with great barbarity. It is said that the Scots shut up in some houses two hundred decrepid people, women and children, and deliberately burnt them.

The ruin to which these border districts were thus exposed during more than a century must have been dreadful, and is quite sufficient to account for the rarity of monuments of the ecclesiastical architecture of the period between the thirteenth century and the fifteenth, which has been remarked especially in Cumberland. In most of the churches, which present a diversity of styles, the Norman or the early English appears to be followed immediately by the perpendicular. Little, too, seems to have been left of the older domestic architecture of the two counties, and most of the old manor houses now existing date from the fifteenth or, more generally, from the sixteenth century. We cannot doubt, indeed, that everything in the shape of building, except massive stone walls, must have been hopelessly ruined. We hear little of border raids in the fifteenth century, and even the wars of the roses seem to have affected these remote districts very slightly. A Scottish army in the interest of Henry VI. besieged Carlisle and burnt the suburbs in 1461, but this appears as a solitary event in history, and any subsequent inroads of a serious character occur only in combination with some greater political event. In 1522, the regent Duke of Albany advanced to Carlisle at the head of a Scottish army, but that place was well provided for defence, and he withdrew without any further hostilities. During the hostilities between the three countries in 1523, Lord Maxwell made an inroad into Cumberland, defeated a force which attempted to resist him, and did considerable damage.

The last struggles of feudalism in the northern rebellions of 1536, called popularly the Pilgrimage of Grace, and 1569, caused a certain degree of agitation on the border, which continued to manifest itself at times during the rest of the reign of Elizabeth, but was finally put an end to by the union of the two crowns on the head of James I. The last inroad of the Scots happened immediately after the accession of that monarch to the English throne, when a party of two or three hundred entered Cumberland and carried their depredations as far as Penrith: but they were attacked and dispersed by a detachment of the garrison of Berwick, sent by the king who was in that town on his way to England. The practice of plunder, however, had become so habitual among the borderers, that in spite of the severe punishment with which it was visited, it long continued to prevail, and even the gallows seems hardly to have been looked upon as a disreputable end to the unlucky stealer of sheep or horse who chanced to fall into the hands of the law. A border anecdote has been repeated more than once, which relates especially to the parish of Bewcastle. We are told that a stranger visiting that place was surprised to find that the tomb-stones in the churchyard commemorated none but females, and he made a remark to that effect to the old lady who accompanied him as a guide. "Oh, sir," she replied feelingly, "they're a' buried at that weary Caerl!" In the sequel, the astonished inquirer learnt that no male inhabitant of that district was known to have ended his days otherwise than being hanged at Carlisle.

However, the opening of the fifteenth century brought with it a comparative degree of personal security, and the landholders began to return to their estates and rebuild their houses. In these, strength for defence was an important consideration, and most of them had a massive square tower, of three or four storeys, with a vaulted chamber on the ground floor. This was the retreat of the family in case of an incursion of the Scots. The larger houses had yards, strongly walled, in which the cattle were shut up at night, or in times of danger. Examples of the towers are still found attached to some of the older country houses in Cumberland. Houses of an older date than the sixteenth century are rare in Cumberland or Westmoreland, but both counties can boast of some interesting examples of the domestic architecture of that period. Naworth Castle, which is one of the finest examples of the later baronial residences, was built chiefly during the reign of Elizabeth, upon the remains of an edifice of the fourteenth century. Dacre Castle, in Cumberland, is one of the larger examples of the tower of which we have been speaking, and is likewise a building originally of the fourteenth century, but

considerably altered in the sixteenth. Another example of the tower occurs at Yanwath Hall, in Westmoreland; and others will be found in Cumberland, at Kirk-Andrews upon Esk, as well as at Irton Hall, Muncaster, Nether Hall, and Netherby. Among the finest of the Elizabethan mansions are Drumburgh Castle, Dalston Hall, and Harby Brow, Hardrigg, Howthwaite, and Lamplugh Halls, in Cumberland; and Levins, Wharton, and perhaps Clifton Halls, in Westmoreland.

Local history may be considered as in some degree co-existent with feudalism, and ceases to possess any general interest at the period when the multiplicity of separate independencies were absorbed in the centralisation of power under which feudalism perished. The border counties, as a natural consequence of their position, preserved a general interest longer than the southern districts, and it was not until some time after the union of the two crowns that this interest was entirely destroyed. A considerable extent of territory lying to the north of the Esk, and extending to a certain extent on both sides of the real boundary line of the two countries, was known as the debatable ground, because it was the subject of conflicting claims between the two crowns. This territory was occupied chiefly by the rather numerous clan of the Grames, or Grahams, whose chief dwelt at Netherby, and who, by their depredations, had made themselves equally obnoxious to the two crowns. These depredations had been carried on with unusual boldness during the later years of the reign of Elizabeth, and, as they were not checked by the proclamations of her successor, King James determined to put an end to them in a summary manner, by the expulsion of the whole clan. An assessment was made on the county of Cumberland, in 1606, to defray the expenses of what was termed in those days the "transplantation" of this clan, who were embarked at Workington, and sent partly to Ireland and partly to the Netherlands. The love of their old country seems to have been still powerful with the banished Grames, and some of them ventured to return, and a proclamation for apprehending them appeared in 1611. Nevertheless, some of the branches of this clan had been allowed to remain, no doubt on account of their more peaceful behaviour; and Richard Girdham, of Esk, was created a baronet in 1629, and purchased Netherby and the barony of Liddell. The family is at present represented by the Right Hon. Sir James Graham. There still remained, however, in the debatable ground, a multitude of wild freebooters, who were known by the name of moss troopers, from the character of the country in which they found shelter, and who gave great trouble

to the legal authorities, and no little occupation, as has been already intimated, to the executioner at Carlisle. The great opponents of these marauders were the Howards of Naworth, the ancestors of the earls of Carlisle; and the Lord William Howard, who held the office of Warder of the Western Marches during the reigns of James I. and Charles I., was so continually in the saddle in pursuit of them that he became popularly known by the name of Belted Willie.

The two counties appear not to have been so much agitated as many other parts of the kingdom, during the civil wars of the reign of Charles I. Their inhabitants, many of whom were old Catholic families, took less part in the new political principles which were then abroad, and they joined early in the association of the northern counties to raise forces for the king, who had an army there in 1644. After the great defeat of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, Prince Rupert led the forces he had saved from the battle back through Lancashire to join these Cumberland and Westmoreland levies. Earlier in the year Montrose had raised a small army in Cumberland, with which he crossed the border and took possession of Dumfries, but the approach of the Earl of Callander compelled him to fall back upon Carlisle, where, according to some accounts, he was besieged, but our information on this subject is of a very uncertain character. Carlisle was subsequently occupied by the royalist troops which had formed the garrison of York, and received for its governor Sir Thomas Glenham. At some period during these events, an attempt was made to raise a force for the parliament in Cumberland, but they were easily defeated and dispersed. The royalists of these parts were now, however, threatened with more serious dangers, for the Scottish army, under General Lesley, was approaching this part of the border. Towards the end of September, he defeated, near Great Salkeld, a detachment of royalists, commanded by Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir Henry Fletcher, and drove them to Carlisle, whence he continued his march to take part in the siege of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Newcastle was taken by storm in the month of October, after which Lesley returned into Cumberland with part of the Scottish forces, and the siege of Carlisle was regularly opened. The garrison and townsmen held out resolutely during several months, although reduced to the greatest distress by want of provisions, until the king's defeat at Naseby deprived them of all hopes of relief, and they surrendered, and obtained honourable terms, on the 25th of June, 1645. Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale made an attempt to revive the royalist influence in Cumberland, in the following October, but they were entirely defeated by Sir John Brown, the govern-

of Carlisle Castle, and made their escape, not without difficulty, to the Isle of Man. At the close of the following year, the Scottish garrison, which had till then held possession of Carlisle, was withdrawn and sent away, and orders were given for dismantling the castle.

It was not till two years after this period that new events occurred to give importance to the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The first signal of these new troubles was the surprise of Carlisle by Sir Thomas Glenham and Sir Philip Musgrave, at the end of the April of 1648: and immediately afterwards Sir Marmaduke Langdale assembled a force of upwards of four thousand men, raised chiefly in Cumberland and Westmoreland, upon a heath about five miles from that city. Lambert, who then commanded for the parliament in the north, advanced to Penrith in the middle of June, and made that place his head quarters, while Langdale fell back upon Carlisle, of which Musgrave had been made governor. The castles of Greystock, Rose, and Scaley, were taken by the Parliamentarians on this occasion, and the two former are said to have been burnt.

This movement of the royalists in Cumberland had been concerted with the party headed by the Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, who had at this moment gained the superiority in the Scottish councils, and resolved upon taking up arms to liberate the king. The Scottish army, which was very ill equipped, numbered at that time nearly fifteen thousand men, of whom about four thousand were cavalry. A few days afterwards he was joined by General Monro, who brought a reinforcement of two thousand foot and one thousand horse from Ireland. The main body of the Scottish army lay about Wigton: and it was further reinforced by the forces under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, which now amounted to about four thousand foot and eight thousand horse. Lambert, whose army was quite insufficient to contest the ground with so formidable a force as this, fell back from Penrith upon Appleby, where the Scots were driven back in an attempt to dislodge the Parliamentarians. Lambert, however, continued his retrograde movement to Bowes, where he received some reinforcements from Yorkshire. Hamilton had now begun his march towards the south, leaving Carlisle in charge of a Scottish garrison, under the command of Sir William Livingston, whom he had appointed its governor in the place of Sir Philip Musgrave. The Scottish army remained a month in Westmoreland, without performing any exploit worth mentioning. The soldiers, who were turbulent and undisciplined, overran the country, plundering and committing such barbarous outrages as exasperated the

inhabitants to the highest degree, until it was so exhausted that they were compelled to remove out of it by the want of provisions. Monro, with his Irish troops, was left at Kendal, with orders, in case the main army was attacked, to fall back upon Appleby or Carlisle according to circumstances, while Hamilton, ruled by the advice of the Earl of Callander, directed his march through Westmoreland, in the direction of Preston.

The disasters of Preston and Warrington so completely ruined the Scottish army, that about fifteen hundred of Hamilton's horse were all who reached Monro, to carry him the first intelligence of the misfortune of the rest. Monro had advanced from Kendal to Kirby Lonsdale, where he received intelligence that Cromwell was advancing upon him from Yorkshire, and he immediately retreated to Appleby, and sent a messenger to convey the information to the Duke of Hamilton and bring back his orders, but he soon afterwards learnt that Cromwell had taken the road to Preston, and then he resumed his quarters at Kirby Lonsdale. It appears that the messenger he had sent to Hamilton had been intercepted, and the surprise and alarm of the Scots at Kirby Lonsdale, on receiving their intelligence in this abrupt manner of the capture of Hamilton and the loss of his army, may be easily imagined. The cavalry refused to remain with them, but continued their headlong flight to Scotland, plundering and committing so many outrages on the way, that the peasantry, in their exasperation, slew every straggler they met with. Monro, also, began his retreat, but, with the same spirit which actuated his followers, he took the eastern road, intending to set fire to the coal-pits at Newcastle. The Hamiltonian party, however, had now been overthrown in Scotland, and he was met by an order of the committee of estates to return without further hostilities, in consequence of which he marched direct to the border.

The royalists of Cumberland had been active, and seem to have reckoned on recovering the superiority during these events. Sir Philip Musgrave, with a portion of the royalist militia of Cumberland, presented himself before Carlisle, where the Scottish governor refused to admit him; while Lieutenant Bird, who held Cockermouth Castle for the parliament, was besieged by about five hundred of the royalist forces of Cumberland during more than a month, until he was relieved on the 29th of September, by the arrival of Colonel Ashton, whom Cromwell had sent from Lancaster to his assistance. Carlisle was delivered by the Scots to Cromwell on the 1st of October, and received a strong garrison, consisting chiefly of cavalry, as they were designed for the suppression of the moss-troopers.

The garrison appears to have been increased in subsequent years, as we read of a detachment of a thousand men having been sent into Scotland, in the December of 1650, and of another detachment of two thousand men sent by Major-General Harrison, then governor of Carlisle, against a party of Scots, who threatened the border in the June of the following year.

Both Cumberland and Westmoreland were reduced to great distress by the ravages of the Scots during the expedition of the Duke of Hamilton. The petitions of the inhabitants of the former county, when seeking to be eased of the burthen of supporting the garrison of Carlisle after the expulsion of the Scots, complained that families of the first quality had hardly bread enough for their own consumption, with nothing to drink but water; that people died of starvation in the public roads; and that there were in the county of Cumberland no less than thirty thousand families who had neither seed nor bread corn, and who were entirely without money to buy them. The parliament ordered a collection to be made for their relief.

The border counties again enjoyed a long period of tranquillity. During the Scottish Jacobite rebellion of 1715, another attempt was made to penetrate into England by the route through Cumberland. Towards the end of October, Brigadier Mackintosh with his Highlanders had formed a junction at Kelso with the English insurgents under General Forster and Lord Kenmore: and at the beginning of November they crossed the border and took up their quarters at Brampton, where Forster opened his commission from the Earl of Mar, which appointed him commander-in-chief of the army in England, and at the same time the Pretender was proclaimed. The rebels marched through Cumberland and Westmoreland, halting for a while at Penrith and Appleby, but meeting with no sympathy from the population of the country through which they passed, and many of the English troops had deserted before they reached Kirby Lonsdale. The ill-conducted expedition ended speedily by the capture of the rebel army at Preston.

In the more formidable rebellion of 1745, these counties were chosen as the line of march of the Pretender into England. The Pretender left Kelso on the 6th of November; and, after making a demonstration as though he would enter Northumberland, in order to deceive General Wade, who was at Newcastle, he crossed the Esk on the 9th near Longtown, and entered Cumberland, passing that night at a place called Reddings on the road to Carlisle. Having assembled his whole army here on the 10th, he continued his march. A party of Highland cavalry had

already shown themselves upon Stanwix bank, but had retired after a few shots from the castle. Carlisle had been left in a very defenceless condition, its whole garrison consisting of a company of invalids under the command of Colonel Durand, and the fortifications in a ruinous state; but the whole body of the militia of Cumberland and Westmoreland had been drawn into the city, and the mayor, Mr. Pattison, talked of defending the place with resolution. Accordingly, the summons to surrender was received in silent defiance, and the rebels, after firing a few shots, marched on the 11th to Brampton, in consequence of a report that General Wade was advancing to the relief of Carlisle. Charles Edward Stuart slept on the 9th at a Mr. Murray's, three miles south of Carlisle; on the 10th at Black Hall, in St. Mary's parish; and on the 11th at Warwick Hall. As no more was heard of Wade, a strong division of the Scottish army resumed the siege of Carlisle on the 13th, and the town and garrison at first made great show of resistance; but, when preparations were made for an assault on the 15th, both the mayor and the governor agreed to capitulate; and the Duke of Perth took possession of Carlisle in the name of the Pretender, who was next day proclaimed there, the mayor and municipal bodies attending with the sword and mace carried before them. The rebels took, in the castle and city, a great number of cannon, fifteen colorn mortars, and an abundance of cannon-balls, grenades, small bombs, about a hundred barrels of gunpowder, and other military stores. Among the arms were many of the Highland broad swords taken at Preston in 1715. On the 21st and 22nd, the Scottish army, leaving a garrison of two hundred men in Carlisle, marched to Penrith, and thence advanced to the southward through Lancashire.

The subsequent fate of this expedition is well known, and belongs but partially to our border counties. The Pretender reached Penrith on his retreat on the 17th of December, during the night of which day the Duke of Cumberland and Major-General Oglethorpe, who were in pursuit, slept at Kendal. Next morning, Oglethorpe's light horse, accompanied by many of the squires and farmers of the country armed and mounted, rode early in the pursuit, and came in sight of the rear of the rebel army, as it was making its way laboriously over Clifton moor, but as the Pretender had sent most of his horse to protect the baggage and artillery, Oglethorpe did not feel strong enough to attack it, and fell back upon Kendal. Lord George Murray, who commanded the rear of the Pretender's army, sent forward the baggage, and remained behind to check the pursuit. Leaving a few men in a farm-house on the road, he

marched rapidly through the village of Clifton, with about three hundred foot and a troop of horse, to take possession of Lowther Hall, where he found a servant of the Duke of Cumberland, from whom he learnt that the duke was advancing with four thousand cavalry and some infantry, and that he intended to establish his head quarters at Lowther Hall the same evening. Lord George fell back in haste upon the village of Clifton, and despatched a messenger to Prince Charles, who sent some regiments back to reinforce him. These were placed under cover of the hedges and walls in a line from the village of Clifton to the house of a Quaker, named Savage, at the foot of the moor. One of Savage's family, however, made his way through the fields unobserved, as the night had now set in, and informed the Duke of Cumberland of the dispositions of the rebel forces. The English made an attempt to dislodge the latter, in spite of the darkness, but they were repulsed with some loss. Nevertheless, the rebels made a hasty retreat to Penrith, expecting to find their prince there, but he had no sooner heard of the skirmish than he fled precipitately to Carlisle. The night was so dark, and the mountain roads in that winter season so bad, that

the rebels, though not pursued, suffered greatly, and Charles Stuart was obliged to abandon his horse and proceed on foot, and in this condition he reached Carlisle next morning, the 19th of December.

The Duke of Cumberland had slept that night in the house of a loyal Quaker, in the outskirts of the village of Clifton, but in the morning he continued the pursuit. The rebels remained only one night in Carlisle, and on the 20th, leaving a garrison of three hundred men in the castle, continued their retreat, and at night re-crossed the river Esk into Scotland. They had quitted Carlisle so precipitately, that they were obliged to leave there all their artillery and a great part of their baggage; and at the time they were crossing the Esk, the Duke of Cumberland was already within eight miles of Carlisle, which was formally invested next day. The siege operations were delayed by the want of siege-artillery, which had to be brought from Whitehaven; but the duke's batteries were in a condition to open fire on the 28th, and the Scottish garrison surrendered at discretion on the 30th. The suppression of this rebellion may be considered as closing the history of the Scottish border.



The Geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland,

WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO

THE DISTRICT OF THE ENGLISH LAKES.

SOME few years ago I burst into the studio of a clever artist, an intimate friend, and found him occupied in putting some finishing touches to a landscape composition. The general effect was pleasing enough, and the arrangement of light and shade exquisite; still, when asked my opinion upon the production, I was obliged to express dissatisfaction. My friend slightly coloured. What was it which offended me? Want of congruity, I replied;—want of truthfulness to nature. Even had you not expressly informed me of the fact, I should have been assured that it is no real landscape which is here portrayed. I then questioned him as to his summer ramblings. Had he ever sketched in Kent? Yes, many a time. Had he ever visited Wales or Cumberland? Yes, both. Perhaps he had crossed over into the Isle of Man? Yes; he had some Manx sketches in his portfolio. And therefore, I continued, in composing this picture from your note-book, you have placed on one side of your lovely Kentish valley, with its hazel copses and hop-clad slopes, the towering porphyritic peaks of Seawall and Great-Gable, and on the other the beautifully rounded outline of Boin-y-Plot or Greebabb, the softer clay schists of whose surface have been ploughed up by the passage over them of ice-floes and icebergs, and then degraded during ages of quiet upheaval from the depths of an arctic sea. And see, I added, this mass of rock which so picturesquely occupies the foreground, and is presumed to have been detached and to have fallen from this frowning *porphyritic* precipice, is a veritable lump of *mountain limestone*, one of the blocks which the action of the boisterous sea which beats on the iron-bound coast of old Mona, has torn down from the singular patch of limestone which juts out between Port St. Mary and Perwick bay. My friend, with his

characteristic candour, owned the correctness of my remarks, and acknowledged that, to be a proficient in his art, he ought either to paint direct from nature, or, if he composed a picture, to become a geologist.

Perhaps some might be inclined to exclaim, “Cur ego amicam offendam in nugis;” *i.e.*, “Why get in a passion with such trifles as these;” or, with the same classic author, to affirm that “to poets and painters sufficient liberty must be allowed.” Granted; yet our old friend Horace is quite as decided as to the necessity of *unity* in a *poem* or a *picture*; and that man as much offends against true art, truth, and nature itself, who paints a *granitic* peak a-top of a *chalk* cliff, as he who portrays “a dolphin in the woods, or a wild boar in the midst of the sea.”

The fact is, that both poets and painters of some eminence have been guilty of many (so to speak) geological anachronisms. The terms *granitic* and *adamantine* sound very grand, and help to round a line, if they do not always express a truth; and so, also, it is very easy to paint gigantic breakers dashing against impossible coasts, and from ignorance of the effects of the atmosphere on rocks of different texture, to display, on the same *coasts*, such an aggregation of scenery as it is not likely, if at all possible, should occur on the face of *nature*.

Geology, though an infant science, has already added immensely to the intellectual enjoyments of the human race. The history of no country can be considered complete without the chapter of its *physical* history; and for a tourist to enter upon a district, guide-book and map in hand, but that guide-book or map defective in geological description or colouring, is much the same as if he should walk into a picture gallery with a catalogue of its contents, but that catalogue unnumbered, or the

numbers so placed as not to correspond with the tickets attached to each separate painting.

The following pages are intended to supply to the present volume such a synopsis of the geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and more especially of the lake district, as may help the general reader to a just appreciation of the varied beauties which belong to this locality; and, whilst gazing on the lovely retirement of the vales, and the deep quiet of those azure lakes in which majestic mountains glass themselves, to enable him to revert to the period when the mountains were being heaved up with volcanic throes from the depths of the primæval ocean, or, subsequently, were being degraded by the action of the glacier and the avalanche, whilst an arctic sea reached far up into the country, changing the valleys into icy fiords, whence it bore far away vast spoils of porphyry, greenstone, and granite, and spread them over a sea bottom which has since become the plains of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, stranding also a portion on the southern coasts of the Isle of Man.

When I first became acquainted with Cumberland and Westmoreland, I was but a tyro in earth-science. It is a fearful country for the young student in geology to break ground in. Torn in pieces, and then crumpled up in almost every possible contortion—intersected with vast dykes of protruded and intruded igneous rocks—starred in every direction with faults, and then scored with the ice tracks of a thousand ages;—how is such a country to be unravelled? Where must the student begin?—where can he end?

No wonder, then, that at the end of three months, though many a rock had yielded to the more energetic blows of my youthful hammer, and my packages were considerably heavier on my exodus from the country than at my advent to it, I had not advanced far into a knowledge of the structure of the mountain masses, and of their relation to the rocks of other regions I was in almost total ignorance. At that time, the great subdivisions of the oldest strata of the globe—the inner garments, as it were, which wrap about the giant limbs of Mother Earth, had scarcely been made out; and the terms *Cambrian*, *Cambrian*, *Silurian*, *Devonian*, were only beginning to find a place in the vocabulary of geologists. The patient, untiring labours of an humble individual, Mr. Otley, who must ever be regarded as the father of Cumberland and Westmoreland geology, had indeed worked out the chief problems of *relative age* of the different deposits, and had traced out almost accurately the boundaries of each; but the subject of *metamorphism* (i.e., change of form or structure of rocks) had hardly been touched upon, and the *diluvial*

theory of the transport of boulders, and of the gravel and sands of the later tertiaries, reigned supreme.

The orderly mind of the venerable father of English geology, William Smith, accustomed to trace out that beautiful sequence of the strata of the secondary period, which in no quarter of the globe is better developed than in the south and east of England, started back at the confusion of this area of volcanic action; and the maps which he and his talented son-in-law, Professor Phillips, had accomplished, could only at the time place the rocks of the lake country under the one great nomenclature of the clay-slate and grauwaacke-slate system. It was reserved to Professor Sedgwick, applying a mind powerful in itself, but trained to closer reasoning by the studies of that university of which he has long been so bright an ornament, to bring forth order out of chaos, and after many a footsore ramble amongst the mountains and glens of his almost native district, to lay before the Geological Society of London the result of years of investigation, in a series of papers which must ever form the ground-work of any geological description of this area.

Whatever future research may do in determining, by means of larger suites of fossils, the actual equivalents of the rocks of the lake district and surrounding country, when placed alongside those of Wales and other palæozoic and hypozoic districts, whatever may be the nomenclature which future geologists may find it most convenient to adopt in reference to these vast groups of strata—whether the name *Cambrian*, as first bestowed upon them by Professor Sedgwick, be retained, and whether it be regarded as corresponding with a portion of the lower silurian of Sir Roderic Murchison, still it is very unlikely that any material alteration can take place in the classification which Professor Sedgwick has made of the rocks of these counties, or in the outline which he has traced of the different areas which they occupy. The tribute which that eminent geologist Professor Phillips has given to the work of Professor Sedgwick is most just when he says, “From his judgment it is seldom safe to differ.” In later years I have several times gone over this locality, again and again making various traverses, chiefly with the view of tracing the direction of the currents of the boulder-clay and post-tertiary period, and the map which Professor Sedgwick has deposited in the library of the Geological Society of London, has certainly been my most faithful guide in following up to their true situs, or origin, the several drifted materials.

An old writer, in speaking of the Isle of Man, has described it as “ane parke in ye sea, impaled with rocks.” Such might, in former ages, have served for the description too of the English lake district. The

plains which encircle it on every side (in which we may include the fragment of the drift fringing its western margin) formed the bed of a sea, out of which uprose the pinnacles of slate, porphyry, syenite, and granite, in the midst of which repose those exquisite waters which have given a character and celebrity to this portion of England.

In endeavouring to give to the general reader a notion of the structure of the area of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and of the causes which have led to its present appearance, I shall only presume that he possesses a very small quantity of geological knowledge, and can excuse my using very simple terms and illustrations. It is necessary that he should be aware that the rocks of which the crust of the globe on which we live is composed may be divided first of all into two great classes, viz., *igneous*, or those which have been forced up from below by the action of fire, and *aqueous* (or perhaps, rather, as we should call them, *sedimentary*), *i.e.*, those which have been deposited from above after having been mechanically suspended in, or rolled along by, water. To the former class, in modern times, belongs the lava poured forth from volcanoes; and to the latter class belong the mud, sand, and gravel which settle down either in fresh water lakes or at the bottom of the sea. Both the above classes have in some places undergone a change in their original constitution, and, from some causes which I will not now discuss, have assumed a crystalline, or semi-crystalline appearance. They have hence been called *metamorphic*, *i.e.*, altered rocks.

In the district of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and particularly in the midst of the lakes, we meet with the most perfect examples of these different classes of rock, and I proceed to give a short account of the origin of each, and the localities where they may best be studied. I will not speculate upon what may have been the original condition of our globe, but presume that we have come to that chapter in its history when the physical operations going on upon its surface, were similar in kind, though, perhaps, not altogether in degree, to those which we witness now;—when, as now, the earthquake and the volcano were upheaving and breaking the surface of our earth, and the sea and air were at work upon the upheaved surface, pulling it down again to one general level.

The earliest stratified rocks of this district, as far as we at present know, are the Skiddaw slates, whose general character is dark, glossy, laminated, and argillaceous. Though deposited originally as mud at the bottom of the primeval sea, it is only very lately that organic remains, that is, fossils, or relics of ancient life, have been discovered in them. We are indebted for

this discovery to Mr. John Ruthven, of Kendal, whose labours in working out the details of these beds, and of the greater part of the strata of this district, are beyond all praise. Previous to his discoveries, it had been usual to term the Skiddaw slate as *hypozoic*, *i.e.*, below the range of life upon our globe. But I would observe here, that even should no organic remains be found in any particular rock, it would always be unsafe to say that at the period of its formation there was no animal life upon the surface of our earth. The sea bottom of that locality might at that time have happened to be so deep as to lie below the lowest known zone of animal life. There are vast areas at the bottom of our present oceans which must be regarded almost as marine deserts, destitute of a fauna or flora, except of a microscopic character. Besides, many strata (as, for instance, the lower portion of these Skiddaw slates) have, since their deposition in the form of mud, undergone great changes, in which such a general derangement of the particles of which they were made up has been effected as to obliterate all traces of organised life which may once have existed in them.

These Skiddaw slates may best be studied by making a traverse across the country in a south-westward direction, beginning from Calbeck Fells. The scenery which passes before the eye in this district is of the wildest character, for the strata have been crumpled up and tossed about in grand confusion. I have never dwelt on a prospect which has gratified me more than that which is presented to view on a summer's eve, to one looking westward from Lattrigg, towards Causey Pike, Grassmoor, and Whiteless. I can only compare it to that of a troubled ocean running really "mountain high," and fixed all on a sudden in a solid condition.

The boundary of the Skiddaw slate district will be found by drawing a curved line first northward, then north-westward, from Mell Fell at the foot of Ulleswater, by Mungrisdale, towards Hesketh, then turning westward to Isell, thence through Cockermouth south-westward to Egremont. From a few miles south of Egremont, we shall find the southern boundary as a rather irregular line passing across Emmerdale near the Great Caves, over Highstile, Honister Crag, and the head of Newlands, thence by Wallow Crag near Keswick, by Wanthwaite Crag and Wolf Crag, and back again to the south side of Mell Fell.

It should be observed also that we have a great mass of the Skiddaw slate brought up, contorted and altered, in Black Combe, in the south-western corner of Cumberland, at a point far distant from the proper Skiddaw slate district.

Next above the Skiddaw slates, we have a mass of green slates and porphyries of vast thickness. It would seem that whilst the ordinary aqueous deposits were going on at the bottom of the sea of that period, there were constant outbursts of igneous matter from the bowels of the earth. Sometimes the ejected matter (ejected, probably, at a great depth in the ocean, and therefore under great pressure) first disturbed, then overlaid, the aqueous deposits, forming breccias and masses of plutonic rock. Again, these masses were degraded and rubbed down into fine mud, and the result deposited either in beds of plutonic silt by themselves, or they were mixed with the ordinary deposits of the then sea bottom.

We meet with similar appearances, though of a different geological age, and belonging to an entirely different and later system, in the south of the Isle of Man. There the ordinary deposits of limestone, of the carboniferous period, are distinctly seen mingled with igneous rock: basaltic masses with dykes sometimes rising up through the beds of limestone—sometimes overlying them—at other times alternating with them, and even mingled in such a manner that the ordinary fossils of the carboniferous period are found embedded in masses of trap-tuff; and the mixture of volcanic ash and mud with calcareous mud is so intimate that it is difficult to name some hand specimens of the resulting rock, or to say which most predominates in them, the volcanic or the calcareous element.

As in the case of the Skiddaw slates, so in reference to these superior green and porphyritic slates, we must observe that a change in their constitution has taken place since their deposition and consolidation. This change may have been effected by long contact under great pressure with heated masses of granitic rocks; and we may well notice that great masses of syenite do actually break out in the midst of them in several instances, as, for example, in the vale of St. John, near Keswick, and on the southern side of Ennerdale.

As might naturally have been expected, the change, or *metamorphism*, has most intensely affected the more porphyritic portion of this series. Having at a previous period been in a fused condition, it more readily assumed the crystalline character when again subjected to heat.

It is not surprising that in such a series of rocks, deposited under circumstances generally so unfavorable to life or to the preservation of organic remains, we have not met with any fossils. They may, however, yet be found embedded as in the Isle of Man, even in volcanic products. In fact, in the upper portion of them we do

meet with organic remains in a calcareous band, which has been named by Professor Sedgwick the Coniston limestone, and which, though formerly regarded by him as belonging to and forming the base of an upper group of strata on the parallel of the Bala limestone of North Wales, has ultimately been included in his lower subdivision of the Cambrian strata. In the same subdivision he includes the group of dark coloured slates and clay flagstones lying just above the Coniston limestone band, and to which he has given the name of Coniston calcareous slate, or Brathay flags. The total thickness of these beds of limestone slate and flagstones is not less than 1,800 feet. Their general appearance indicates an altered condition of the sea bottom at the time of their deposit, and a cessation, for a long period, of those outbursts of igneous matter which had previously been disturbing it. Thus, the circumstances were more favourable to the development of life, and to the preservation of the remains of the earlier forms of animated being.

The area of this division of the rocks of the lake district lying immediately above the Skiddaw slate, and for which we may still retain the name of the green roofing slate and porphyry series, though including in it also the Coniston limestone, calcareous slate, and Brathay flags, may be thus defined.

Its northern boundary will, of course, be the same as that of the upper portion or southern boundary of the Skiddaw slate series last considered. Its western boundary is an irregular line (interrupted by the elevation of Black Combe and the granite of Eskdale), beginning near Calder Abbey, and terminating in the Duddon estuary. Its southern boundary is a curved line passing from a little south of Broughton towards Coniston-water-head, where it is broken off by a great dislocation and carried northward. We may follow it again through Hawkshead Fould, thence by Wray across Windermere to Low Wood: after that it crosses the valleys of Troutbeck, Kentmere, and Long Sleddale to Shap Wells, where it is disturbed by the granite.

Its eastern boundary will be a line drawn at the foot of the mountain limestone escarpment from Shap to Pooley Bridge. In this area are included the loftiest peaks of the lake district, Scawfell and Helvellyn, and some of the grandest scenery, as Wastwater, Borrowdale, Langdale, Grasmere, Ulleswater.

The Coniston limestone may be best studied at Coniston-water-head, in a quarry by the roadside, thence to Ambleside, where a good suite of fossils may be collected. A very fair collection from the same limestone may be also made by the roadside, half-way between Lowwood and Ambleside, where a disused

lime-kiln points out the particular locality of the impure limestone beds. The Coniston or Brathay flags may be well seen in some fine quarries at Brathay, between Ambleside and Hawkeshead.

Above the Coniston flagstone we have first a series of gritty beds (named by Professor Sedgwick the Coniston grits), and then coarse dark-coloured fissile or *schistose* beds, in the upper portion of which the *slaty* cleavage is but little developed. They may, perhaps, be regarded as middle silurian.

The series of rocks next in the ascending order has been divided by Professor Sedgwick into the *Ireleth*, the *Howgill*, and the *Kendal* group, named from the localities where each is best exhibited. The *Ireleth* group consists of quartzose slates, with intervening bands of impure limestone; the *Howgill* or Kirkby Moor group has a more arenaceous character in its lower portion, and the upper is made up of micaceous flags and schists extremely fossiliferous. They occupy a large area over the greater portion of Low Furness in Lancashire, the whole of the south of Westmoreland (excepting the portion covered by the carboniferous limestone), as far east as the valley of the Lune, and reaching up to the great Pennine fault. They may, however, be well considered as one series, or more simply subdivided into Ireleth slates, and Hayfell and Kirkby Moor flags.—(I*vide* Geological Map.)

Both the lithological character of these beds, and also the included fossils (upper silurian) indicate that some movement was going on continuously over this district during their deposit. The change in species between the Coniston limestone and flagstone and the superior Coniston grits is so great, as to have led Professor Sedgwick to the conclusion that we are here to look for the true termination of the Silurian series, and to place all the rocks below the Coniston grit in the series named by him many years ago from the locality where they occur, the *Cambrian*; but which seem, from their included fossils, to be on the same geological parallel with a portion of the Lower Silurian strata of Sir Roderick I. Murchison.

It is a remarkable fact, that this Cambrian series, as defined by Professor Sedgwick, contains seventy-two, at least, well-ascertained species of fossils; and that the remaining slate-beds above them in the lake district, which are certainly Upper Silurian, contain ninety-two species of fossils, whilst out of this large number of 165 species in all, not more than five are common to the two series.

If, therefore, there be any good reason for separating the palaeozoic rocks below the old red sandstone into the two divisions of Upper and Lower Silurian, or, as some

have proposed, and as is noted in the table accompanying the Geological Map, into three divisions,—Upper, Middle, and Lower Silurian,—the same reason seems to hold good for retaining the name Cambrian for the lower portion, as first named by Professor Sedgwick from that part of North Wales where beds of the same age and containing similar fossils occur.

By means of the igneous forces at work beneath the earth's crust, a tremendous convulsion took place, affecting the whole of this district after the deposit of the Kendal or Kirkby Moor group with its superior tilestone and before the formation of the old red conglomerate.

This convulsion elevated the district generally along an axis which runs from north-east to south-west through Skiddaw Forest and Grassmoor Forest.—(I*vide* Geological Map.) The consequence was that the lower rocks were brought up and elevated into ridges in such a way that their *general dip* was more rapid and precipitous towards the north-west than towards the south-east and the *general elevation* of the district greater on the south-east than on the north-west side of the axis of convulsion.

We may trace to this circumstance, perhaps, the fact that the beds on the north-west side are more suddenly covered up by newer deposits and that the upper beds of the slate rocks, where they are seen on the south-east side of the lake district (as for instance about Kendal), are less contorted than on the opposite side of the axis of disturbance.

The disturbance which so greatly affected the Cumberland and Westmoreland mountains appears to have been at the same time general in the British isles occurring just before the Devonian or old red sandstone era. In the neighbouring Isle of Man, we have a parallel mountain range of the same age. We meet again with evidences of a like direction of movement occurring at the same period in Wales, in Ireland, and in the south and north of Scotland. We might well imagine some vast earthquake wave passing over the British isles, and leaving these indelible records of its transit in vast mountain piles whose crests run parallel to each other, and the circumstance of these ranges being more precipitous on the north-west than on the south-east side is one well worthy of consideration and may lead to speculation as to the direction in which the force of translation (so to speak) has acted. Such a speculation must not, however, be supposed to set aside considerations of the subsequent effect of denudation and waste, due, perhaps, to the direction of powerful oceanic currents, acting upon these ranges at the period of their elevation and for ages afterwards.

We come now to the next great division of the rocks of Cumberland and Westmoreland. These are the beds of the Old Red Sandstone and Conglomerate, belonging to the *Devonian* series.

In the ravines and hollows formed by the last named great disturbance (in which the mountain ranges would appear as a series of islands in the ancient ocean) were deposited a mass of boulders, pebbles, and sand, afterwards consolidated. Beds of such materials are found mantling round the older slate rocks in the district of Cumberland and Westmoreland, as well as in other parts of the British Isles and resting unconformably upon them. And prior to their being deposited, a great wear and tear of the older rocks had occurred, jagged edges being planed down so that the Old Red Conglomerate often rests on a smooth surface, though unconformably to the dip of the older beds.

The beds of Old Red Sandstone and Conglomerate are of very varying thickness. The circumstances under which they were accumulated will readily account for this fact. In the neighbourhood of the lake district, as in the Isle of Man, we seem to have before us merely the relics of the margin of the Devonian strata, which attain such enormous proportions both in Scotland and in the south-west of England, but which are here only feebly represented.

I think one of the most instructive localities for studying the Old Red Sandstone is at Shap Abbey. Just across the stream eastward, opposite the abbey, is a fine escarpment of the Devonian series, capped with the Carboniferous Limestone. I have never yet seen a spot where the Carboniferous Limestone is unconformable to the Old Red Sandstone, though everywhere the conglomerate rests on the upturned and worn edges of Silurian schists or tilestones. Such seems to be the case in the neighbourhood of the lake district, and the section at Shap Abbey exhibits it very finely. The Devonian series does not here appear more than thirty feet in thickness, resting upon upturned claret-coloured schists; but at Mell Fell, on the northern side of Ulleswater, the Old Red Conglomerate is of enormous thickness.

Many years ago (in 1848), in a publication embracing the geology of the Isle of Man, I hazarded a conjecture that the Old Red Conglomerates were accumulated in a sub-arctic climate. I grounded this conviction on a comparison of this formation with that of the vastly more recent Boulder Clay of the post-tertiary period, which most, if not all the geologists of the present day, allow to have been accumulated under such climatal conditions. The degraded and smoothed surfaces of the rocks under the conglomerate can thus be readily accounted for. I have seen nothing since I hazarded

the expression of that conviction to shake me in it, but rather still more to confirm me.

It was at the time objected against me by the talented author of "The Old Red Sandstone" (the late deeply lamented Hugh Miller), that there were found in some Devonian beds the remains of plants indicating a sub-tropical flora; but my answer was and is that these plants are mostly found in a fragmentary condition, indicating that they had been transported from a distance, and we know that, through the action of the gulf stream, the tropical plants of the West Indies are now often found, not only on the north-west shores of Scotland, but even farther north.

After such great disturbances and elevations of mountain chains occurring just before the Devonian period, there must have been a considerable change in the character of the climate of these islands, and the tendency would seem to have been to render them colder than at the immediately previous period.

I have not been able, as I before stated, to discover any distinct evidence of convulsion occurring between the Old Red Sandstone and the Carboniferous deposits next supervening, including the Mountain Limestone with the superior Coal measures. But there seems to have occurred a quiet subsidence of this area through the whole carboniferous period, more intensely developed on the north-western side of the lake district, where the coal beds attain their greatest thickness. Such changes in the relative level of sea and land, if widely extended, as was probably the case, would produce also a change in climate, and hence it is no objection to the theory of the Old Red Conglomerate having been originated in a sub-arctic climate, that the immediately supervening Carboniferous deposits exhibit the influence of a sub-tropical atmosphere and ocean.

These deposits must have occupied vast ages in their formation; and we know that throughout the Tertiary period there are strata in close proximity with each other, indicating as violent changes in the climatal conditions of the area now occupied by the British Isles.

To this circumstance of the subsidence of the area of Cumberland and Westmoreland during the Carboniferous deposits, is owing the fact that in most places they bury up and overlap the Old Red Sandstone, and are found resting on the Silurian and Cambrian slates. This is more particularly the case along the northern and western edges of the lake district, owing to the causes which I have before alluded to, viz., the more rapid general dip of the beds, and also their greater waste and destruction whilst exposed in a shattered condition to the action of oceanic agents.

The Mountain Limestone may have surrounded the lake district as a fringing coral reef; or, if we suppose that the first great distortion of the slates had not very greatly raised the area, it may have even overlapped the whole, and been subsequently denuded in that uprising of the country which I now proceed to notice.

Towards the close of the Carboniferous period, after the deposition of the coal beds, and previous to the formation of the upper New Red Sandstone and probably of the Magnesian Limestone and Conglomerate and lower New Red Sandstone strata, the agencies at work beneath the crust of the earth raised up the entire lake district in a vast ellipsoidal dome, during which it was cracked and starred in directions generally at right angles to the axis of elevation.

This axis of elevation lies along a curved line drawn through Seawfell (which appears as the point of greatest intensity of the elevating forces), from a little to the south of the Calder river on the west to Orton on the east, where it is cut across by the great limestone fault of the Pennine chain. From this axis the great north and south valleys run down at right angles, radiating, however, from each extremity like the spokes of a wheel. The inspection of even a common map of the district will illustrate this statement where the lakes themselves rest, and the rivers flow in valleys formed in the lines of these faults; but this is more distinctly indicated in the geological map accompanying this work.

It is to this gigantic disturbance that we chiefly owe the present configuration and main features of this portion of the British Isles. It was a disturbance, however, not limited to this spot, but very general at that period, both in Europe and also in America. By it not only was the country of the English lakes elevated in the manner I have just named, but its previously isolated character was altered to that of a peninsula. Previous to this event, during the deposit of at least a portion of the Carboniferous strata, the sea seems to have flowed continuously around the Lake District, a ridge was now formed which connected this district with the elevated tracts of the great Pennine chain, shutting up the channel on the eastern side of the Lake Country and forming a deep bay to the north-east, now occupied by the vale of Eden.

In this bay and in the seas which subsequently washed the north-west and south of the Lake District, were then deposited the beds of the New Red Sandstone and of the Magnesian Limestone and Conglomerate, which truly indicate the outline of that portion of the country occupied by the lakes of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. Not any of these beds actually reach up to the lakes themselves, and the

same might be said of the Coal measures and the Mountain Limestone in their present position, though it is probable, as I have before stated, that they did overlap some portion of the lake area prior to its elevation by the last-named general disturbance, by which the valleys and basins were originated in which the lake waters repose.

Whether the before-named elevation was *sudden*, or *continuous* through a long period, we have not any distinct evidence.

It caused faults, traversing the limestone beds, as is distinctly seen in the neighbourhood of Kendal, and therefore it must have commenced after *their* deposition. The New Red Sandstone also rests unconformably in many places on the Carboniferous deposits, and this circumstance indicates that some great elevation of the area had taken place in the interval between the two. But that the whole area of Cumberland and Westmoreland has also been further elevated since the deposit of the New Red Sandstone is shewn by its inclined position in several places, as for example about Furness Abbey and in the neighbourhood of St. Bees.

It is highly probable, though not absolutely certain, that very shortly after the deposit of the Coal measures, and the Magnesian Limestone and Conglomerates, and prior to the formation of the upper New Red Sandstone, occurred that remarkable convulsion which first elevated the Pennine chain in the east of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and gave the principal features to the eastern boundary of these two counties. It will be seen, by reference to the geological map, that along the eastern side of the vale of Eden, a remarkable dislocation of the limestone strata has taken place. A magnificent wall of carboniferous limestone towers aloft to a height, in some places, of more than two thousand five hundred feet above the plain of Carlisle and the valley in which the Eden flows. Beds of the very same limestone are buried under the Red Sandstone of these plains. On the eastern side of this axis of disturbance, the strata dip gently towards the plains of Yorkshire, but on the western side of it they are thrown down in a more precipitous manner, dipping at angles varying from 30° to 80°, and in some places are placed on end, or vertically.

Along this axis, between Braampton and Brough, the lower rocks of the Silurian series are, for a distance of ten miles, frequently thrust through, forming conical hills, as at Dutton Pike, Knock Pike, Keisley Pike, and Murton Pike, overtopping the lower edge of the Carboniferous Limestone. A small strip, also, of Old Red Conglomerate manifests itself in the neighbourhood of Hilton. The distortion and confusion of strata along

this magnificent line of disturbance, is such as to render it extremely difficult to trace correctly each rock, and to lay it down on a geological map. The tattered and zig-zag character of what have been termed the edge beds, baffles all attempts at correct delineation on a reduced scale of the country, though the leading features are sufficiently obvious. The dislocation and distortion becomes even more than ordinarily complicated in those parts where the general direction of the line of fault is disturbed, and forms re-entering angles, as in the country from Brough towards Ravenstone-dale. No doubt this is due in a great measure to the influences of other faults which intersect this great axis of dislocation, as those of Cross Fell, Kirby Stephen, and Lunedale. This magnificent dislocation of strata is not confined to the eastern side of the vale of Eden, but reaches down to the south in an irregular line as far as Kirby Lonsdale, near which place it is cut across at right angles by the double Craven fault, which runs in a direction thence nearly east-south-east for thirty miles to Warfedale. In like manner, the northern extremity of this great axis of disturbance, which has received the name (not altogether a correct one) of the Pennine fault, is cut across at right angles by another called the Tynedale fault, which runs eastward, with some irregularity, for a distance of fifty miles, to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The course of the Pennine fault from Brampton to Brough is south-east by south; at this latter point it turns in a direction south-west by south to near Kirby Lonsdale, and its total length from the point where it is intersected by the Tynedale fault till it meets the double Craven fault is not less than fifty-five miles.

I have said that the period of the first disturbance which dislocated the strata in this direction must probably be between the time of the deposit of the Magnesian Limestone and that of the New Red Conglomerate. The evidence for such a supposition is this: It may be taken as an almost general rule, well established by observation and mathematical calculation, that faults in the same district at right angles to each other are contemporaneous. Hence we argue that the Tynedale fault and the Craven faults were contemporaneous with the formation of the Pennine range. In confirmation of this view we may also observe that in the Tynedale fault the strata on the *northern* side of the disruption are thrown down and in the Craven faults those on the south.

Now, if we examine closely the Tynedale fault we shall find near Newcastle that it has distinctly affected not only the Coal Measures but also the lower New Red Sandstone and the Magnesian Limestone. I have be-

fore stated that the upper New Red Sandstone is in some places unconformable to the Carboniferous Limestone, the Coal, and the Magnesian Limestone; and if this want of conformity could be distinctly traced to the effects of that disturbance which originated the Tynedale, Pennine, and Craven faults, we should be able very approximately to fix the date of that remarkable phenomenon. At the upper end of the valley of the Eden, we have a partial development of beds of the Magnesian Limestone and Conglomerate in such a situation in reference to the overlying New Red Sandstone, as to lead to the suspicion that the want of conformity between them might be due to some elevation of the Pennine chain.

The Carboniferous series of Cumberland and Westmoreland (more distinctly developed as we cross the border of the counties into Yorkshire), consists of the mountain limestone strata, the millstone grit, and the coal measures. The Mountain Limestone may itself also be resolved into an upper and lower division. The lower limestone consists of dark beds of a very pure limestone, full of shells, corals, and crinoidea, and is that portion of the series chiefly exhibited in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. On the east side of the vale of Eden, under Cross Fell, we find mixed up with it some gritty beds, with shale, and poor coal. Its total thickness varies from 500 to 800 feet, or even more. The upper Limestone strata, or Yoredale rocks, of Professor Phillips, consists of limestone, grits, shale, chert, and thin seams of coal increasing more and more towards the north. Fossils are extremely abundant in these beds, brachiopoda and crinoidea being prevalent in the limestones, and terrestrial plants in the coal and grit. The alternation of beds seems to point to an alternate rising and sinking of this area during the period of their deposition. They may be well studied in the rich mining district of Alston Moor, at Hesket Newmarket, and Cocker-mouth, near Dalton in Low Furness, and further south again about Kirby Lonsdale, and, crossing the border, they may be finely observed in Dentdale, and under Ingleborough Fell and Wernside.

To the Mountain Limestone succeeds the Millstone Grit, hardly seen in Cumberland and Westmoreland, except in the extreme north-eastern portion of the former county, and in a degenerate form in the neighbourhood of Cocker-mouth. Generally speaking it increases in thickness towards the south. It may almost be regarded as a lower member of the great Coal formation, and it contains a few thin seams of coal. On the eastern side of the Pennine range, the millstone grit assumes larger proportions, and a remarkably tabular mass of it forms the summit of Ingleborough.

The true coal formation which next succeeds the above is of extreme importance to the prosperity of Cumberland and Westmoreland. In the former alone of the two counties it is developed. From near St. Bees Head it extends along the coast by Whitehaven and Workington to Maryport, thence its northern boundary is a curved line following partly the course of the Ellen river, and then bending eastward to near Blennerhasset and Rosely Hill, where it suddenly terminates. It occupies a breadth inland of about six miles in its southern portion, gradually diminishing northwards. On its northern edge the coalfield is overlaid by the New Red Sandstone, under which no doubt it would in many places be found, though it might not be at depths at present remunerative in the working. It appears again over a little space in the north-west of Cumberland, mantling round a nucleus of Mountain Limestone in the neighbourhood of Aikton and Little Brampton. The total thickness of the coal-bearing strata in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven is hardly less than three hundred yards,—being made up of many seams, the greater portion unworkable; but one of them, the main band, being ten feet in thickness, and wrought with great earnestness. The dip of the beds being seaward, the excavations have been carried under the bed of the sea.

Before leaving the consideration of the carboniferous strata, a word or two should be said respecting a singular igneous mass interpolated in them. The Whin-Sill, as it is called, is a great mass of basalt and greenstone interstratified with the lower rocks of the Yoredale series, and exhibited along the southern and western brows of Cross Fell, the great Pennine range, along the eastern side of the vale of Eden, passing round the northern end along the escarpment of Mountain Limestone into Teesdale, and thence stretching eastward into Northumberland. Its thickness and composition are variable. In some places, as at Hilton Beck, it is not more than twenty-four feet in thickness; at Caldron Snout, on the other hand, it attains a thickness of more than two hundred and forty feet. It has greatly altered the beds underneath it, whilst those above it, except at Caldron Snout, are not much changed. From these circumstances, as well as from the vast extent of country in which it is exhibited, with a general conformity to the beds of the carboniferous series, I conclude that it has been poured out in the carboniferous sea, perhaps at two or three intervals, from some great vent in the neighbourhood of Caldron Snout. We have an analogous formation in beds of apparently the same age in the south of the Isle of Man, which I have described in a memoir read before the Geological Society of London, in 1848.

The Manx whin bed (consisting of basalt greatly altering the underlying limestone, of trap ash and trap breccia), is remarkable for an interposed bed of black limestone, containing peculiar organic remains, and in the beds of trap ash we also meet with Mountain Limestone fossils. I am not aware that any organic remains have yet been discovered in the Whin-Sill of the Pennine range, but it is quite possible that they may hereafter be found in the more ashy portion, or in that which approaches the character of a volcanic breccia. Altogether, the phenomena of the Whin-Sill are of a most interesting character, and will greatly repay the visit of the geologist to the localities where it is developed. It has been fully described, together with its accompanying whin dykes rising up in the form of basaltic walls, by Professor Sedgwick, Mr. Hutton, and Professor Phillips.

Over the coal measures spreading out far and wide in the north of Cumberland, from Brough, at the head of the vale of Eden, to the shores of the Solway Frith, and across the border into Scotland (forming the extensive plain of Carlisle), we have a series of beds deposited in water to which the name of the New Red Sandstone formation has been given. A strip of this same formation occupies the low ground to the west of the Cumberland mountains, along the sea shore from St. Bees Head to the Duddon river; it is also spread out in Low Furness, and again on the southern shores of Morecambe Bay, whence it reaches through the plains of Lancashire and Cheshire, through Staffordshire, Warwickshire, the southern parts of Derbyshire, and the northern of Leicestershire, and so round through Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire to the mouth of the Tees. It nowhere occupies a high level. At the period of its being formed, the sea washed the sides of the mountains surrounding the lake district. Its colour on a geological map points out pretty distinctly what was the amount of land above the level of the sea at the commencement of the secondary period.

It is made up of three principal divisions, the lowest consisting of red marl and red sandstone, the equivalents of the *Rothe todtelegende* of the continental geologists; the middle portion is a magnesian limestone and conglomerate, as seen under St. Bees Head, and a magnesian breccia, as seen near Brough and at Steukrith Bridge, near Kirby Stephen, at the head of the vale of Eden; the upper consists of red gypseous marls and red sandstone, with accumulations of gypsum, as seen in various parts of the plain of Carlisle. The two former divisions belong *certainly* to the Permian strata, as also, *probably*, does a portion of the latter. It is not unlikely, however, that the discovery of organic remains, such as have been found in Cheshire, may hereafter determine a

considerable portion of the upper New Red Sandstone of Cumberland and Westmoreland to belong to the Trias, or lowest beds of the Secondary period.

A wide gap now occurs in the geological history of this portion of England. In other parts of England and the world there occurs a vast series of deposits, viz., those of the whole of the Secondary period from the New Red Sandstone upwards, and the whole of the Tertiary up to the boulder clay, of which there seems to be no record whatever here. I would by no means have it inferred that I believe that any of these strata at any time absolutely covered this district, and were afterwards borne away, though such *might* have been the case. I am rather inclined to believe that this portion of the British Isles lay above the sea-line during the whole of this long period, and that no marine deposits were then being spread upon it. This is, however, a mere matter of geological speculation, respecting which anyone may venture to express whatever opinion he pleases. It seems, however, pretty certain that at the commencement of the Boulder Clay period, which is the next of which we have any traces in the lake district, the whole country was in the condition of dry land, which sank gradually beneath the waves of an *icy* sea and as gradually rose again.

The period is one deeply interesting to the geologist as the connecting link between the past and present in the history of the condition of our globe. It is a period geologically recent, though beyond the date of all human record; but it may not necessarily be beyond the period of the existence of the human race on the globe. Strange enough, though so recent in a geological sense, it is one respecting which more doubt and uncertainty exists than perhaps any other. One reason is, that this formation, for it is truly such (as much so as the Old Red Conglomerate, or any of the older water-moved, sedimentary strata), was, till very recently, looked upon as a mere surface accumulation, such as the Noachian deluge was presumed to have left behind. There is, however, no scriptural or physical evidence that the flood of Noah was of a *violent* character, but rather the reverse. The Bible describes the rivers, for instance, which watered the garden of Eden, by names and courses known as existing in the days of Moses. The existence of the same river courses *before* and *after* the Noachian deluge is an evidence against any *violent* cataclysmal action on the surface of the earth. The flood of Noah answered all the purposes of the Almighty as a judgment on our guilty race, and as an everlasting warning. But had it been of that violent character which some have assigned to it, in order to account for the transport of vast masses of rock over hundreds of miles, the ark of man's safety

must itself have been dashed to atoms, without some special miracle for its preservation, of which we have not even a hint in Holy Writ; and we should also find buried in the debris some relics of the family of man, which we do not find.

It may be well here to notice more particularly the various phenomena connected with the Boulder Clay and Drift period, as truly represented to us in the Lake District;—they will, perhaps, help us to an understanding of the agencies at work in this particular locality for a vast series of ages. Any person who chooses may go and certify himself of the following facts in the valleys and mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. If we examine the sides and bottom of the valleys, more especially those which run north-east and south-west, we shall notice—first, that they are scratched, smoothed, polished, and grooved in a particular manner;—that in many places are accumulations of both boulders and angular fragments of rock. He will notice that not only are the boulders and rocky fragments scratched and scored in a remarkable manner, but that, on removing a mass of the debris, the solid rock underneath is also carved with lines running parallel with the general direction of the valleys.

Now, such a phenomenon might be accounted for by the descent of glaciers from the mountain summits, bearing along on their surface the fragments of rock torn by the power of frost from the beetling crags which tower aloft in the midst of this region of mountain peaks of slate and porphyry; and, perhaps, we might rest satisfied with this solution of the phenomena if we study only the *valleys* of the lake district. But let us ascend the *sides* of the valleys till we come to the summits of the ridges by which they are formed, and let us mount some of the eminences that seem to bar their openings into the more level country. Still the same phenomena present themselves to our view. The ridges running out on each side of the valleys are scored and polished—there are transported blocks of porphyry and slate perched upon every ridge and knoll. We may here be told that this is merely the extension of the glacier action—that the glacier filled up the whole of the valley, and obtruded itself over the ridge, and crowned every neighbouring summit. Such a supposition is not beyond the bounds of *possibility*, though scarcely *probable* if viewed in connection with the extent of the mountain peaks and snow-fields which are requisite for generating glaciers of such magnitude.

But there is another phenomenon to be accounted for, and that is, that boulders of the rocks of the lake district are found, not only in the valleys and on elevated ridges and eminences of the lake district, but carried

towards the south far over the plains of Lancashire and Cheshire, and reaching down into Staffordshire, and resting upon the hills of Derbyshire; and, to the south-east, carried across the great Pennine chain, occupying the plains of Yorkshire as far as Holderness, and the cliffs of the east coast of England. It seems difficult to allow simple glacier action to have resulted in phenomena such as these.

Some have imagined the phenomena to be due to diluvial action, and have stated that great oceanic waves dashed over the land in particular directions, carrying away vast fragments of rock over hills and valleys, strewing them to a considerable distance, and leaving them here and there in vast heaps.

Others, again, have suggested that not one set, but several sets of waves have been generated, at different geological epochs, by the upheaval of mountain summits displacing vast bodies of water, and causing a drift of the disintegrated masses seaward.

There is no doubt but that the sudden uprising of mountain chains would produce powerful waves which could move masses of rock to a certain distance, but there is no extraneous and independent evidence of such tremendous convulsions having occurred in the boulder period. We do not, for instance, as far as I am aware, find pleiocene beds tilted up by mountain elevations in the neighbourhood of boulder clay deposits, at least not in the British Isles; nor am I aware that ever in the historic period has the elevation of a range of country transported to a great distance such vast masses of rock and debris as are presented in the formation of which I am speaking.

There are, besides, in the boulder clay itself, very clear proofs to my mind, that it was *not* produced by *violent cataclysmal action*. These proofs I have stated elsewhere, and this is not the place to go into them.—(Vide Quarterly Journal of the Proceedings of the Geological Society of London, vol. vii., page 12, &c., 1849.)

I may mention, however, just one powerful argument against the diluvial theory; and it is this. Not only are the rocks under the boulder-clay grooved, scratched, and polished in certain directions, but also the rocks and boulders in it; and the boulders are scratched, not merely crosswise, but along their length,—proving that they must, during this scratching process, have been held *tight* in some matrix, and not rolled *loosely* along in water. Now, it is always the safest plan in geological investigation, to assume that the surface of our globe has always been acted upon by the same or nearly the same agencies as at present *are* at work in modifying it. All the differences in temperature and climate, for instance, which from geology we learn

have existed in past ages at any particular locality, we may easily conclude to have originated from a different arrangement of the sea and land. When we find, in the present day, in the southern hemisphere icebergs along the west coast of South America, in latitudes corresponding with Spain and Southern Italy in our northern hemisphere, there is no difficulty in allowing that with a different configuration of the land in the northern hemisphere they may formerly have existed in the seas surrounding Great Britain, and that our mountains may have been clothed with glaciers reaching even down to the sea. Let us, therefore, assume that this was the case at the close of the pleiocene period, and, at the same time, that there was first a gradual subsidence, or sinking down, of the area occupied by the British Isles (such as we know now to be going on as respects a portion of Scandinavia), and that there was subsequently a gradual re-elevation of this area, what then would be the consequence? The mountains clothed in glaciers would constantly be sending down masses of rock into the valleys, these valleys often terminating with the character of the Norwegian fiords. At first some of these glaciers might end off before they reached the sea, depositing their remains at various levels, and scratching and grooving the bottom and sides of the valleys in their progress. Some of them would reach even into the sea itself, and this would ultimately (as the land went down) be the case with all of them. The extremities of these glaciers, with their superincumbent load of scratched rocks, would then be torn off, and, by the action of currents, drifted out to sea or stranded upon neighbouring shores: along these shores, also, would be formed ice-floes and coast-ice, rising and sinking by the action of the tide, and oftentimes driven by the force of the winds high and dry upon the land; there is no difficulty in accounting in this way for all the appearances of scratching and grooving which we find on rocks *under* the boulder clay and *in* it. We have no difficulty in accounting in this way for the transport of blocks (large or small, of pebbles, gravel, and sand, from one locality to another, however distant. Nor have we any great difficulty in solving in this way the most remarkable phenomena of all connected with this period, namely, the elevation within very short distances of immense masses of rocks from a lower to a much higher level, without presuming upon the intervention of any violent diluvial action. Many years ago I pointed out a very remarkable example of this kind of transport in the Isle of Man. Blocks of the South Barrule granite are there elevated from their parent rock to a height of above 800 feet above it, within the distance of two miles. I then pre-

sumed it possible that, being frozen in coast-ice, they had been driven upwards by powerful waves of translation, originating in the elevation of some unknown mountain chain, or it might be the elevation of Cumberland and some portion of Scotland. I do not now say that this is *impossible*, but I think it not very *probable*. We are indebted to that eminent naturalist and antarctic explorer, Mr. Charles Darwin, for what I believe to be the proper solution of this apparent difficulty. It has already been partly alluded to. As the land went down, the sea retaining, of course, its own general level, the blocks of slate, porphyry, or granite, frozen into ice, were continually stranded higher and higher, relatively with the land. Many were, of course, carried out to sea and dropped at lower levels, and some, by this continued wear and tear of the stranding, would be ground down to powder; but others, also, would remain and be driven upon the sides, or even perched on the top of every mountain peak which just jutted up above the sea, and when the whole of this area was again elevated, whether suddenly or gradually (as I believe), these blocks would be left in every position, from the summit of a mountain down to its deepest valleys, just as we now find them. And in this way we can easily account for the spread of the rocks of the lake district not only over the plains of Lancashire, Cheshire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire, and upon the sides of the Lancashire and Derbyshire hills, but also their transport over the pass of Stanemoor, across the Pennine chain, into the valleys and plains of Yorkshire, and far away to the eastern shores of England.

To take, for example, the transport of the boulders of Shap granite, so remarkable and distinct in its character that it can be recognised in hand specimens: glaciers descending from the eastern side of the lake district would transport masses of this granite into the vales of the Eden and the Lune. During the gradual submergence of this area let us suppose a general arctic current from the north-west, such as now flows in the same direction from Davis Straits, impinging on the shores of Great Britain. Its general course would be modified by the straits through which, in different places, it would have to pass, and its direction would be altered at particular spots by the altering condition of the coast during submergence. The blocks brought down into the vale of Eden would first be drifted up higher and higher at the southern end of that valley, whilst those in the valley of the Lune might remain almost comparatively unmoved. At one period of the submergence the elevated land connecting the lake district with the Pennine chain would be placed under the sea, and the current would flow on between the lake country and what is now Yorkshire

uninterruptedly to the south and south-west. Many blocks would be borne in this manner altogether away, but some would be driven up on the east shore. Ultimately the submergence would be such as to allow of the water of the ocean flowing on to the east and south-east through the pass of Stanemoor. When this was the case, a very powerful current would be generated through this channel, forcing its way from the lake mountains (then appearing as a series of islands in an arctic sea), directly into the sea covering the area which is now Yorkshire and the east of England. In this way blocks might then be transported *direct* from the granite boss of Wastdale Crag, near Shap Wells, through the Pennine chain, without any intervention of a glacier descending into the sea. I myself think this very probable.

What the climate of the lake district was during and immediately after its re-elevation, we may not be very positive, yet there is good reason for believing that it continued of an arctic character, and that the mountains, when again upraised, were covered with snow and glaciers. I have noticed in several places accumulations in the valleys having greatly the appearance of *moraines*; for instance, between Crummock-water and Loweswater, between Seatoller and Rosthwaite, in the vale of St. John, at the head of Hawswater, and at the foot of Langdale. Now though as respects the *scratching* and *grooving* of the rocks at any spot, there is no reason why it may not have taken place *prior* to the submergence of the district; yet, as respects the moraines, I think they would all have been carried away, or greatly spread out, by the force of the waves of the sea during the sinking and uprising again of the land, so as to leave no marked traces of them. The continued existence of the moraines (if, indeed, the noticed accumulations be such), indicates, therefore, a cold climate for some time after the lake district began to re-emerge from the waters of the ocean. During this upheaval there would be considerable denudation, both of the hard rock, split up by the frosts and shattered by the impinging of icebergs, but more especially would the materials of the boulder clay be liable to a re-sorting and re-distribution; and all these would be spread out far and wide over the sea bottom, in varying forms, the larger boulders nearest the mountains, the pebbles and coarse gravel farther off, and, still farther, fine mud and sand; also whilst the more arctic climate continued they would all be conveyed occasionally to great distances, and dropped on the sea bottom far away from the lake district.

The extent of the submergence of the lake district is an interesting matter of speculation. Assuming the truth of the theory of its sinking down quietly in an icy sea, unaffected by violent cataclysmal action, the

extreme height on the mountains at which any stranded blocks are found will be an evidence that the sea reached at least up to that particular point, or rather that the land had gone down so far into the icy waters. On evidence of this kind I have elsewhere shewn (vol. i. "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal") the probability that the neighbouring Isle of Man went down, as respects the present relative level of land and sea, at least 1,600 feet at that period. On Moel Tryvaen, in North Wales, there are deposits of the glacial epoch at the height of more than 1,800 feet above the present sea line. I set down the submergence of the lake district at about the same amount. It must evidently have been sufficient to place the pass of Stanemoor under water, unless we should choose to affirm that the Pennine range has been elevated to its present position unconnectedly with the lake district *since* the glacial period, or that the granite blocks travelled into Yorkshire by some method different to that which we have supposed.

Another question remains, namely, what was the extent of the re-elevation,—what the amount of the re-emergence immediately after the glacial epoch? I am not at present aware that the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland afford any clear evidence *per se*. The raised beaches round about the Solway Firth and Morecambe Bay, and the caves in the neighbourhood of St. Bee's, taken in connection with similar phenomena occurring on all the coasts of the Irish Sea, have led me to the following conclusion.

Towards the end of the glacial period the whole of the area of what is now the Irish Sea was so far elevated that the previous sea-bed became dry land. A vast treeless plain was formed connecting all the surrounding countries, and similar to the barren lands of the present day round about Hudson's Bay, in North America. Over this plain ranged the *Cervus Megaceros*, or Great Irish Elk, whose remains are abundantly found upon it in fresh water marks, occupying basin-shaped depressions.

After the formation of the vast treeless plain the land became stationary for a long period, probably many thousand years, during which the sea quietly cut back its way into the drift-gravel plain and excavated deep caverns in the solid rocks, whenever they formed the coast line. These caverns are seen at heights of from fifteen to twenty-five feet above the present sea level. In this way a separation between the Isle of Man and Great Britain and Ireland was again effected.

A re-union, however, again occurred at a subsequent period by a farther elevation of the Irish Sea. A connecting plain was again formed. And that the country became covered in many places with wood, and the

climate had greatly altered in its character and become milder, is also evident. Yet this was not the last change. A partial subsidence again occurred, which may have happened within the human, or historic period. The forests were buried under the sea: the remains of them, with beds of peat, are found on all our coasts between the present high and low water mark, and they even reach down some way beyond the low water line. The facts I have stated are becoming more and more distinct every day. As to whether the explanation of them which I have proposed be correct or no, each one will form his own opinion.

We are thus brought down from the earliest period of the geological history of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland to those pages which relate to their present physical condition and the agencies which are now at work in modifying it. To describe the *present* features and scenery of these counties is not the object of this notice, as they are graphically given by an abler pen in another portion of this work, and therefore I shall make only one or two remarks in reference to changes which they are now undergoing.

The quantity of detritus brought down year after year by the mountain rills and rivulets is exceedingly small, and Professor Sedgwick has remarked, with his usual acumen, that "the erosion of the rivers and torrents, however indefinitely continued, could not account for the hollows and inequalities of any one of our mountain chains." Yet it is evident from the deltas which actually have accumulated where these rivulets enter the lakes, that had they been playing their part through a very long lapse of ages these lakes must now have been quite filled up, unless there were some agents at work to remove the material so collected. The real mystery seems to be, why were not these hollows completely filled with boulders, gravel, sand, and clay during the glacial epoch, when glaciers were descending into them, or they were buried far below in the glacial sea? The depth of Wastwater, for example, is in some places forty-five fathoms, so that its bottom is upwards of 100 feet below the level of the sea. Yet it is not formed by the accumulation of detritus at the bottom of the valley in which it lies, for the river flowing from it is actually cutting its way through the solid rock. (I have observed a similar phenomenon in reference to Loch Ness, in Scotland.) I think this circumstance of its depth is a proof that it has not, geologically speaking, been long elevated above the action of the sea. Wastwater is formed (as, indeed, all our English lakes are formed) in a great fault or dislocation of the strata. On the southern side the shores are extremely steep, and the depth of the water rapidly increases from the shore.

Now, at the present time, in the area of the Irish Sea, between the coasts of the Isle of Man and Mull of Galloway, there is a deep chasm existing, so that in one place the plumb-line goes down all at once from between eighty and ninety to one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty fathoms. Yet this chasm is kept perpetually open, and whilst the sea has been flowing over it perhaps thousands of years no accumulation of gravel and sand has taken place in this natural cavity. Now, in the same manner in which this submarine valley is kept from being filled up, might the English and Scotch lakes be kept open at the period in which they were submerged below the sea level. If, therefore, we could accurately measure the deltas which have been pushed forward into them by the actual mountain-streams now at work, and determine the exact addition made to these deltas year by year (however small), we might approximate to the time which has elapsed since the upheaval of the surface above the level of the sea.

In the account above given of the geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland our attention has hitherto been almost exclusively given to the sedimentary strata, that is to say, to the strata which have been deposited in the form of mud, sand, and boulders, by mechanical action in the waters of the primeval ocean. But, as I have shewn, these strata have, in many places, been frequently disturbed or altered in their appearance by the intrusion of, or contact with, other rocks of a very different kind, forced up in a molten or semi-fluid condition from the bowels of the earth. An account of the district would be very incomplete without some notice of these so called *igneous* rocks, that is, the granite, syenite, porphyries, and trap rocks, which burst through and overlie the sedimentary rocks, or dislocate and alter them in various places.

The granite seems to claim our first attention, not because of the age of its absolute eruption, respecting which we can affirm little positively, but because it has generally been regarded as forming the *basis* of the stratified deposits, and exhibits itself as a nucleus round which are folded many of our mountain chains.

There are three remarkable kinds of granite rock presenting themselves to our notice in the area of the lake country, and it has been remarked as a fact well worthy of study, that these varieties break out apparently unconnected, and only one is found in each of the three groups, into which the slate rocks of this district have been divided. In the Skiddaw slate, we have bursting out in the valleys of the Caldew, and near Syningill, between Saddl-back and Skiddaw, a granite, composed of dark mica, grey quartz, and light coloured felspar. This has usually been regarded as the oldest granite in the

district. It is certainly newer than the Skiddaw slate, as it has altered and elevated it, but there is no distinct evidence of its intrusion amongst the porphyries and green slates, though it seems associated with that first great general disturbance, which we have noticed as affecting the lake district along an axis passing through this spot.

By far the largest development of Cumberland granite is found ranging from Bootle nearly to Scawfell, on both sides of the Mite and the Esk, in the middle division of the slate series. It is of varying texture, generally reddish, with a deficiency of mica, thus passing into syenite, sometimes earthy in structure, sometimes assuming the spheroidal form of basalt, at others forming compact semi-columnar rocks. It appears at Nether Wastdale Head to pass into the great mass of fine grained red syenite, which runs northwards through the mountains of Ennerdale, and which may be well studied at Reveling Pike, High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike, and in the neighbourhood of Floutern Tarn, and Scale Force.

The fine Red Porphyritic Granite, or Wastdale Crag, near Shapwells, has before been alluded to. Its peculiarity consists in the large crystals of red felspar, which are interspersed in a more compact base of grey and red felspar, with specks of dark mica and quartz. It has pierced and metamorphosed the slates and flags of the uppermost division, and has cut off the Coniston limestone at Wastdale Head. It must, therefore, be more recent than these rocks, but of its actual age we have no clear evidence.

The vast number of basaltic, porphyritic, and syenitic dykes and masses which protrude themselves in the greatly disturbed district of the lakes, would occupy too much room separately to describe. We meet with them on the south side of Black Combe, in the bed of the Duddon, at Haw-head, in the valley above High Borough Bridge, in Wet Sleddale, in Kirk Fell, at Armboth near Thirlmere, in the vale of St. John, on Carrock Fell, between Tottlebank Fell and Brown Hall, in the mountains of Buttemere, westward about Scawfell, and at the head and foot of Wastwater.

The red porphyritic rock of St. John's vale, three miles from Keswick, with the intersecting dyke from Armboth Fell, and the syenite of Carrock Fell, with its crystals of hypersthene and intermingled titaniferous iron ore, are particularly worthy of study, and will well reward the collector of the rocks and minerals of this district.

It is not the object of this geological notice to enter upon a description of the mines and minerals of these counties, they belong rather to the subject of

mineralogy and political economy. The rich mining district of Alston Moor is well known, and profitable veins of lead and copper have been opened on Coniston Old Man, in Newlands, on Carrock Fell, and Patterdale. The wad, or black-lead mine of Borrowdale, has been long famous, the rich veins of hematite iron ore at Dalton, constitute some of the most valued sources of profitable export; and the coal field of Whitehaven adds in no small degree to the mineral wealth of Cumberland. To these, we have to add the magnificent products of flagstone and slate at Ingleton, Horton, Howgill, Kendal, Ireth, Bootle, and Kirkstone. The New Red Sandstone strata also afford vast supplies of building materials, a fact which may be well studied in the magnificent quarries in the neighbourhood of Carlisle in the north, and near Furness Abbey in the south. With these must be taken into consideration the beds of Gypsum, which are scattered in various parts of the great New Red Sandstone Plain, stretching northward and westward from the vale of Eden.

Let us now, before parting with the subject, take a rapid review of the Geological History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, gathering into small compass the facts which have been stated at length in the preceding pages.

What vast ages has the mind to hurry through in such a review, ages not to be measured by the revolutions of our planet about the centre of our solar system, but of the sun itself, with that nebular cluster of stars of which it is but an insignificant unit about some vastly far-off and unseen centre of stellar gravity.

The mists of chaos roll away, and there spreads out before us a mighty ocean, beneath whose depths are being deposited beds of dark blue impalpable mud, destined hereafter to be exhibited in the form of Skiddaw Slate. Respecting the denizens of this ocean we know next to nothing, they may have been many or few; but their organisation, at least judging from the scanty remains of them hitherto met with, was of the lowest type. Ere long the sea bottom is disturbed and elevated, and masses of molten matter are poured forth over it from volcanic vents. Showers of ashes and pumice darken the air, and falling back into the waters are spread out in layers over extensive areas. Again and again the convulsive outpourings occur. Through long periods the waves of ocean dash against coasts of porphyry and green stone, and wearing them gradually away, deposit the spoils in the form of large sheets of plutonic mud. A troublous time is it for all organised beings whilst these green slates and porphyries of Cumberland and Westmoreland are being elaborated.

At length there is a period of comparative rest, and

corals and zoophytes multiply and replenish the waters of the deep. The Coniston limestone, though of no great thickness, covers a large area, extending beyond the lake country; and there is no doubt it must have required many an age for its formation. In the same period of quiescence must have been deposited also the next, superior Coniston flags.

But the scene shifts again, and we have before us an ocean teeming with life, but that life greatly differing in character from that which had previously existed. In the Coniston grits, the Ireth slates, and the Hayfell and Kirby Moor flags (which come next in order as a lake district group), we meet with the remains of animals of which not six per cent are of the same species as those which are found in the Coniston flags and all the rocks below. This is an evidence of some great change in the character of the sea bottom and the climate of the period; whence originating, can be little more than a matter of geological speculation, yet extremely interesting, when viewed as points of identification between the Lake District rocks and those of North and South Wales.

After the elaboration of many hundred feet of such strata there comes again an epoch of great change. We look again upon the scene, and it is one of violent convulsion by which the whole of the Lake District is elevated on an axis, running from north-east to south-west, from Skiddaw forest to the mountains of Ennerdale. Such a grand convulsion, not restricted to this locality, but extending through the British Isles, must have greatly altered the contour of the sea and land, and with it the character of animal and vegetable life, ushering in the Devonian and old Red Sandstone period. With it come strange ichthyic forms, the *Pterichthys*, *Cephalaspis*, *Asterolepis*, and *Coccosteus*. A stormy period of struggling elements is this, for first the jagged edges of the upturned slates are broken off, and the fragments worn down and rolled about into the form of boulders, which in some places accumulate to the depth of many hundred feet. I hold by the hypothesis of the existence of a somewhat arctic climate, and the prevalence of glacial action on the lake region during some portion at least of this period. Yet change is pressing on and we are introduced in due time to the subtropical scenes of the carboniferous period, when giant tree ferns and lofty palms adorn the land, the delicate nautilus ploughs the sunny surface of the sea and spreads forth its sail to the balmy breeze, and the ever active coral insect is building up the atoll and the coral reef. Hence are originated the coal-fields of Whitehaven and the thick deposits of mountain limestone mantling round the Cumberland and Westmoreland mountains. It is

a period of gradual sinking of the sea bottom, when those masses of calcareous rock, destined afterwards to present so elevated and bold a western front along the great Pennine range, are being buried many fathoms below the surface of the briny waters which beat against the insulated peaks of Skiddaw, Helvellyn, Scawfell, and Grassmoor.

Again, the elevatory process succeeds, powerful in character as well as extensive in its effects, raising aloft the submerged beds and giving an additional lift to the altitude of the Lake District, impressing in fact upon it the general contour which it is intended ultimately to possess. Now is formed the ridge of Orton sears connecting this district with the Yorkshire range and cutting off the flow of the ocean on its eastern side. Presently is elevated the great Pennine range, and the lofty western escarpment of Cross Fell is formed. But the ocean no longer teems with zoophytic and coralline life, nor the land with the previously abundant tropical vegetation. There seems to be a dying out of all palæozoic forms of life, and the earth and ocean must be replenished with a new creation. But the ferruginous sea which spreads out the beds of sand destined ultimately to form the meadow lands of the Vale of Eden and the plains of Carlisle, with those of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, seems little adapted to sustain as yet the new race. Either the marine organisms of the New Red Sandstone period are few and far between, or the character of its sand beds is unsuited to preserve and transmit to our gaze their remains.

Amidst this uncertainty darkness settles down upon the scene,—a long night comes on in which we can, from our lake mountains, catch no sight of the wonder-

ful creations which are going on in other regions. The whole of the Secondary period is a blank, and the Eocene, Miocene, and Pleiocene of the Tertiary cannot be guessed at.

Our story hurries on to its end. Dawn at length approaches,—a cold icy dawn,—and, as we stand shivering on our mountain summit, the howling of the wintry tempest, the roar of the avalanche, and the crash of icebergs, salute the ear. Erratic fragments from distant mountains, torn down by the mighty, ever-working glacier, go careering by southwards, ploughing up the sea bottom in their progress, and scratching and graving the far-off shores on which they are stranded, and vast boulders of granite are borne away a hundred miles and more from the coasts of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

At length day comes on, the arctic winds have ceased, and beneath a genial atmosphere the submerged plains again raise their heads above the waters. Upon these plains the magnificent megaceros goes bounding far away, whilst herds of fat bisons crop the verdant herbage. Such are the scenes of the pleistocene era.

Further still the land becomes covered with dense forests as it continues to rise from the bosom of the deep. Anon the elevating process ceases, and again there is a quiet sinking of a large portion of the previously uplifted area. The sea reclaims its own, and the forests are overthrown.

“Piscium et summâ genus hæret ulmo,

Nota quæ sedes fuerat columbis.”

Last upon this varying scene comes man; and the reign of the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea, gives way to that of him who was made to be monarch and lord over all.



Survey of the Lake District.

THE Lake District of England,—that is, the mountainous region in which the lakes are enclosed,—occupies two counties, and extends over a part of a third. The highest mountains are on or near the boundary line between Cumberland and Westmoreland: but there are some lofty peaks and ridges, and several lakes and tarns in the detached portion of Lancashire, which lies beyond Morecambe Bay. The point of junction of the three counties is at a spot close by the road on Wrynose, where three ancient stones, called the Shire Stones, have been from time immemorial so grouped as that any person who chose to occupy them with three limbs, might boast of being in three counties at once. As these stones might easily be passed unnoticed, a more conspicuous mark, in the form of a pillar, has been recently set up by the public spirit of a resident of Ambleside. From this point, the boundary of Lancashire runs along the river Duddon to the sea; and in the other direction, by Langdale Tarn and Elterwater to the head of Windermere. About half-way down the lake, it strikes the eastern shore, and follows the little river Winster into Morecambe Bay, near Medup. The highest mountain ridges divide Cumberland from Westmoreland, the boundary line running over Bow Fell to Dunmail Raise, then crossing Helvellyn, and passing through Glencoin, to strike the western shore of Ulleswater. Between Ulleswater and the river Eden, it follows the course of the Eamont. Thus, of the mountains, Coniston Old Man and Wetherlam are in Lancashire; the Langdale Pikes, the Troutbeck and Rydal groups, and Pave Fell are in Westmoreland; Skiddaw and Saddleback, the Borrowdale group, Seawfell, the Pillar, Great Gable, Grassmoor, and Black Combe are in Cumberland; while Wrynose, Bow Fell,

and Helvellyn are on the boundary lines. Of the larger lakes, Coniston, Esthwaite, and part of Windermere are in Lancashire; Rydal and Grasmere lakes, Haweswater, and a part of Windermere, and of Ulleswater are in Westmoreland; while Cumberland contains Thirlmere, Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, Crummock Water, Loweswater, Ennerdale Lake, Wastwater, and part of Ulleswater. If Brothers' Water, (in Westmoreland) is included among the lakes, as it usually is, though only three-quarters of a mile in length, and half a mile broad, the whole number is sixteen: of which two are in Lancashire, four in Westmoreland, and eight in Cumberland; while two are divided by boundary lines.

The English mountain district, like every other, presents the likeness of a national citadel, well surrounded with out-works. The highest peaks are near the centre; and to the highest peaks always belong the deepest valleys and most difficult passes. As the ridges spread outwards from the centre, they decline in height, their valleys are shallower; all the features of the landscape are milder, and the skirts spread out in gentle undulations down to the plain or the sea. In the case of our English group, the ridges melt down into sea-shore, from the Solway, all round to the Lancashire coast; that is, for nearly two-thirds of its circumference; and the rest subside into the moorlands of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. From whatever direction the group is approached,—from the dreary sands of the Solway or Morecambe Bay, from the green shores of the western sea, or from the dark slopes of moorland to the east, the likeness to a vast citadel is equally striking. Here did race after race come for refuge, under a series of

invasions. The Britons fled hither from the Romans, and maintained themselves against the Saxons. The Saxons fled hither from the Normans: and here they resisted for centuries the amalgamation with their conquerors, which had taken place in all the southern parts of the island. To this day the citadel character remains, in a somewhat figurative sense. Ancient notions, prejudices, and customs hide, from generation to generation, in the interior fastnesses, and even hold some of the outworks. Strangers are struck by strong local peculiarities as soon as they alight at the railway stations, or dip into the shallowest outlying valley; and when they penetrate to the deep, dark lakes, and sleep at the foot of solemn precipices, they seem to have become the guests of a generation of two centuries ago. The dwellings are of grey stone, rough and substantial; the walls two feet thick, and the floors flagged; and the yawning chimney, with its furniture and space, is like nothing more modern than Queen Elizabeth's time. The carved chests and high-backed chairs, the heavy wooden settles, the linsey-woolsey of the women, and the wooden shoes of the children, and the home-spun coats of the men, the stone fences, with their antique steps; and above all, the mysterious walls, which straggle up the mountain sides, apparently useless, and certainly ugly,—all carry back the imagination through many centuries, and give an impression of a sample of old England, preserved through all the changes of a modern time.

The straggling walls are so distinctive a feature of the region as to require special notice. The stout Romans made no difficulty of storming this citadel any more than any other which it suited them to take; and they marched right into, or over, the fastnesses of the region. We know this by the traces they have left. Not only have we still their camp at the head of Windermere, which involved no great mountain travelling: we have vestiges of a wonderful road of theirs along the very top of the Trontbeck ridge,—one peak of which is called High Street for that reason. The Saxons and Normans sat down before the citadel; but they did not take it till the garrison had nearly died out. As the Normans pressed on the Saxons, the Saxons entered where the Britons had found refuge before; but this was not till long after they had made a lodgment in the more fertile and accessible parts of the district. For instance, it was in or about A.D. 915 that the Saxon Edmund slew the king of Cumbria, Dumbmail, in Dunmaile Raise, where a cairn marks the place of battle. The two sons of the slain king were blinded, and their territory given to Malcolm of Scotland, to hold in fee. This was when the Saxons had long been the reputed

lords of the land: and it does not appear that they were well settled in the district till long afterwards. The straggling walls mark their recession, in their turn, before a new race of invaders: a recession so slow and partial that the feudal age was nearly over before the region was thrown open. There are no ruins of feudal castles in the interior; and such Norman traditions as remain hang about the outskirts. The heart of the Lake District was, for a long course of years, almost as much of an unknown land to knight or abbot as Mauritania or far Cathay.

There were, as we have said, no feudal castles in the interior. But there were abbeys in the surrounding levels; and broad lands were given to Norman nobles, comprehending nearly the whole circumference. Cartmel Priory and Furness Abbey occupied the two peninsulas stretching into Morecambe Bay; Calder Abbey lay between the mountains and the sea on the west; St. Bees stood above the surf on that coast; Lanercost Priory on the north; Wolverdale Monastery and Shap Abbey nearly complete the circuit. In the intervals stood many a strong dwelling, whose park stretched inwards towards the mountains, over gentle hill and shallow dale. A ring-fence of Norman possessions enclosed the mountains; and the nobles and monks spread their flocks and their tillage over the slopes, up to the natural defences of the region. Their lands were divided into tenements, and the tenements into portions small enough to be given to emancipated serfs. By arrangements among the holders, military aid was so afforded to the owner as to permit the greater number of settlers to apply themselves to the care of stock and to tillage. As shepherds and husbandmen they obtained access to the hills, which would have been denied to armed men; and they gradually hutted themselves on the uplands, and then enclosed crofts round their dwellings, for the protection and sustenance of their flocks, without opposition from the mountaineers. The sprouts of the ash and the holly were a chief part of the food of cattle in those days; and the walling in of the crofts was partly to preserve the woods, and partly to protect the animals from wolves. The feudal proprietors encouraged this gradual encroachment by herdsmen and shepherds; and the walls seem to have crept up wherever wood could grow, in days when the whole region was one great forest. The forest is gone, and the walls remain, without beauty, and without apparent use; but they answer some purpose, even to the mere observer, if they indicate the mode and degree in which the last invaders encroached on the last resistants who struggled for possession of Old England.

The distribution of the estates into tenements gave rise to the name, as well as to the mode of life of the

dalesmen. Strangers are surprised to find that it is the dwellers on the hills, and not in the valleys, who are the dalesmen of the region. The name is derived from the word *deylen*, to distribute. As each tenement was divided into four portions, and as each tenement furnished an armed man to the border, or other wars, on demand, three out of four tenants remained in their crofts, and industry was spread over the region, through all the ravages of feud with the Scots and among baronial neighbours. The uplands were cut up into portions, each of which had its own herd, or flock, or tillage, according as the ground was woodland, or pasture, or fit for cultivation; and the dalesmen were the *distributed* men. The most remarkable change that the district has ever undergone was, perhaps, that which succeeded the union with Scotland. The border wars at an end, there was no further drain of able-bodied men from their homes; and a repose, like nothing else in England, settled down upon the Lake District. The men now shared the monotony in which the women had lived. For a whole life-time entire families never were further from home than the next fair or market, or spring or autumn sale of household goods; and strong traces of this seclusion remain, even to this day, in some of the most retired vales,—where the women speak with the awkwardness which attends an unaccustomed action. It is not only that the dialect is unintelligible to strangers, but that the mind is so sluggish, the thoughts so unused to be dressed in words, that the rustics speak their native language as learners speak a foreign one. And yet the other great change of modern times has penetrated this part of the country, like every other. The growth of the manufacturing system modifies life in the lake district to an extent only exceeded by the border wars. The process and the existing state of things are perfectly clear and easily described.

The first breaks in the forest which once covered the whole district—clothing the ridges and filling up the valleys—appeared when the husbandmen and herdsmen made their clearings, and let in the sunshine over broad tracts of the mountain sides. Still, though the people grew their own flax and hemp, as well as wool, the woodlands were preserved with some care, for the sake of food and shelter for cattle and sheep. Wordsworth was told by old people, in his youth, of a time when the squirrel could go from Wythburn to Keswick (six miles) on the tops of the trees, without touching the ground. But the consumption of wood went on without any attempt to repair it; and large spaces of rocky ground were left bare which had better have been covered; and bogs began to spread, as they usually do where the filling of forests has not been accompanied by drainage. The

wool and flax were still spun at home, and the clothes were made up by the itinerant tailors who went from homestead to homestead to construct the family suits, being paid by board and lodging, and a small gift over. As the flocks and cattle suffered more from the snow-drifts on the bare uplands, and as the spread of the swamps occasioned more and more loss, this affair of the clothing became more expensive and difficult. The dalesmen were unconscious of the process, but they were passing through a period of transition which must end in making clothing cheap, in partially restoring their woods, and in providing for their sons and daughters at a distance from home.

In brief, the coppices of the district are now more valuable for bobbins for the manufacturing districts than the flax, hemp, and wool of the same area could ever be again. According to the news of the South Carolina cotton-fields, and the Australian sheep-walks, and the mulberry plantations of Italy and India, is the condition and prospect of the woodlands of the Lake District. Every autumn a group of men may be seen traversing the uplands from coppice to coppice: the agent, well booted, making his way through bog, brambles, and moss, and squeezing through the underwood, to value the trees. A labourer follows with paint-pot and brush, to mark the doomed trunks; and a bargain is finally struck with the bobbin-mill owner, on behalf of the landowner. In some parts, the woods, within a certain limit, are divided into twenty portions, one of which is felled every year,—wood of twenty years' growth being considered best for the purpose; but the order is broken in upon, more or less, according to the state of the cotton, wool, and silk markets.

The domestic changes which have attended the introduction of this new element have been such as must give a new aspect to the whole life of the dalesmen in general. Formerly, the wheel was whirring from morning till night in every farmhouse; and there was employment for the whole family when everything was grown and made at home, and when any surplus, from either field or loom, was sure of a sale. For many years after cotton goods became cheap enough to be bought all through the dales, the packhorse which brought them first, and the carrier's waggon which succeeded it, took away the old homespun in return for the new calicoes; and there was still work for the daughters in the domestic manufacture. But, at length, spinning-machines grew and multiplied in Lancashire and Yorkshire till the demand for bobbins brought the coppices of the lake district into request, and changed the course of industry. The first effect was to lay the hill sides bareer than ever; but, when the

wool began to grow again, and the residents found that the demand was likely to be a permanent one, they began to cherish their woods, and to plant more on soil which would answer no better purpose. This might be all very well—a gain to some people, and no loss to any—but there are incidents connected with the change which cannot but sadden the observer, while they must not be passed over in any faithful account of the district. The lads and lasses who used to be busy at home, making all the domestic clothing and utensils,—the dairy vessels, baskets, fishing tackle, etc.,—obtaining whatever else was wanted from the pedlar who dropped in upon them twice a year or so, now find their skill discredited by modern improvements, and their fortunes hopeless at home. They are scattered through the neighbouring towns, or working in the Lancashire and Yorkshire mills. The parents, and the one son at home, would have, they thought, more produce to sell at market and fairs; but here again they are met by agricultural improvement. Already under disadvantage as to climate and soil, they cannot compete with the farmers of more advanced agricultural districts. The decline of the domestic fortunes is regular and inevitable when it has once set in. The land is mortgaged: the “statesmen” (“estatesmen” originally) haunt the fairs and markets, losing more and more, and too commonly resorting to the old solace on such occasions, and coming home drunk. The amount of intemperance among that class, both in the villages and the dales, is something incredible to strangers, and by far the most painful feature of the transition stage. As the mortgages grow more oppressive, the heirs sell the lands:—estates which have belonged to the same name for centuries have changed hands: and the old names are found everywhere among the shopboys, domestic servants, and labourers of the towns and villages. The old yeomanry of the district have nearly passed away, and strangers have come into their place. The spectacle is a sad one, but nobody has a right to complain. If the indigenous proprietors could not keep up their old ways intelligently, nor adopt new ones, they must inevitably give place to a science and an activity which can regenerate the woodlands, and fill the valleys with grain, and cover the hill-sides with flocks. Amidst the depressed and discouraged class of “statesmen,” some hearty specimens of the old order may here and there be found; but it must strike every traveller in the district that the mountaineer farmer is everywhere becoming remarkably like the agriculturist of a more level region.

The improved value of the copses acts both as cause and effect in creating and sustaining bobbin-mills, of which there are four, not far apart, in the southern part

of the district, viz., at Staveley, Troutbeck, Ambleside, and Skelwith. But even in that neighbourhood charcoal-burning goes on with some activity. In ancient times the monks of Furness Abbey made great profit of their ironworks, through the abundance of their woods, after those of the eastern counties were exhausted. The mineral treasures of the north-west of England would have availed little without the charcoal and peat of the district; and even the discovery of the Newcastle coal-field did not affect the iron works at Furness. The *oregates* (ways) of the Furness peninsula at this day testify to the amount of business done.—many roads and lanes remaining entirely constructed of the slag and refuse of the smelting process. And the huts of the charcoal-burners still delight the eye amidst the woodlands of the southern part of the district. The woodcutters remain on a particular spot till their work is done; and they build an abode for the time by piling up stems of trees, and heaping heather upon them for a roof. This is the most picturesque thatch that can be seen; and the structure is so shaggy and wild that it might not be known for a dwelling but for the blue smoke breathing out from the hole in the roof, or the fire before the door, where the pot is boiling. The grimy charcoal-burners, or the children at play in the red light, remind the traveller of the forests of Germany: and the life is really not less wild. When the children see a stranger sketching, or botanising, or in any way exploring, they say he is “spying fancies;” and he is a sort of magician in their eyes. Among the latest specimens of the old wild race of forest men were the brothers Dodgson, whose memory has been preserved in Cartmel for above a century. We complain of men being too much engrossed by business in our towns at this day; but these brothers were so intent on their wood-cutting that they devoted Sunday to cooking for the whole week. They lived chiefly on oatmeal porridge, varying the diet with dried peas and hard beans. When they were growing old, they found the need of some domestic help and comfort; and at last the one relieved his mind to the other, saying, “Thou mun out and tait a wife.” “Aye,” said the brother, “if thear be a hard job, thou ollus sets yan tait.” He obeyed, however; and when the old fellows were chopping away—rain or shine—at past eighty, there was a wife’s face at the door of the hut, and children helping with the faggots. The brothers left plenty of money; but it melted away as fast as misers’ hoards usually do; and the name is now known only by tradition in Cartmel.

Much more recently, and more within the verge of modern civilisation, another story was mournfully enacted. A young charcoal-burner was about to marry

a farmer's daughter, when, as he sat on a stone, watching his fire and taking his dinner, a flash of lightning struck him dead. Kitty Dawson, his beloved, went to his hut the day after the funeral, in a crazed state, and would never leave it again. She passed her days in sitting on that stone, or calling her lover through the wood. Though she was never intruded on, there were always comforts in the hut, and kind eyes on the watch. One winter day, some sportsmen entered the hut to leave food there, silencing their dogs, and moving quietly. But she could never more be disturbed,—she was lying dead.

Another distinctive class of the district are much like what they were of old,—the slate-quarrymen and miners. The quarrymen, who are met with in the very wildest spots, are a hardy and athletic race, who can bring down from the top of a crag to the ground, from six to twelve hundredweight of slate at once. A Joseph Clark, remembered by the existing generation, accomplished feats which could hardly be surpassed by the strong men of the border in the middle ages. In one day he made seventeen journeys from top to bottom of Honister Crag,—that is, seventeen miles of climbing and sharp descent,—carrying up, each time, a hurdle weighing 80lbs., and bringing down each time 640lbs. of slate. He once carried double that quantity, each time, in three successive journeys. His greatest day's work was bringing 11,776 lbs. His abode was three miles from the quarry; but he thought little of the addition of a six miles' walk to his daily business. He complained of nothing but thirst, and did not appear to suffer from toil so stupendous, continued through a long course of years. Wherever the passenger observes heaps of refuse on the mountain side, or near his path, he may be sure of seeing men worth knowing. They may be found standing on ledges in the recesses of the quarry, or seen moving in the depths below, looking like pigmies, or creeping along the face of the crag, several hundred feet overhead. In the latter case, there are little chambers built up in the refuse, to afford shelter from wind and storms. Ranges of these may be seen, if carefully looked for, near the summits of Honister and the adjacent crags: but it too often happens that a quarryman is caught by the wind before he can get to shelter, and blown out from the face of the crag, like a bird from its perch. When the slate is closely compacted, and offers a perpendicular surface, the quarryman goes to work as the shepherds do when they want to destroy eagles' eggs. His comrades let him down by a rope, and he tries for a footing to rest on while he drives in his wedges. Seen from below, men thus employed look like summer spiders dangling from the eaves of a house. There are

more resources and better roads than there used to be; and there is less breakage of men's bones, as well as of good slate; but, between the needless risks they run, and the sudden storms they encounter, and the vast weights they carry or draw, and the slipping of the foot, and the dizzying of the head by drink, there are widows and orphans coming in almost every year from the quarries to live in the towns, and subscription lists going round oftener than from any other local accident, except drowning in the lakes.

There are other black chasms in the mountain sides. There is copper mining and lead mining among the fells, besides the ironworks in the Furness peninsula. The lead miners have, perhaps, been the least stable class: for their fortunes are precarious. At one time the value of the plumbago in Borrowdale was so little known that the shepherds used it freely for marking their sheep: and then, when it was found to be the best material for pencils ever known, the proprietors at once obtained from thirty to forty shillings a pound for the lead of a single "sop," which yielded upwards of twenty-eight tons. In those days, houses were built at the entrance, where the workmen were obliged to change their clothes under inspection,—so strong was the temptation to embezzlement. The high wages of such prosperous periods have alternated with entire suspensions of business, when the lead became too poor for even blacking stoves, or when it seemed lost altogether; and such vicissitudes work mischief on the character of the labouring class. The old copper-mines have been sufficiently prosperous to offer a temptation to the opening of new works; and the characteristics of the mining class are spreading into new vales, and crossing from one mountain side to another. The successor of Robert Walker, "The Wonderful" (celebrated by Wordsworth), complains that the tranquillity of the parish of Scathwaite is disturbed by the sinking of a shaft in the neighbouring hill side,—the miners drawing people away to diversion on Sundays. At Coniston, where the great copper-mine of the region has been worked from the earliest recorded times, the people, who sometimes receive as wages from the mine no less than £2,000 per month, are known by their eagerness after open-air sport. They shoot at everything they see flying, and hunt everything they see running: so that not only did the eagles disappear there sooner than anywhere, but the ravens are gone, though the last pair showed every inclination to cleave to their crag in Yewdale through all changes and changes. Like the general working class of the region, the miners are quite sufficiently thrifty,—abundantly fond of gain. While poets and romancers have taken for granted that there must be patriarchal

generosity and rural innocence among the dalesmen, the clergy declare that they find it necessary to preach against worldliness, instead of exhorting to foresight and thrift. While the people appear to have no conception of personal cleanliness, or civil and orderly indoor habits, they keep their houses and furniture clean and bright, hoard goodly clothing, and are exceedingly fond of high profits. They would prosper better with more intelligence and modern knowledge; but their backwardness in these respects does not prevent their having a keen eye for the main chance. Youthful lovers find that there are hard fathers in the vales as elsewhere; and the young dalesmen have reason to know that the rural heiress can take very good care of herself and her fortune. In this matter there is probably little difference between the old times and the new, unless it be in the broadest highroad of the summer tourist.

PHYSICAL CHANGES.

The changes wrought by nature in the features of the landscape are perhaps more conspicuous than those which affect the characteristics of the people. The sea works roughly in such a recess as Morecambe Bay, stirring up the sands very destructively. Several villages specified in Domesday Book are so utterly gone that no trace of them has remained within the memory of man. Others have become isolated at high water, or have been wholly engulfed since the beginning of the last century. The old village of Aldingham has disappeared since that time. The fresh-water forces of the interior operate to the same effect, causing occasional ravages as terrible as any that the marauding Scots left behind them in their old forays. One instance will suffice. In 1769, a flood descended the ravine between Grassmoor and Whiteside, on Crummoek Water, carrying down everything that it could sweep from the mountain side, and from the vale below, and ending with laying bare of all soil a piece of arable land which extended between the valley and the lake. Full-grown trees were flourishing there in a considerable depth of earth when the sun set, and at sunrise there was a clean floor of rock. The accumulated material smothered ten acres of land. In the place of a stone causeway, fortified by an embankment, apparently as strong as the hills, there was a swift-flowing river in a sunken channel. The village of Brackenthwaite, unintentionally built on a rock, was safe in the morning; but it stood perched on a knoll, with chasms all about it. The flood and its burden poured into the little river Cocker, and so swelled it that the plain between the mountains and the sea was under water for a considerable time. If such mischief could be done in one night, the perpetual operation of

impetuous waters cannot be insignificant. Slides are frequent, as in all hilly countries subject to rains; and the leaping rocks thus displaced play many tricks. Sometimes they lodge in a chasm, and form a bridge; sometimes one bounds into a pool, and forms the basis of an islet; and then, again, it stops short in a meadow, and makes a resting-place for the shepherd, or a shelter for his lambs. The continuous conveyance of silt by the streams alters the forms and dimensions of the lakes so materially that no one of them looks the same from one half century to another. This perpetual deposit alters the currents more than any occasional slide of stones and gravel. New promontories gradually arise, and the sweeps of the bays contract, till reeds fill up the space of the marginal waters, and new acres are seen growing for the husbandman of a future generation. There is scarcely a vale in the whole district which does not show green meadows, and especially a "waterhead," which must have been a part of the lake not very long ago; and in Grasmere the effect of the process is remarkably evident. From any of the slopes above the north-east of the vale of Grasmere the lake looks a mere pond, the small remains of a sheet of water which must once have occupied the whole basin, except where the knolls made islands, like those of the Windermere of our day. While the lakes are thus contracting, and hinting of a time when they will become dry land, new pools are opened, and then deepened and expanded into a promise of future lakes. A tree falls, or a boulder lodges on a well head. In either case the waters spread through the soil, and lodge round the obstruction, making a swamp, which is constantly increased by the fall of more trees, as their roots are loosened. The drowned vegetation decays, and slinks, and waterplants appear, no one knows how. Fish come in time, and their fry, and the seeds and insects, which presently abound, bring birds, and birds bring men. The waterfowl squabble among the reeds; and the hill echoes send the sound to the sportsman's ear. He finds the heron wading in summer, and the snipe rocking on the bulrush in autumn; and divers peeping on the surface of the pool, and perhaps the wild geese encamping for the night. When the waters stretch to barriers of rock where they can grow clear and deeper, and receive constant accessions from the hill ooze and drip, the new tarn is safe. The shepherd follows on the track of the sportsman, and his flock in time transform the rough ground into sward, by manuring and browsing. Next appears the first work of art in this wilderness. The sheepfold is a mere enclosure, formed by piling the stones which lie about into high walls, some one of which must afford

shelter from drifting snow, whichever way the wind brings it. These folds are usually placed on the lowest ground in the hollow, and as near the water as may be. After the fold comes the hut, looking much like a deserted *chalet*; and there the cows can be sheltered in bad weather while out on the fells,—to say nothing of the herdsman. In time, the farmstead rises on the slope above the tarn; the plough drives in among the stones; and the stones congregate in the shape of fences. The sounds of the farm-yard scare away the wildfowl; oats take the place of heather; and the draining of the tilled land once more enlarges the lake. The clatter of horses is heard on the stony road; men pass that way, and open new tracks over the ridges. The pedlar drops down into the vale with his gay commodities, and his news from the town; and before the dark sycamores at each end of the house have met to make a canopy, there are sons and daughters settled within call, and a new hamlet (something ending in “*thwaite*,” probably), has taken its name and place among the hills.

If sudden changes in the aspect of the scenery are caused by slides which lay bare the green uplands or sloping fallows, or by clearings of the woods, or by floods, nature gradually restores the smooth and tranquil surface of the landscape. The birds and the breezes carry seeds to every ledge, and cast them into clefts in the bare precipices, so that the birch and mountain-ash show themselves where there seems to be no soil nor room for a root to strike. The wildest rock-face thus becomes feathered from its base to its ridge; and every autumn fall of leaves and flight of seeds helps the process. Wherever the rill, or the mere drip from above, deposits soil, grass and weeds appear; and they creep up the slopes with visible progress from season to season. Exquisite mosses and delicate ferns line the recesses kept moist by the spray of waterfalls, and clothe the stone fences till they become richer in vegetation, and far more grateful to the eye than the hedges of the southern counties. By this kind of tinting and of drapery, the barrenness of new greystone buildings, and the glare of white ones, are presently tempered. So many processes are continually going on that the newest and rawest fissure of a rent mountain, where all is rigid, motionless, and bare, is sure to become in course of years filled with beauty. There is motion from waving trees and tall grass, as well as from winds and waters; and every variety of hue, from the gayest wildflowers and mountain berries to the sombre greens, greys, and browns of the fir, and the rocks and their heather. Some further operations are, however, becoming necessary from the hand of

man. Inundations are more frequent and mischievous than formerly, and are evidently on the increase. In the neighbourhood of such of the larger lakes as are preferred for residence, the levels are oftener laid under water than they were twenty years ago; and there is more flooding of houses, and injury to health as well as property. Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite Lake effect a junction of their contents much too often, to the injury of the town of Keswick and the surrounding levels; and the lowlands round Windermere, and even the two valleys of the Rotha and the Brathay at its head, are flooded several times in the course of a winter, as well as after the July rains. The main cause of the evil is the new fashion, excellent in itself, of agricultural drainage. Modern improvement, which every wise man welcomes, sends down masses of water in an hour which it would have taken a week to carry off before drainage was thought of. The thing wanted is a proper carrying out of the system of drainage, and not any going back from what is already done. When steamboats were set up on Windermere, a good deal of money was spent in deepening the south end of the lake,—and this was very well; but the outlet wants enlarging too; and a weir is, in such a case, not to be tolerated. Now that steam-mills are to be had, water power must give way to the public health and convenience; and every facility must be afforded to the waters to flow away as rapidly as they are brought down by the drainage-pipes of improved farming.

One other modern feature of the scenery must be pointed out. At regular times,—once a month, for the most part,—a tall, old shepherd may be seen, with his staff and his dog, traversing the highest central ridges, sometimes below and sometimes above the clouds. He has business up there, higher than he ever led his sheep. He has the charge of the rain-gauges, some half-dozen of them, set up on various heights, and well secured against the gales. He goes the round of them, and records the results. In his youth superstition and fear held possession of the places where science has now established a footing; and the old shepherds, to whom, above all men, their neighbours looked for goblin stories, can now read off the registers of nature, and teach the wise, instead of amusing the ignorant, by telling what they find on the mountain top. The district can show no change more suggestive than this.

SURVEY FROM THE SUMMITS.

The diameter of the Lake District is only thirty miles. It is a singular case of the concentration of all the attributes of a mountain region within so small a

compass. Elsewhere, either the proportions are altogether larger, or, as in Scotland and many other countries, long spaces lie between the objects of interest. The way to obtain a conception of the proportions and relations of the heights, valleys, and lakes, in our own district, is to stand on the ridge called Esk Hause, and look abroad on a clear day.

Esk Hause is a ridge among the central and loftiest peaks, of which the Seawall Pikes and Bow Fell are the conspicuous points. The head-waters of the Esk and Duddon are on this ridge; and it commands, to singular advantage, the primary valleys of the region,—three lines of landscape, which, with their accessories, constitute the Lake District. Looking northwards, Borrowdale is seen lying immediately below, and extending to Derwentwater, beyond which the opening continues past the town of Keswick, past Skiddaw, over Basethwaite Lake, to the Solway and Scotch mountains. This is one line. The next tends to the south-east. It begins with Langdale, lying just underneath, passes by the opening of the Brathay valley to Windermere, and onwards to the dim outline of Ingleborough, in Yorkshire. The third line is intermediate, tending south-westwards. It follows the course of the Esk down Eskdale to the sands; and while Blackcomb rises to the left, the glittering sea bounds the view beyond. The three lines are rarely seen in equal clearness: for, if the sun favours one, another is shadowy or misty; but by spending a bright summer's day on the ridge, the geography of the district may be better understood than it could be by any other method of actual observation, unless it were from a balloon. To follow these lines may be the best way of studying the mountain area in print, as on the spot.

From this ridge the ancient domains of Furness Abbey may be traced. The abbey itself lies south and seawards, among the last levels of the peninsula, which is hidden by the screen of the great Conistone mountain. From the sea to the Shire Stones—not far below Esk Hause—the whole territory lying between Windermere and the Duddon belonged to the abbey; and again, looking northwards, the whole of Borrowdale. The hamlet of Grange, at the mouth of Borrowdale, owes its name to the barns in which the produce was stored, and where monks lived to take care of it. The passes are so steep, and the vale is so effectually hemmed in by mountains, that it was thought sufficient to take care of the entrance. So Grange stands in the defile where the shoaly Derwent is spanned by twin bridges, and the monks were supposed to hold the key of Borrowdale. It was this character of a *recess* which gave rise to the old story, which a Borrow-

dale man hardly likes to hear of even at this day, and which makes the name of the cuckoo a signal for a faction fight at fairs or in wayside inns. Spring was so delightful, we are told, to the Borrowdale people in old times, and the note of the cuckoo so gladsome, that the inhabitants set about building a wall, to keep in the cuckoo, and make spring last for ever. This wall stretched across the entrance, at Grange. Unfortunately, the cuckoo got away; but this was because the wall was built one course of stones too low. It is simply for want of a top course on the wall that eternal spring does not reign in Borrowdale! Not only is the word *gook* (cuckoo, and also fool) not to be uttered, but the mention of the cuckoo is sure to be followed by a knock-down blow from a Borrowdale man, if time and place allow of it.

It is not now difficult to drop into the dale from the surrounding heights, the most southerly of which are the loftiest. From Esk Hause there is a foot-track to Sprinkling Tarn, whence a rill flows to feed Sty Head Tarn, on the pass between Wastdale and Borrowdale. Another way is by the Stake pass from Langdale; a third is by the steep road from Butternere; and a fourth is from the direction of Helvellyn,—a footpath from Legberthwaite and Watendlath, which drops into Borrowdale behind Rosthwaite. The twin passes of the Stake and Sty Head descend on each side the "tongue" which splits this vale, like almost every other, into a fork at its higher end. The mountain Glaramara is the "tongue" of Borrowdale; and that part of the recess is still deeply secluded, while settlements thicken towards the other end. From the top of the Stake Pass to Grange is about eight miles; and within the last six there are dwellings,—first, mere farmsteads with their appurtenances, and a few miners' cottages; then the hamlet of Rosthwaite, and finally, Grange. Within a few years several goodly mansions have risen up from the levels, which is rather strange, considering the swampy character of the low grounds, and the vast fall of rain in that mountain basin, amounting to no less than from 120 to 160 inches by the rain gauge at Seathwaite.

Borrowdale can hardly be more celebrated than it has been ever since the scenery of the district began to be appreciated; but it is now so frequented that the local traditions of primitive manners sound very strange. For instance, the great event of an innovator having entered the vale, some generations ago, is fixed in the people's minds by an anecdote. This new-fangled personage wanted some lime,—an article never heard of. He sent an old man a long way for the new commodity, with horse and sacks,—there being no carts because there was no road. Returning from beyond Keswick, the messenger and

his horse were overtaken by a shower; and immediately after, the old man was alarmed by seeing his sacks begin to smoke. He got a hatful of water from the river: but the more he wetted his sacks, the worse the smoke grew. As nothing could be clearer than that the devil must be in any fire which was aggravated by water, the terrified man tossed his whole load into the river, where it hissed so fearfully as to make him glad to be rid of it.—Another resident is reported to have suffered more than this by introducing an innovation, being rescued at last by a bright native wit, such as may often be found in the dullest places. A Borrowdale “statesman” went one day to a distant fair or sale, and brought home something terribly new,—a pair of stirrups. He joggled home with his feet firmly jammed into his stirrups,—so firmly that by the time he reached his own door he could not get them out. The alarm and lamentation were great; but there was no use in crying over misfortunes; so the good man patiently sat his horse in the pasture for a day or two—the family bringing him food—till the eldest son declared that he had an idea! The horse would suffer by exposure; and it would be better for the horse, and no worse for his father, that they should be in the stable. The idea was applauded; and the farmer had his food brought to him in the stable for a few days more. By that time, the second son had an idea. It was a pity that the horse should not be useful, and, for that matter, the father too; and it might be possible to carry him on his saddle into the house. By immense exertion it was done,—the horse being led beside the midden-heap, in the yard, while the girths were loosened, to soften any unlucky fall. The good-man found himself under his own roof again, spinning wool in a corner of the kitchen, as he sat astride his saddle. There he remained, through the cleverness of his second son, till his youngest, a bright youth, in a bright hour, came home full of learning from the college at St. Bees. After duly considering the case, he, like his brothers, had an idea. His counsel was, that his father should draw his feet out of his clogs. This was done, amidst family acclamations; and the good-man was restored to his old way of life. His wife was so proud and delighted, that she declared that if she had a score of children she would make scholars of them all.

The learning of Borrowdale, however, did not all come from St. Bees. Philosophy might be native there as elsewhere; and one genius arrived at a conclusion, on a certain occasion, which could hardly be outshone within the walls of any college. A stranger came riding into the vale on a mule, which he left at a farm-house, as he had an errand up the pass. Neither the farmer nor his neighbours had ever seen such a

creature before; and some natural misgivings induced them to consult the wise man of the vale. (They were sensible enough to keep a Sagan or Medicine-man, to supply their deficiencies in wisdom.) The wise man came, contemplated the creature, drew a circle round it, and consulted his books while his charms were burning. At length he announced that he had completed his discovery. There were so many things that the creature could *not* be, that there remained no doubt as to what it *must* be. It was a peacock! Borrowdale could thenceforth boast of a visit from a stranger who came riding on a peacock. If every valley abounded in anecdotes like Borrowdale, there would be no end of describing the district; but it is not so. The unique character of that valley as a recess, and the deep seclusion of its old inhabitants, made Borrowdale remarkable for simplicity and dulness in a region where the people in general seemed as primitive as possible in the eyes of the few who came from afar to see them.

Borrowdale opens upon Derwentwater, — perhaps the best known of the lakes, though not one of the largest, nor perhaps in itself the most beautiful. It is about three miles long, and has an average breadth of a mile and a half. Its depth is inconsiderable; and hence its singular clearness, and mirror-like expanse. Its islands, and certain promontories and passes of the surrounding heights, are connected with the names and histories of the Ratcliffes, Earls of Derwentwater; and they are believed to have left records on even the sky. The aurora borealis is there called “Lord Derwentwater’s lights,” because it was particularly brilliant the night after the execution of the Earl, who was “out” with the Jacobites in 1715. The cleft in Wallabarrow crag, which is called the Lady’s Rake, takes its name from its being the way of escape of his wretched wife, who climbed it in the night, carrying away the family jewels, to be used on behalf of her husband. The ancient abode of the Ratcliffes was on the hill called Castle-head, built, according to tradition, within the compass of a Druidical circle; but the materials were removed to Lord’s Island, on the lake, where their more modern mansion stood. The island of Ramp’s Holme was theirs also; and tradition connects with their family the hermit of the seventh century, St. Herbert, the dear friend of St. Cuthbert, who inhabited a third island, called after him, and died on the same day with his holy brother of Lindisfarn. Vicar’s island is the fourth of those which stud the northern end of the lake, and reduce its apparent extent. The noted floating island of Derwentwater is a mere mass of decayed vegetation, and soil formed from it, which rises to the

surface when distended with gasses, and sinks when collapsing by their discharge.

Derwentwater is surrounded by very noble landmarks. At one end Scawfell Pike rises above the lofty Borrowdale mountains; and at the other, Skiddaw swells from the levels in lonely majesty. Along the western side, Cat Bells rises to a height of 1,100 feet, with Causey Pike, 600 feet higher, just behind it; and the fine wooded steeps of Wallabarrow and Falcon Crag enclose the eastern shore. It is from this ridge that the Barrow fall and that of Lodore descend, from a tarn in the upland valley of Watendlath. The fall of Lodore is one of the finest in the district, and unique in its character. A steep ravine of vast boulders separates the towering rocks of Gowder Crag and Shepherd's Crag; and the contents of the tarn in the valley, which lies 150 feet above Derwentwater, come gushing and dripping down in a multitude of little streams, or in a succession of roaring cascades, according to the season or the weather.

At the north end of the lake lies the town of Keswick, on the plain which stretches at the base of Skiddaw. That plain, as seen from any of the surrounding heights, and especially from Castlerigg on the road to Ambleside, presents one of the richest scenes in England. Besides the town and environs of Keswick, there are villages where the woollen manufacture flourishes, and many farmsteads, and two conspicuous churches, in one of which, the white old-fashioned Crosthwaite Church, Southey is buried, and his monumental statue reposes. The Derwent and the Greta wind through the level; and roads intersect it, losing themselves at last in climbing the slopes and penetrating the recesses of the hills: and the fields and woodland show every variety of green under the summer sun, though they are too apt to be flooded in the winter months. The mountains of this group have a peculiar character, being bare and pointed; but every peculiarity becomes reduced as the valley opens to the north. Bassenthwaite, four miles in length, and one in breadth, is the outlying lake in this direction; and, except that Skiddaw towers on its eastern shore, it presents no marked features. Lord's Seat and Barf are the highest hills on the western side; and from them the fells subside in undulations to the plain. The Derwent flows out much enlarged from the northern end of Bassenthwaite, and takes its course towards Coekermouth. The open vales of Isell and Embleton, lying north-west of Bassenthwaite, are the limit of the Lake District in that direction.

The rich vale of Lorton, adjoining Embleton, and traversed by the high road from Keswick, connects with the

great Derwentwater valley its dependency, in which lie Loweswater, Crummock Water, and Buttermere. In describing Borrowdale, mention was made of an opening towards Buttermere. At the branching of the fork, below Glaramara, in Borrowdale, there is a road to the west which passes through the farmyard at Scatoller, and ascends very steeply to Honister Crag, at the head of Buttermere Vale, commanding as wild a scene as can be found in the region. The slate quarries of Honister Crag, rising to 1700 feet, have been already referred to. The waterfall which pours beside them rushes down the vale in a channel so winding as to require many bridges or courses of stepping stones, so frequently must the road cross it. This stream is the infant Cocker. The highest peaks of the region are at hand to the south; but the vale leads on to a group which is only secondary. The four mountains which cluster round the south-western side of Buttermere range from Red Pike, 2,750 feet, to the group a few hundred feet lower, of High Crag, Hayrick, and High Stile. They pour down cataracts in noble force, one of the most conspicuous of which is on the side of Buttermere, Sour Milk Ghyll by name. It descends from a tarn (Burtness Tarn) on Red Pike. Another appears to close in the Vale of Newlands, above Buttermere Haws, tumbling down the rocky side of Great Robinson. A much greater one is Scale Force, on the neighbouring Crummock Lake, a fall of 160 feet in a chasm of Melbreak. Tarns abound in these clustered mountains, where the clouds congregate naturally. The tarns of the district are small still-water lakes, lying on high ground. Those which are found in upland vales are not particularly beautiful, their margins being swampy, and their environs not usually striking. But the true mountain tarns are very fine—deep, dark, and still, with wild heathery knolls or perpendicular rocks overshadowing them. When their stillness is broken, it is by tumult. Some rush of wind lashes the surface into foam, and catches up the spray so that it may be seen whirling out like smoke from a distance. Such waterfalls as have been spoken of,—Lodore, and those of the vales about Buttermere,—each torrent descending from a tarn, indicate the uses of those little high-lying lakes to which the district owes so much. But for them there would be more both of drought and of flood. They cause a distribution of water, which fertilizes without inundating. The agricultural drainage already existing shows something of the consequences of bringing down too much at once of the produce of the rains; and but for the tarns, the whole body of rainfall would rush from the heights in a flood. While the lower brooks are rising and swelling the rivers, which immediately expand the lakes,

there is no contribution from the heights till the tarns overflow. The higher brooks empty themselves into the tarns, and by the time they are full, the waters below are subsiding. There are no fewer than fifty-four in the district, in all varieties, from the reedy pools of shallow upland vales, and clear basins with a margin of firm turf or clean sand, to the black pits of water which lie under precipices, or in hollows so deep that one at least is said to reflect the stars at noon day. Where they abound in the Buttermere group, the aspect of the mountains is remarkably rude. They show long sweeps of orange and grey stones, and red peaks and yellow promontories; and huge hollows filled with deep blue shadow, or breathing out white mists to curl up the black precipices. Such is the character of this lofty central region, from the topmost peak of Scawfell to the Screes above Wastwater. Such is the character of Red Pike, as it towers above the lakes of Buttermere and Crummock Water.

Buttermere is a small lake,—only a mile and a quarter in length, and little more than half a mile in breadth. Crummock Water is the same average breadth, and three miles long. The two lakes are separated by a narrow meadow, a mile across, subject to inundation, but divided into fields and clumped with trees,—a platform rescued from the waters to afford a noble view of a circle of mountains. Opposite to Mellbreak, the swelling masses of Whiteless, Grassmoor, and Whiteside guard the lake,—the last mountains in this direction. The land subsides in undulations towards the Vale of Lorton, the boundary spoken of before as that into which the highlands melt to the north. One small lake, Loweswater, lies beyond Crummock Water, to the north-west. It is only a mile long, and half as broad; and its northern end opens upon the wild moor which lies between the mountains and the sea.

We must return to the head of Derwentwater, to notice the two isolated mountains there, Skiddaw and Saddleback. Skiddaw is the fourth English mountain for height, being 3,022 feet above the sea, and 2,911 above Derwentwater. It is separated from Saddleback by the Glenderaterra, which rushes down to fall into the Greta. Blencathra, as Saddleback was called of old, is 2,787 feet in height. It is distinguished by the noble view from its summit, preferred by many to that from Skiddaw; and by the depth and darkness of its tarns. In one of these, Seales Tarn, it is that the stars are said to be visible at noonday; and another, Bowseale Tarn, is that which is believed by the country people to be inhabited by a pair of undying fish,—the immortal fish celebrated by Wordsworth in his "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle." Many legends,

and much superstition hang about this neighbourhood. Druidical circles seem to have left traces or traditions in many spots, and a well preserved one remains at the foot of Saddleback. Its forty-eight stones form an oval; and on the eastern side, within the line, there is a small recess formed by ten stones, making an oblong square. According to the tradition which is related in regard to this, as to various other druidical circles, the last human sacrifice was attempted there, and in this way:—The priests in an ancient time settled among the mountains, where there were stones suitable for their temples; whereas the rest of the people went down to the level grounds, and settled in a clearing of the forest, beside a river. A fever soon made havoc among them; and the oracle demanded a sacrifice to appease the divine wrath. The lot fell on a girl who was betrothed; and on the day of sacrifice she was conducted, with the usual ceremonies, to the temple, on the western side of which a little hut of wickerwork, like a beehive, was set up. When she was presented to the assembled people, crowned with oak, and with mistletoe in her hand, her wretched lover saw her from a distance. He resolved to brave divine vengeance rather than contribute a twig to her pile, as every spectator was religiously bound to do. He saw her enter the hut; he saw the multitude pass before it, each casting his branch against the walls; and he saw the priest heap up the dried wood and leaves against the door, while the arch-priest was procuring fire from two sticks. He saw the pile blaze, and, at the same moment, a miracle:—Every mountain round gave forth a torrent, and all the floods rushed towards the temple as to a centre, and made an island of the little hut, extinguishing the fire, and then flowing back to their sources. The maiden came forth safe,—not a hair singed, nor a leaf of her garland withered. The arch-priest, skilled in interpreting thunder, seems to have understood also the "voice of many waters," for he proclaimed that the god had forbidden human sacrifice henceforth for ever. Even now the druid stones are not like others in the eyes of the country people. Shy as they are in speaking about them, they readily believe that nobody can count the druid stones correctly, and that a treasure is buried under the largest. Its weight, eight tons, prevents a search on the part of any curious individual; and it is to be hoped that no body of men will be found barbarous enough to overthrow the stone.

In ascending Saddleback by the stream from Seales Tarn, a scene of natural magic is traversed,—so like a miracle that some superstition on the part of the country folk may be excused. There is no doubt whatever as to the facts of the appearances on Souter Fell,—those

appearances being spread over a course of years, and attested, not only by the inhabitants of all the dwellings within view of the mountain, but by twenty-six witnesses, selected for the purpose. The facts were related in the Lonsdale Magazine, and other records of the time: and, instead of being overthrown by inquiry, they were confirmed by disclosures of a similar phenomenon seen in Leicestershire in 1707, and on Helvellyn, on the eve of the battle of Marston Moor.

Souter Fell, it must be premised, is full of precipices which render any march of troops impossible in any part of it; and the north and west sides present a sheer perpendicular of 900 feet. On midsummer eve, 1735, a farm-servant of a Mr. Lancaster, living half a mile from the mountain, saw the eastern side of the summit covered with troops, which pursued their onward tramp for an hour. They came, in distinct bodies, from an eminence in the north end, and disappeared in a niche in the summit. The man was ridiculed and reviled when he told what he had seen, as original observers are wont to be when they have anything new to tell. He had to bear it for two years before he had a companion in his disgrace. His employer, Mr. Lancaster, then observed, on midsummer eve, some men following their horses on the same part of the fell, as if they were returning from a hunt. He thought nothing of this; but, looking up ten minutes afterwards, he saw the men mounted, and followed by a countless multitude of soldiers, five abreast, coming and disappearing as before. The entire household now watched the spectacle till darkness covered the summit. The family declared that the forces were manœuvred, and each company commanded, by a mounted officer, who galloped in various directions. As the light faded, the troops seemed to intermingle; the officers rode at unequal paces; and then it was too dark to see more. All the Lancasters were now insulted as their servant had been before; but they too were justified in course of time. On the approach of midsummer eve, 1745, they selected and invited twenty-six persons whose testimony ought to be received with respect; and the company saw all that had been seen before, and more. There were carriages now among the troops; and everybody knew that no carriages ever had been, or could be, on the summit of Souter Fell. The multitude was beyond imagination, for the troops occupied a space of half a mile, and marched quickly till night hid them. The figures were so distinct that people went up, the next morning, to look for the hoof-marks of the horses; and they were scared at the fresh and untrodden appearance of the grass and heather. The story was attested on oath before a magistrate at the time; and the whole country-

side was, in consequence, appalled about the issue of the rebellion then going forward. It came out that on that evening some of the rebel forces were exercising on the western coast of Scotland. Unless we knew in what part, we can have nothing to say to the prevalent conclusion that the movements of that force had been reflected "by some transparent vapour, similar to the *fata morgana*,"—the theory offered by the Lonsdale Magazine. Some other facts came out,—at least as much to the purpose: that Mr. Wren, of Wilton Hall, and a farm-servant, had had a little private experience of their own in the summer of 1743, when one evening they saw on the mountain a man and a dog pursuing some horses along a place so steep that a horse could scarcely, by any possibility, make good his footing. Their speed was prodigious; and they disappeared so instantaneously at the southern extremity that Mr. Wren and his servant went up next morning to find the body of the man who must have been killed. No trace of man, dog, or horse could be found; and the pair kept their vision to themselves till encouraged to speak by what happened two years afterwards. They were insulted just as much, after all, as if they had not had the Lancasters and their twenty-six friends for fellow-witnesses.

Our first survey from Esk Hause has thus comprehended (somewhat figuratively) the chief mountains—Skiddaw, Saddleback, Grassmoor, Red Pike, and Lord's Seat; to which we may add several mountains of inferior rank, and the remarkable peak of Honister Crag. Of the chief lakes, we have noticed Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite; Buttermere, Crummock Water, and Loweswater. Of waterfalls, Lodore and Barrow Falls; Sour Milk Ghyll, on Buttermere, and Seale Forec. Of rivers, the Derwent, the Greta, and the Cocker. Of tarns, more than would be remembered if enumerated.

SOUTH-EASTERN SURVEY.

The second great opening lies south-eastwards from Esk Hause; but we must take it in its whole extent, beginning northwards at the vale of St. John at the foot of Saddleback. Pursuing it from this end, we find the lake of Thirlmere, (formerly Leatheswater, occupying the valley at the foot of Helvellyn, which thrusts its great bulk between this lake and Ulleswater to the east. Ulleswater lies among the last of the north-eastern mountains of the district; and it is only about its head that any considerable peaks are assembled. At the foot of the lake, which is ten miles long, the heights have sunk into hills; and the hills presently subside into the open country stretching towards Penrith. A

few more ridges interpose between Ulleswater and the railway and open moors to the east, the last of those ridges being the Shap Fells. They enclose the shallow vales of Mardale, Swindale, Wetsleddale, Longsleddale, and Kentmere; the only lake of any note being Haweswater in Mardale,—a miniature of Wastwater, which remains to be described hereafter. Parks and noblemen's seats abound outside this corner of the mountain district; Brougham Castle and Hall being in the neighbourhood of Penrith, and the terrace of Lowther Castle overlooking the basins of both Ulleswater and Haweswater. Greystoke Park lies north of Ulleswater, and Gowbarrow Park stretches down to the margin of the lake. In that park is the ravine which contains the exquisite waterfall, Ara Force; and from its woods and slopes, graced with deer, the walk of four miles along the lake to Patterdale at its head, is one of the loveliest the region affords. On the opposite side of the lake, Place Fell rises abruptly from the water; while about the head there are groups of mountains looking like promontories in their projection into the landscape, and throwing up from their midst the great summits of St. Sunday's Crag, Herring Pike, Stridding Edge, and, finally Helvellyn,—the next to the Seawfell Pikes, and only 105 feet lower than the highest. The height of Helvellyn is 3,055 feet; and from its summit the tract we are now considering is commanded in all its features. On the one hand below lies Thirlmere, and on the other Ulleswater, while Windermere, Coniston, and Esthwaite lakes stretch away to the south and the peninsula beyond them till the land line melts into the sea. Immediately below, at various heights, some of the deepest tarns of the district lie all around,—the chief being Red Tarn, Keppel Cove Tarn, and Grisedale Tarn in the pass from Patterdale to Grasmere, at the junction of three mountains,—Helvellyn, Seat-sandal and Fairfield. The two roads between which Helvellyn occupies the chief space run southwards till they meet at Ambleside. The Patterdale road, which runs from Ulleswater to Windermere, ascends the Kirkstone pass,—the most considerable pass for carriage transit in the district, being 1200 feet above the sea level. At the foot of the ascent lies Brothers' Water, the smallest of the lakes, except Rydal. It is three-quarters of a mile, and Rydal half a mile in length, and the one is half, and the other one-third of a mile in breadth. Hayswater, a tarn beloved of anglers, and overhung by High-street, is high up among the hills to the left. The hamlet of Hartsop lies in the level, where Brothers' Water spreads out among the meadows, and the rough track mounts to the tarn above. The heights which enclose the pass are those

of Scandale to the west, and of Coldfield to the east. Near the top stands the fragment of rock which is supposed to have given its name to the pass, as it strongly resembles, from some points of view, a miniature church. The summit of the pass is occupied by the "Highest Inhabited House in England," a wayside public-house, so designated by the Ordnance surveyors, whose testimony is exhibited in an inscription over the porch. From this point, two roads diverge—the one descending immediately upon Ambleside, and the other (the eastern one), passing through Troutbeck before it strikes the margin of Windermere. Troutbeck has no lake, but only the stream indicated by its title, and it is chiefly remarkable for the primitive character of its inhabitants and their abodes. To pass through it is like going back two centuries for a morning walk. On the other side of this narrow, scooped-out valley, the subsiding ridges give access to shallower vales, by which the mountain district melts down towards the east.

The descent of above three miles from the top of Kirkstone pass to Ambleside is steep. In the Market-place the road joins that which has run on a lower level from the foot of Helvellyn.

Thirlmere lies high,—five hundred feet above the sea level. It is two miles and three-quarters in length, and in some parts so narrowed by promontories, as hardly to afford any fair average of breadth. It is called, however, half a mile broad. At one point, where promontories and shoals unite, it is crossed by a bridge, or a causeway, supported by little bridges. A rough road on the western side, seldom visited by any but angling or sketching strangers, presents the finest views of the lake, as well as of the massy Helvellyn which overhangs its opposite side. This is a haunted lake. A large black dog swims across it at night as often as the bells of a visionary house on the hill side are set ringing, and lights appear in the windows. A table is said to be spread in that ghostly dwelling by unseen hands, and mortal ears have heard the clatter of the plates and dishes. A murdered bride comes up from the bottom of the lake at intervals, to keep her wedding feast. There is a house at Arndoth which really has something remarkable about it. Two or three miles off, on a bright moonlight night, the glittering windows are reflected in the lake: and, if a slight fog gives a tinge of redness to the reflection, the appearance is that of an illuminated mansion: whereas the real house is a very humble one, placed in a nook, and overshadowed by a hill, so that it is hardly noticeable by daylight.

From Thirlmere the road passes through the hamlet of Wythburn, from whose little inn travellers begin the ascent of Helvellyn. It then descends Dunmail Raise,

where, as has been related, the last king of Cumbria was defeated and slain in A. D. 915. The boundary line between Cumberland and Westmoreland is marked by the stream which rises on the east of the road, whence it is carried over the summit of Helvellyn to Ullswater. The descent from Dunmail Raise is upon Grasmere, following the course of the Rotha, which, rising in the Raise, runs through the lakes of Grasmere and Rydal, and falls into Windermere at its head. Grasmere is rather more than a mile in length, and rather less than a mile in breadth. It forms a small part of an area, level for the most part, but diversified by knolls, rocky or wooded, which were once, no doubt, islands, like the one which now remains in the lake, and the two which adorn its neighbour mere at Rydal. The whole is enclosed in a basin of hills, more steep than lofty, but singularly inviting to the clouds. The amount of rain which falls at Grasmere is a serious drawback upon residence there, though for beauty it is by many considered incomparable. In the old-fashioned church of the village is a monumental medallion of Wordsworth, with an inscription perhaps somewhat too boastful for a sacred place; and in the churchyard are the graves of himself and his deceased children. Hartley Coleridge lies buried near his old friend.

From the high peaks behind Grasmere, there are several roads through the region we are now considering: viz., from the head of Langdale to the limits of the Lake District. The mail-road which we have been following proceeds southwards past Rydal lake, on the margin of which stands Hartley Coleridge's dwelling; past the foot of Rydal Mount, so sacred to the admirers of Wordsworth; past Rydal Park, where the charms of ancient forest and modern park are united; through the valley of the Rotha, sheltered to the north by Fairfield, forming a great *cul-de-sac*, and sending down Rydal Beck, to make waterfalls in the park; through the little post town of Ambleside, a mile from the head of Windermere, along the margin of Windermere, and finally to the railway station, just above Bowness, midway down the lake. The road ceasing to be a mail route, continues along the lake to Newby Bridge, at its foot; and then the mountains and lakes being left behind, it runs down into the Furness peninsula, passing through the brisk little town of Ulverston, and the smaller town of Dalston, to Furness Abbey and the sea. This is the easternmost of the roads which traverses the region under notice. After Fairfield, the head of which is 2,950 feet above the sea level, it does not skirt any considerable mountain, unless Wansfell be so regarded. It rises to the height of 1,590 feet, on the eastern shore of Windermere. The hill called Loughrigg,

which forms the central dividing ridge between the valleys of the Rotha and Brathay, of Rydal, Grasmere, and Langdale, is only 1,108 feet high. Interposing between the lofty peaks in the centre of the district and Windermere, it is the first token of subsidence towards the south. Beneath its shelter, in the valley of the Rotha, stands Fox How, the residence in which Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, passed his holiday seasons, and where he hoped to spend his latter years. In the same valley, and just above Ambleside, is the Stock Ghyll waterfall,—not a very mighty “force,” but remarkably beautiful. Along this route, dwellings are multiplied so that, from the railway station to beyond Grasmere, there is little intermission of mansions, villas, farms, and cottages, with lands pertaining to them. Bowness and Ambleside trade in tourists, and are busy and thriving places; and Rydal and Grasmere see new houses rising every year. The case is different with the other roads traversing the same portion of the district.

The Langdale Pikes, which command everything to the south of them, rise to the height of 2,400 (Harrison Stickle), and 2,300 (Pikes' Stickle), and supply several streams from their tarns. Following the course of those tarns, there is one path down into the secluded Easedale, lying behind Grasmere, and another into Langdale, near the fissure in which the famous Dungeon Ghyll Force pours its thundering flood. From Langdale, there are several passes into other vales:—the Stake pass, leading over into Borrowdale, as we have already seen; Rosset Ghyll pass, leading to our lofty stand point, Esk Hause, and the Wall End ascent, leading out of Langdale to the neighbouring vale, which is the scene of a considerable portion of “the Excursion” of Wordsworth. Blea Tarn in that little vale is the mere by which the Solitary dwelt. Langdale is remarkable for the regularity with which its opposite heights advance and recede, so as to divide the vale into areas, sometimes winding, and sometimes circular, and nowhere spreading out into a level which will admit a lake. A small stream winds through it, and the spurs of the mountains are occupied by dwellings above the margin of the winter inundations; the frequency of which is denoted by the paving of the roads and paths. This vale, as seen from High Close, a point of view above Langdale chapel, is one of the most striking in the district. Bow Fell and the Pikes close it in gradually to the north-west; the fissure of Dungeon Ghyll is clearly discernible, and the falling foam of the beck from Stickle Tarn; thence the vale is traced by the attenuating spurs of the hills, and at the outlet, there are the prodigious Thrang Slate Quarries

and the powder mills at Langdale chapel. Opposite is the chain of pools called Elter Water, and thence the valley widens, till it discloses Windermere, and the boundary of Yorkshire hills beyond.

It is a primitive region, this through which lay the pack-horse route to Whitelaven, before even the carrier's cart was introduced. That road is still visible, winding from Fell foot up the mountain side towards the Shire Stones, before mentioned. Whitelaven is now reached by railway along the coast; but here, in the heart of the mountains, the pedlar still plies his trade, tramping over the passes and along the vales, and dropping into every rural dwelling, however secluded. The little chapel is itself a relic of an older time—a good specimen of the order of chapels which is disappearing. The place is homely; and the people are literal and familiar beyond belief in their understanding of religious matters. In this very chapel, not many years ago, the clergyman, Rev. Mr. Frazer, was preaching from the text "Behold, I come quickly." He had not proceeded far in his sermon when the rotten old pulpit fell, enveloping in rubbish an elderly dame who sat just under it. As soon as he could collect himself, the pastor congratulated the good woman on her escape; but she was in no mood for sympathy, and replied, tartly, "If I'd been kilt, I'd been rec't sarrat (rightly served), for you'd threatened ye'd be comin' doon sune."

Loughrigg now rises on the left hand. At its foot on the other side, Grasmere and Rydal lakes are lying; while on this side a quiet little valley spreads out, to receive the waters of the Brathay, a little river which rises in Elterwater, and runs into Windermere after a junction with the Rotha. There is a pretty modern church in the Brathay valley, on a knoll which commands a fine view of the central mountains.

The various routes have thus far joined so as to make one along the course of Windermere. There is still another belonging to the same opening, which takes a parallel course by Coniston and its lake. Leaving Langdale by the Wall End issue, it passes through the Vale of Wordsworth's Solitary, and descends into the valley, and down upon the tarn of Little Langdale, and to the settlement of Fell foot, whose name speaks for itself. Through a wild region of slate quarries, and under the shelter of Wetherlam, it leads to the bright beautiful openings at the head of Coniston, where stands the last high mountain, and spreads the last long lake in this direction. Coniston Old Man is the fifteenth in rank of the mountains of the district, its height being 2,632. The lake is six miles long, and averages half a mile in breadth. At its foot the

hills become undulating moorland, and the moorland turns into red soil towards Ulverston, and into sand before it reaches the sea.

The views from the Old Man (as the highest point of the mountain is called,—the usual cairn on the summit of each mountain being called "the man") are considered finer than any in the district except those from Scawfell and Helvellyn,—if indeed those of the latter be an exception. After the tracks leading to the copper-mine are left behind, precipices spring to a great height, casting their shadows into the black tarns at their base; and the most grotesque crags, infested with foxes, are piled up with singular wildness. The edge of the rock at the summit overhangs Low Water Tarn at a height of 600 feet, while the tarn itself is 2,000 feet above the sea level. The "Old Man" erected here by the country people, and removed by the Ordnance surveyors, who substituted an inferior one, contained a chamber of refuge, most welcome to shepherds and travellers in case of sudden storms. From that pinnacle, the Isle of Man is conspicuous in good weather; while in other directions may be seen Ingleborough in Yorkshire, Lancaster, and even Snowdon. Instead of the chains of lakes seen from the central peaks, there is here a fine stretch of sea; and when the estuaries are full, the coast is a beautiful spectacle. The shores of Windermere and Coniston, wooded, and thickly inhabited, form a gay scene nearer at hand. There is no view more thoroughly distinctive of the district than that which is commanded from the heights on the opposite (the eastern) shore of Coniston lake, near the head. Nowhere else perhaps is the grouping of the mountain peaks, and the indication of their recesses, so striking; and, as to the foreground, the overlapping of the slopes, the green undulations, the glittering waterfall on the mountain side, the diversified woods, the bright dwellings, scattered among the knolls, and the clear lake, with its boat-houses and moving skiffs, convey the strongest impression of fertility, prosperity, and comfort, nestling in the bosom of the rarest beauty.

At the extremity of this region lies Furness Abbey, of which it is necessary to speak in this place only as a ruin. Its situation is beautiful, as the position of religious houses usually is. It stands in a wooded glen, with a stream flowing beside its walls. It must once have nearly filled the glen, in the days when its beacon-fire was visible all over Low Furness, and drew all eyes in case of disturbance or expected invasion. The remains indicate the space of sixty-five acres which its boundary-wall enclosed, and on which may still be recognised the mill, the granary, the fish-ponds, the ovens and kilns, and other offices. The walls are of

red stone of the peninsula, faded by time to the palest pink hue. Ferns and mosses fringe its ledges, and tall grasses grow round its fallen stones. The scent of violets is sweet within the nave in dewy spring mornings, and the secret staircases in the walls, and the chapter-house, where so much mystery once kept guard, are laid open to the free air and sky. The Abbey was founded in A.D. 1127; it flourished for four centuries, during which its abbots were absolute rulers over a broad territory. It was humbled to the dust at the time of the Reformation, so that its last abbot was glad to accept, as a life annuity, the proceeds of the rectory of Dalton, valued at £33. 6s. 8d. of the money of that time; and now, in the nineteenth century, it stands crumbling in its exposure to the elements; the dwelling of its abbots, after being a farm house, has become a hotel; and the railway passes through the glen, cutting its way through the wood, like the hurricane cleaving a path through the American forest.

WESTERN SURVEY.

We have now surveyed the northern, eastern, and southern portion of the Lake District. The western is perhaps the finest and most interesting, from its characteristic features and its close connexion with the group of central peaks. Seawfell itself overhangs its principal lake,—Wastwater. This portion lies within the Cumberland boundary, and extends from the central peaks to the sea, and from the mountains above Crummock Water to the Duddon.

The summit of Seawfell Pike is visible from Esk Hause. It is 3,160 feet in height; but three more lie below it, and with it compose the mountain called Seawfell. One of these, Great End, faces Borrowdale. Another, Lingmell, affords the best ascent on the Wastwater side. The two Pikes are about three quarters of a mile apart at their summits, being separated by the great chasm called Miekledore. The ordnance surveyors have set up a staff on a cairn on the highest peak, which cannot be henceforth mistaken by any traveller. Herdsmen and shepherds never want to go there in the way of their vocation; for there is not a blade of grass there, nor any vegetation, except moss. Blocks and inclined planes of slate rock, cushioned here and there with moss, compose the peak. It is difficult of access and dangerous without a guide, from the abundance of its chasms and precipices; but the view from the highest English mountain, the centre of its highlands, may well tempt the lover of fine scenery. On the one hand cluster the heights already described. On the other are Great Gable, 2,925 feet above the sea; the Pillar, 2,893; Hay Cocks, Steeple, Red Pike, and

High Stile, above Crummock Water. From the remarkable alluvion at the base of Seawfell, Wastdale Head, there is a striking route to Ennerdale Lake, a lake less visited than most, and less beautiful than many, but yet presenting fine features in the rocky heights amidst which it lies. It is two miles and a half long, and half a mile broad; and it is so wild, in the character of its shores, and in its position among the mountains, as to have caused more terrors and disasters to strangers than any other spot in the district. At every house from Wastdale Head to Ennerdale Bridge, stories may be heard of adventures and escapes of pedestrians and horsemen in Mosedale, and the passes of Blacksail, and Scarf Gap. A young man attempting this route some years ago, struck into the deep ravine between Great Gable and Kirk Fell; and when he came out at night upon a sheet of water, was confounded to find it the same he had left in the morning. He had walked completely round Kirk Fell. Three young ladies passed the night on the mountain, once upon a time, from having got bewildered in this intricate region. At first their story was disbelieved; but one had dropped her pocket book, and another had seen a dead sheep in a particular spot; and these incidents being verified, the adventure of the Kendal ladies remains one of the wonders of the dales.

Blake Fell, a wild, high lying moor, separates Ennerdale from Crummock Water. These moorlands, treeless, except where farmhouses or sheepfolds lie in the hollows and are sheltered by sycamores; and all grassy and undulating, with a descent towards the coast, are an interesting feature on the western skirts of the Lake District. They are too exposed and dreary for some tastes; but they have an imposing character of their own for those who are not afraid of the risks to be encountered among them;—risks of sultry heats, of biting cold, and of sweeping storms. From them the grouped mountains may be best studied for their forms and light and shade. From them the passing storms may be best seen hastening out to sea, and veiling and unveiling the Isle of Man. From them may be best seen the wonderful spectacle of lakes and vales lying far below in yellow sunshine and blue shadows, while the spectator is enveloped in gloom and tempest. From them too, may the coast be best surveyed, with its little ports and fishing villages lying at the mouth of each river, and stretching out on sandy promontories, washed by the surf which is noiseless so far off. The railway may be traced, emerging from woodland or enclosures, and showing its cobweb construction against the yellow sands, threading the towns and villages, as it were, upon its slender string. The smoke of Workington, at

the mouth of the Derwent, is visible from Blake Fell; and Whitehaven with its shipping, near the bluffs of St. Bees. From Cold Fell, crossed from Emmerdale to the south, several little towns are seen lying in the green hollows, or through vistas between grassy slopes. Among these is Egremont ("The Mount of Sorrow" in the original Norman). It was at the gate of Egremont Castle that the horn was hung in crusading days, of which Norman tradition afforded Wordsworth so pretty a tale to tell. The ruins of the castle stand on an eminence on the seaward side of the little town, which has nothing else of romantic interest to show.

Wastwater lies, as has been said, at the base of Seawfell. It is the most solemn and imposing of all the lakes—three miles long, half a mile wide, and in some parts reaching a depth of 270 feet, a depth considerably exceeding that of any part of either Windermere or Ulleswater. It is usually grey and shadowy, being bordered on its south-east side by the Screees. The lines of this singular range are almost unbroken in all directions. For two-thirds of their height there is a prodigious slope,—a sweep of slaty *debris* rushing down sheer into the lake, without affording any trace of a path for man or brute. When the summer tempest or winter gale shakes the crags above, down comes a slide, sending up dust from the shore, and spray from the water. The upper third of the height consists of crags, bare of vegetation, except where ferns line the waterdrips, and grass grows out of the crevices. Here the grey masses are relieved by red soil, and streaked with the colours found where iron is present. The great fissure called Hawlghyll, and other crevices, breathe out vapours which may be almost always seen ascending, or floating along the craggy rampart. The opposite shore is cheerful and comparatively open. It sends several bright streams into the lake, and affords a charming succession of promontories and little bays, above which winds a practicable road to the marvellous recess of Wastdale Head. From a distance, the hollow in which the lake is hid is seen to lie between the bases of Middle Fell, Yewbarrow, Great Gable, all the Seawfell ridges, and the Screees. When the head of the lake is reached, a turn of the road discloses the finest "water head" in the district. As among the Alps, so here, the loveliest low-lying spots are the levels which have been won from the lakes by the hand of nature in the course of centuries; and here the finest instance is at Wastdale Head. It is so shut in that exit from it appears to be impossible, except by the lake. The mountains come down with a sheer sweep to the green and perfect level, which is divided into little fields, and graced by a farm-

house here and there, and a little chapel, containing eight pews. This nook has a chapel and school, and no public-house; and if the people are not wiser, or more cleanly than those of other places, they are more sober. There is more than one exception to the reproach of dirt; and in one dwelling, at least, life may be as comfortable as it must be picturesque in this, the very heart of the district.

Besides the lake, the modes of egress are by the Wastdale road, just described; by the ascent of Seawfell, by Mosedale, leading out between Yewbarrow and Kirk Fell; and by the Styhead pass, into Borrowdale, the road to which is seen from below, slanting up the precipitous front of the gable to the height of 1,000 feet. This is all; and nowhere can the seclusion of human dwellings appear more complete; for nowhere else in the district is a dalehead overhung by such lofty mountains.

In descending from this nucleus of summits to the more open regions, the Irt is seen making its way to the sea; and next to the Irt, the Mite; and next to the Mite, the Esk, which descends, as has been seen, from the watershed at Esk Hause, where the Duddon also rises. The town of Ravenglass stands on the bay formed by the estuaries of the Irt, Mite, and Esk, and it may be seen from the heights above Eskdale, which is the chief feature of the last opening proposed for survey from Esk Hause. The high road which crosses these vales, in their whole series from the Duddon to the Calder, commands charming views of the heights above, the richly diversified coast below, and the valleys which widen from the one to the other. On the Calder, and a few miles from Wastwater, lie the ruins of Calder Abbey,—a small but very beautiful ruin of a Cistercian monastery, founded in A.D. 1134, and partaking in the fortunes of its neighbour abbeys. It is charmingly situated in low ground, with wooded hills closing it in; and it is most carefully preserved. Another great object of interest among these vales is Stanley Ghyll Force, in Eskdale,—usually pronounced the finest waterfall in the district. If the fall is not the finest, its glen certainly is:—a ravine whose sides are feathered with wood from base to ridge. Two crags part to give passage to the waters, which have not to be sought in a hollow, as at Ara Force (which otherwise this fall most resembles), but are seen from a distance through an avenue of wooded heights.

Above this ravine the high moorland of Birker Fell extends from Eskdale to the valley of the Duddon. Here the lark may be heard; and it is an infrequent pleasure to hear the lark in a mountain region. The narrow vales are an unsafe abode for small birds, while

the rocks afford a harbourage for birds of prey. The eagles are said, though with some doubt, to have disappeared: very few ravens, if any, remain; but hawks abound; and those who would hear the lark must go out to such places as Birker Moor. Here the central peaks sink out of view, being lost entirely on the verge of the Duddon valley. The deepest part of the vale, and that in which lie the stepping stones celebrated by Wordsworth, is hidden below the skirts of this moor. It rushes among broken rocks, and is overhung with scattered masses of woodland; but it widens and slackens as it flows, till it spreads over the level sands of its estuary. In this vale, which comprehends Seathwaite higher up, and Ulpha lower down the stream, the bounding heights are sometimes a green and smooth pasturage, and elsewhere a rough brown heather, broken up by occasional rocks, and new plantations, or remnants of the old forest. Grey stone cottages are scattered about, and more substantial farmsteads, where the massive sycamore overhangs the roof, and the light birch casts its quivering shadows on the field plots. This is the Seathwaite (there are several), where Robert Walker, named "the Wonderful," spent the sixty-six years of his ministry. The story of the good man's vast charities and astonishing course of life is told at length in the notes to Wordsworth's Duddon Sonnets; and there is probably no lover of poetry in the kingdom who is unacquainted with the facts. The little church is much like what it was when he taught the children of the parish there, and sat spinning beside the altar, to keep himself warm by exercise,—sending the children in detachments to his household fire. The turf seat round the old yew is there, and the old men rest on it still, after their walk over hill and dale. The little sun-dial is there,—the whitened post which tells the time in summer to neighbours who have no clocks. The neat white cottage is there, with its frontage of evergreens and roses, where Robert Walker lived, and which is still the parsonage. Here, in 1802, he died, after having been curate of Seathwaite for sixty-six years, and an example to all country pastors for all time. The manners of his day were those of a preceding century; and strong traces are found of their peculiarities wherever an old-fashioned pastor and flock keep themselves secluded in their own vale. Odd sprinklings of learning are found here, as over the border, where Englishmen would hardly look for them; and there seems to be hardly any medium between scholarship and absolute ignorance of books and what they teach. It was in

Ulpha, in this vale, that Gunson the innkeeper lived, to whom some travelling students sent a note in Latin, requesting to have their bill. Gunson immediately sent in the bill in Greek, which was too much for the young men, who were humbled to ask for it in English. It was here that the farmer lived who rebuked his "high-learned" wife for declaring, in a trying time, that she did not fear poverty, but could be content with food and raiment. "Thoo fule," said the husband: "thoo dush't think thoo'st to hev mair than other folk. *I'se* content wi' meeat and claes." It is in these vales that the people retain the primitive custom of doing on Sunday any farm-work to which the weather—so precarious among the hills—is favourable, with the sanction, as in Switzerland, of "the priest," as the curate is called. It was in the chapel at Ulpha that "the blind priest" officiated, a few years since, who was not only on the most familiar terms with his people, but apt to jest from the pulpit, like the pastors of the Reformation, and of many a century before. When the bell rang rather early, one Sunday morning, calling the people unexpectedly from tending their stock, farmer T—— was out after some cow, pig, or sheep, and was the last to enter the church. As he came "thunnerin' down the aisle," the priest inquired "Wha's comin' now?" and, being informed by the clerk that it was John T——, he inquired further, "a-foot or a-horseback?" The old characteristics are, as has been seen, dying out; but it is in these comparatively untrodden vales, lying off from the high road, that they will linger longest.

Yet the railway spans the estuary of the Duddon, within view from a point not much lower down than this old Ulpha Kirk. A wild and pleasant mountain track leads from the vale over Walna Scar to Coniston. The high road runs south to Broughton, where, four miles from the bridge at Ulpha Kirk, the head of the Furness peninsula is reached.

Such is the Lake District of England, seen from end to end, across and around, in and out. It contains within its small compass a wonderful aggregation of beauties, by which the northern counties are distinguished, and must continue to be so, from all others south of the border. Englishmen who have never visited Switzerland or the Tyrol have missed what certainly is unequalled in the way of natural scenery: but next to those transcendent displays of the charms of earth, water, and sky, there is perhaps no region which combines so many features of grandeur and beauty as the Lake District of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Geographical Description of Cumberland.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, POPULATION, DIVISIONS, ETC.

CUMBERLAND is a maritime, lake, and border county, extending from 54° 11' to 55° 12' north latitude, and from 2° 17' to 3° 37' west longitude. It is of an irregular oblong form, bounded on the north by Scotland and the Solway Frith, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south by Lancashire and Westmoreland, and on the east by Durham and Northumberland. Its length from Ravenglass to Spadeadam Waste is 61 miles, its greatest breadth 31 miles, average breadth 22 miles, and circuit about 215 miles, 75 of which are coast. The area of the county is 1,565 square miles, or 1,001,273 statute acres, of which about 300,000 are mountain and lake. The population in 1801 was 117,230; in 1811, 133,665; in 1821, 156,124; in 1831, 169,262; in 1841, 178,038; and in 1851, 195,192; showing an increase of 66 per cent in the number of inhabitants during the last fifty years; of this number 96,211 were males, and 99,248 females. There were, in 1851, 36,763 inhabited houses, 1,515 uninhabited, and 239 in process of erection; the number of persons to a square mile was 125, of inhabited houses 23; the number of persons to a house was 5.3, of acres to a person 5.1, and of acres to a house 27.2.

Cumberland was formerly divided into five wards (divisions similar to the hundreds of the midland and southern counties), viz.:—Cumberland, Allerdale-below-Derwent, Allerdale-above-Derwent, Leath, and Eskdale; but, in 1833, a new ward, that of Derwent, embracing portions of the two Allerdales, was formed for magisterial purposes, and for taxes, in 1843. At the quarter sessions held at Carlisle, October 20th, 1857, the ward of

Allerdale-above-Derwent was still further curtailed, and a new division formed from it, viz.:—the Bootle Division.¹ This new arrangement, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1858, does not extend to police purposes. For the election of members of parliament the old arrangement of wards is still followed, Cumberland, Eskdale, and Leath wards forming the eastern division, and the two Allerdales the western. Cumberland contains one city, Carlisle; the parliamentary boroughs of Cocker-mouth and Whitehaven; and the market towns of Alston, Aspatria, Bootle, Brampton, Egremont, Harrington, Hesketh Newmarket, Ireby, Keswick, Kirkoswald, Longtown, Maryport, Penrith, Ravenglass, Wigton, and Workington.

For ecclesiastical purposes the county is comprehended in the province of York, and the diocese of Carlisle, with the exception of the parishes of Alston and Over Denton, which belong to the diocese of Durham. The ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, formerly in the diocese of Chester, was, under the provisions of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 77, and of an order in council dated 19th August, 1847, annexed to the see of Carlisle, on the demise of Bishop Percy, in 1856. According to the Census of Religious Worship, taken in 1851, it appears that there were at that period 389 places of worship, of which 161 belonged to the Church of England, 136 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 21 to the Independents, 17 to the Scottish Presbyterians, 9 to the Baptists, 8

¹ This new division embraces the parishes of Bootle, Corney, Muncaster, Waberthwaite, Whickham, and Whitebeck; and the townships of Birker and Aushwaite, Millom, and Elpha, in the parish of Millom, and the townships of Eskdale, and Wasdale, in the parish of St. Bees.

to the Catholics, and 34 to the smaller bodies. The number of sittings provided by the Church of England was 58,688; by the Wesleyan Methodists, 26,189; by the Independents, 7,347; by the Scottish Presbyterians, 6,070; by the Catholics, 2,577; by the Baptists, 2,296; and by others, 6,707, making a total of 110,371 sittings.

Cumberland is included in the Northern Circuit, and the assizes are held at Carlisle twice a year. The Midsummer and Christmas quarter sessions are held at the same place, and the Easter and Michaelmas at Cocker-mouth. County courts are held at Alston, Carlisle, Cocker-mouth, Keswick, Penrith, Whitehaven, and Wig-ton.

The county returns four members to the imperial parliament, two for the eastern and two for the western division. Carlisle sends two members, the borough of Cocker-mouth two, and Whitehaven one. Under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, Cumber-land was apportioned into the following nine unions, viz.:—Alston, Penrith, Brampton, Longtown, Car-lisle, Wigton, Cocker-mouth, Whitehaven, and Bootle; the statistics, &c., of which will be found in the notices of the parishes and townships in which the workhouses are situated.

Cumberland is said to have given the title of earl to Randolph de Meschines, but we have nothing upon which we can depend as authentic to confirm this. In 1525, Henry, Lord Clifford, was created Earl of Cum-berland, and the dignity continued in his family till the demise of Henry of the fifth earl, in 1643. It was revived the following year, in favour of Prince Rupert, but only to become extinct on his death, in 1682. Prince George of Denmark was the next who bore the title, which he enjoyed from 1689 till his decease, in 1708, when the title of earl was discontinued. In 1723, Prince William Augustus, son of George II., was created Duke of Cumberland, but dying without issue, in 1765, the dukedom remained in abeyance for two years, when it was given to Prince Henry Frederick, brother of George III., who also died childless, in 1790. In 1799, Ernest Augustus, fifth son of George III., was created Duke of Cumberland, and held the dignity till his demise, in 1851, when the title descended to his son, the present King of Hanover, and Duke of Cumberland.

SURFACE.

The surface of this county is considerably diversifi-ed, the east and south-west being very mountainous, rugged, and uneven, while the north and north-west parts are low and flat, or gently undulating. Hills,

valleys, and ridges of elevated ground occupy the centre. The mountainous district in the south-west is the most interesting to the traveller, for here are situated Saddleback, Skiddaw, and Helvellyn, and the lakes of Ulleswater, Thirlmere, Derwentwater, and Bassenth-waite, whose beautiful and romantic scenery annually attracts tourists from every part of the kingdom, from the Continent, and even from America. Several of the other districts, though not mountainous, are hilly, and present an endless variety of landscape. Some of the valleys are traversed by rivers, and afford, perhaps, a greater variety of delightful scenery than any other county.

The mountains of Cumberland are exceedingly numerous, and many of them immense in elevation and singular in structure. They enter into the composition of almost every view, and either by their sublime heights, their romantic forms, the dignified grandeur of their aspects, the immensity of rocks composing them, or the imposing, wild, and awful majesty of their appearance, are peculiarly calculated to excite our interest and admiration. Two distinct ranges run, the one towards the north, to which belongs the Cross Fell ridge; the other and most gigantic towards the south, of which the highest summit, Skiddaw, is 3,022 feet above the level of the sea. Besides this noted peak, the most striking of the loftier mountains, which are termed fells, and are familiar to tourists, are Scawfell, Saddleback, Helvellyn, Bow Fell, Grasmere Fell, Wrynose, High Pike, Pillar, &c., the scenery of which, in general, is abrupt and bold. Between these grander heights are many hills of various degrees of elevation; some of them cut through by clear and rapid torrents; others based in richly wooded, highly cultivated valleys, fertilised by quiet brooks and rivers; others dipping their precipitous and craggy sides down into the beautiful and celebrated lakes, the picturesque and varied beauties of which have so often been described in "stately prose and melodious verse." The following are the names and altitudes of the principal mountains, and the districts in which they are situated:—

Name.	Situation.	Altitude in Feet.
Scawfell (high point)	Eskdale	3,166
Helvellyn	Keswick	3,055
Skiddaw	Keswick	3,022
Bow Fell	Eskdale	2,911
Cross Fell	Alston	2,901
Pillar	Wastwater	2,893
Saddleback	Keswick	2,787
Grasmere Fell	Keswick	2,756
High Pike	Hesket Newmarket	2,101
Black Combe	Duddon Mouth	1,919
Dent Hill	Egremont	1,110

RIVERS.

The principal rivers of Cumberland are the Eden, Esk, Derwent, Duddon, and Eamont, with their numerous tributary streams.

The Eden rises on the borders of Westmoreland, on the side of Hugh's Seat, one of the mountains of the Pennine Chain, and passing Kirkby Stephen and Appleby, shortly afterwards quits the county for Cumberland. Its course in Westmoreland is about thirty miles, no part of which is navigable. It has numerous affluents, among which may be named the Beelah, or Belay, the Helbeck, the Troutbeck, and the Crowdundale on the right bank, and the Leath and the Eamont on the left bank. The Eden enters Cumberland on the south, and runs to the east of Penrith, passing Kirkoswald, Armathwaite, Corby, Warwick Bridge, and Carlisle, receiving in its course the Croglin and the Irthing on its right bank, and the Petteril and the Caldew on its left, and discharges itself into the Solway Frith, near Rockliffe, where it forms a fine estuary. The scenery along the coast of this river in Cumberland, which is about thirty-five miles, is very varied and beautiful; the banks being adorned by the mansions and pleasure-grounds of Skirwith Abbey, Eden Hall, Nunnery, Armathwaite, Low House, Corby Castle, Warwick Hall, and Riekerby.

The Esk, which gives name to Eskdale Ward, is formed by the junction of the Black and White Esk, the former of which rising near Ettrick Pen, in Dumfriesshire, runs past Eskdale Muir to Kingpool, to join the White Esk from the same part—thence it goes through some fine scenery in Eskdale, by West Kirk, Longholm, "Cambie Lea," across the border to Netherby, flowing through a beautiful valley, in a south-west direction to Longtown, and after receiving the waters of the Liddell and the Line falls into the Solway Frith, near Rockliffe Marsh. Its course in Cumberland is about ten miles.

The Derwent has its source in Sparkling Tarn, among the mountainous crags at the head of Borrowdale, and having poured its foaming waters over various precipices, passes through Styhead Tarn, and forms the lake of Derwentwater at Keswick, where it is joined by the Greta. It then pursues its course through an extensive tract of meadow land to Bassenthwaite Water, from which it emerges at Ousebridge. Again confined in a rocky channel, it takes a westerly direction, and flows rapidly through a narrow vale to Cockermouth, where it is joined by the waters of the Cocker, and then pursues its course through a more open country to the sea at Workington. The scenery along the whole extent of this river is exceedingly varied and interesting.

It is, perhaps, the most limpid and colourless stream in England.

The Duddon, Green tells us, in his own picturesque style, "is a fine river, and its feeders flow precipitously in their descent to the valley. It rises on the Three County Stones on Wrynose, from which place to its junction with the Irish sea, it separates the counties of Cumberland and Lancashire. . . . At Goldrill Crag it brightens into agitation, and, after various changes, becomes at Wallowbarrow Crag one scene of rude commotion, forming in its course a succession, not of high, but finely formed waterfalls. But these furious waters, suddenly slumbering, become entranced, displaying little signs of life along the pleasant plains of Donnerdale. At Ulpha Bridge suspended animation is again succeeded by the clamorous war of stones and waters, which assail the ear of the traveller all the way to Duddon Bridge. From that place to the sea it passes on in an uninterrupted and harmonious calmness." The sea flows nearly nine miles up its channel, and its estuary contains about 13,000 acres of land at low water.

The Eamont takes its rise in the lake of Ulleswater, which is supplied by several smaller streams. From the most northern portion of the lake, the Eamont flows in a north-westerly direction along the Cumberland border to the point where the Eden leaves Westmoreland and falls into that river. This is a remarkably clear and limpid stream and is much resorted to by anglers.

We subjoin the other rivers in alphabetical order.

The Bleng has its source near Ponsonby Fell, and after passing near Gosforth, falls into the Irt between Nether Wasdale and Santon, after a course of about six miles.

The Calder rises not far from Emmerdale Water, and, taking a south-westerly direction, flows by Calder Abbey, between Ponsonby and Stella Park, falling into the sea at Calder-foot, after a course of about eight miles.

The Caldew, which is called near its source Caldbeck and Caldew-beck, rises on Caldbeck Fell, in the vicinity of Skiddaw, and runs twenty-five miles, in a northerly direction to the river Eden at Carlisle, passing in its course Heskett Newmarket, Sebergham, and Dalston.

The Cocker issues from Buttermere lake, and passes through Crummock Water, to the north of which a pretty large stream connects it with Loweswater. It afterwards passes northward, a little more to the east, intersects the vale of Lorton, and flowing onwards to Cockermouth, joins the Derwent; its course from Crummock Water to Cockermouth being about six miles.

The Croglin rises at Holfenside Beacon, on Thackthorn Fell. It then takes a west-south-westerly

direction, and contributing to the beautiful scenery at Nunnery, where it forms several cascades, after a course of twelve miles falls into the Eden.

The Ellen or Elne rises from Caldbeck Fells, and passing by Uldale, Ireby, Bolton, Torpenhow, Whitehall, Harley Brow, Blennerhasset, Aspatria, Hayton Castle, Outerby, Allerby, Dearham, Ellenborough, and Netherhall, enters the sea at Maryport, after a course of about eighteen miles.

The Ehen or Eum flows out of Emmerdale Water, passes by Emmerdale Chapel, Cleator, Egremont, and St. Bride, and after a course of about eleven miles from the lake, falls into the sea at Eum-foot.

The Esk, in Allerdale-above-Derwent Ward, is formed by the junction of some small streams which rise near Bow Fell. It then runs through the valley of Eskdale, and passing by Muncaster and Wabertwaite, falls into the sea at Ravenglass. Its course is about thirteen miles.

The Gelt rises in Croglin Fell, and passing through Geltsdale, and near Castle Carrock, falls into the Irthing, near Corby. Near to where the river is crossed by the bridge on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway there is some very beautiful scenery.

The Greta is formed by the junction of St. John's Beck from Thirlmere, and the Glenderamakin from Mungrisdale, by way of Threlkeld; and after receiving the Glenderaterra from between Skiddaw and Saddleback, it passes Keswick and joins the Derwent, soon after that river issues from Derwentwater. When the rains are heavy, the Greta often rises so suddenly as to cause the Derwent to flow back to the lake, which is speedily filled from all quarters.

The Irt, issuing from Wastwater, passes by Nether Wasdale, Santon, Irton, between Drigg and Carlton, and falls into the sea in the neighbourhood of Ravenglass, after a course of about eight miles.

The Irthing has its source in Spadeadam Moss, on the borders of Northumberland, and runs about thirty miles south-east past Naworth Castle and Lanercost Abbey to the river Eden at Warwick Bridge, receiving in its course the Kingwater, near Walton, and the Gelt, below Irthington. Some very fine scenery adorns the banks of this river.

The Kershope is a small stream, which for a course of about six miles from Dove Crag to its junction with the Liddell forms the boundary between Cumberland and Scotland.

The Kingwater rises near Side Common, and after a course of about ten miles falls into the Irthing.

The Line is formed by the junction of two streams rising near Christenburgh Crags, called Black Line and

White Line, which unite about ten miles from their source, and afterwards pass Shank Castle, Braekenbill, Kirklington, and Westlinton, and fall into the Esk, not far from its junction with the sea. The course of the Line, after the confluence of the two streams, is about twelve miles.

The Liddell rises in Scotland, and for about eight miles forms the boundary between that country and Cumberland, falling ultimately into the Esk.

The Lowther has its source at the foot of Shap Fells, in the middle of Westmoreland; and flowing at first north-east, and gradually afterwards due north, passes Shap Abbey, about two miles beyond which it receives the waters of a small stream from Haweswater, and passing by Lowther Castle, finally joins the Eamont, near Brougham Castle, at a point about two miles south-east of Penrith.

The Mite has a course of about seven miles. It rises in Burn-moor Tarn, and runs through Miterdale, falling into the sea at Ravenglass.

The Nent rises in the south-eastern extremity of the parish of Alston, and falls into the South Tyne, near the town of Alston, after a course of about six miles.

The Petteril is formed by the union of several small streams, which flow from Greystoke Park, Skelton, and Hutton, and proceeding northwards falls into the Eden in the neighbourhood of Carlisle. Near Penrith this river is 430, and near Upperby 70 feet above the level of the sea—its average fall per mile is twenty-four feet.

The Sark runs between Cumberland and Scotland for about six miles, near Solway Moss, and empties itself into the Solway Frith.

The South Tyne has its source in a swamp or bog ground about seven miles east by south from the summit of Cross Fell, and a little below Alston enters Northumberland.

The Tees rises in the same swamp, about a mile from the source of the South Tyne, and for nearly four miles forms the boundary between Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The Wampool has its source in Brocklebank Fells, at Doekwray joins the Wiza, which rises near Rosley, and runs by Westward, Old Carlisle, and Wigton. After the junction of the two streams, the Wampool passes by Gamblesby, and falls into the sea about half a mile west of Kirkbride, its course being about twelve miles.

The Waver has its origin in Brocklebank and Caldbeck Fells, and flows by Waverton, Dunderaw, and Abbey Holme, falling into the sea about half a mile from the latter place, after a course of twelve miles.

The larger rivers abound with salmon, trout, branding, and various kinds of fish, and the smaller streams with trout and eels.

LAKES, TARNS, ETC.

The principal lakes of the county are Ulleswater, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; Thirlmere, at the entrance of the Vale of St. John; Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, connected by a stream in the Vale of Keswick; Buttermere, in the north-east of Borrowdale, and to the north a little, Crummock Water and Loweswater; the three last mentioned connected by the Cocker, which running northwardly through the fine vale of Lorton, falls into the Derwent at Cockermouth. Besides these, and Overwater, Wastwater, Osmerdale, and Devoekwater, there are several smaller lakes, called tarns—Burn-moor Tarn, at the head of Miterdale; Tarn Wadling, near High Heskett; Talkin Tarn, in the parish of Hayton; Martin Tarn, in that of Wigton; &c. All the lakes are well stocked with fish, particularly with trout, pike, and perch. Ulleswater, Ennerdale, Crummock, and Buttermere contain char. Tarn Wadling is said to produce some of the finest carp in the kingdom. The following is a tabular view of the principal Cumberland lakes:—

Lake.	Nearest Market Towns.	Length in Miles.	Breadth in Miles.	Depth in Feet.	Height in feet above the level of the sea.
Ulleswater	Penrith	9	1	210	380
Bassenthwaite	Keswick	4	1	68	210
Derwentwater	Keswick	3	1½	72	228
Crummock	Cockermouth	3	¾	132	210
Wastwater	Ravenglass	3	½	270	160
Thirlmere	Keswick	2½	½	108	453
Ennerdale	Whitehaven	2½	½	80	—
Buttermere	Keswick	1½	¾	90	247
Loweswater	Cockermouth	1	½	60	—

There are several picturesque waterfalls, of which the following are the principal, with their respective situations and height in feet:—Scale Force, near Buttermere, 190; Barrow Cascade, two miles from Keswick, 124; Lowdore Cascade, near Keswick, 100; Sour Milk Force, near Buttermere, 90; Airey Force, Gowbarrow Park, 80; Nunnery Cascade, Croglin, 60.

In addition to the tarns, cascades, &c., just enumerated, this county possesses the following natural curiosities:—The Bowder Stone, in Borrowdale; the grand and varied echoes of Ulleswater; saline springs at Crosthwaite, Drigg, Gilerux, Stanger, &c.; sulphur springs at Aikton; sulphureous springs at Biglands

and Bewcastle; sulphureous and chalybeate at Melmerby; chalybeate at Bewcastle, Brampton, Great Salkeld, and Iron Gill, in Sebergham; Gilsland Spa, near Lanercost, whose waters are similar to those of Harrogate, in Yorkshire; medicinal waters at Holywell, at Lanercost, and Kirkland, in Wigton; a mineral spring at Rockliffe, the water of which tints paper a beautiful gold colour; and a petrifying spring at Sebergham.¹

ROADS, TURNPIKE TRUSTS, AND BRIDGES.

Cumberland is crossed from south to north, and from east to west, by two important roads: one of which, from south to north, is a principal road from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow. It enters the county near Penrith, and passing by Plumpton Wall, Plumpton Street, High and Low Heskett, and Carleton, reaches Carlisle; from which place it proceeds through Stanwix, Blackford, Westlinton, and Arthurct, to Longtown, about four miles beyond which it quits the county for Scotland, previously giving off a branch three miles north of Carlisle to Glasgow, by Gretna. The road from east to west extends from Newcastle, by Nether Denton and Brampton, to Carlisle, where it crosses the great north road. It then proceeds by two branches, the one through Old Carlisle, joined by the Wigton road, and the other past Bassenthwaite Water to Cockermouth, and thence to Whitehaven and the Irish Sea. There is also a cross road from Penrith through Keswick, where it meets another from Kendal to Cockermouth, and from Penrith to Hexham, &c., joined to which, at Alston Moor, another road crosses the south-western extremity of Northumberland to Brampton, and thence to Longtown. Many other roads radiate from and intercommunicate with these, which are the principal roads in the county. From "The Abstract of the General Statements of the Receipts and Expenditure on account of the highways of the parishes, townships, &c., in the several counties of England and Wales, for the year ending 25th March, 1855," which was presented to parliament July 10th, 1857, we learn the following particulars relative to the highways of this county:—Number of returns, 250. Balance, 25th March, 1851: in hand, £2,114 12s. 4d.; over-spent, £314 15s. 4d. Receipts: from rates or assessments, £13,758 11s. 10d.; team labour performed in lieu of rates, £191 4s. 2d.; other work performed in lieu of rates, £94 11s.; turnpike trusts, £22 11s. 5d.; other

¹ A more detailed account of the various mountains, lakes, tarns, &c., will be found in the article on the Lake District, by Horriet Martineau, at page 38; as also in the accounts of the various parishes, &c., in which they are situated.

receipts, £881 3s. 9d.; total, £11,948 5s. 2d. Expenditure: manual labour, £7,286 3s. 6d.; team labour, £1,950 7s. 4d.; materials, £2,852 7s. 8d.; tradesmen's bills, £809 9s. 9d.; salaries, £606 16s. 11d.; team labour performed in lieu of rates, £191 4s. 2d.; other work performed in lieu of rates, £91 14s.; turnpike trusts, £121 5s. 11d.; other payments, £961 6s. 4d.; total, £14,873 15s. 7d. Balance, 25th March, 1855: in hand, £2,361 16s. 4d.; overspent, £490 9s. 6d.

An abstract of the general statements of the income and expenditure of the several turnpike trusts in England and Wales, from January 1st to December 31st, 1851, was laid before parliament in November, 1856. From this document it appears that the income derived from the fourteen turnpike trusts in Cumberland was as follows:—Parish composition, in lieu of statute duty, £285 11s. 11d.; fines, £6 18s. 9d.; incidental receipts, £315 4s.; total, £13,786 6s. 6d.—Expenditure: manual labour, £1,899 5s.; team labour and carriage of materials, £1,856 6s. 6d.; materials for surface repairs, £728 11s. 8d.; land purchased, £11 15s.; damage done in obtaining materials, £20 8s. 8d.; tradesmen's bills, £242 18s. 8d.; treasurers' salaries, £166 1s. 11d.; clerks' ditto, £261 11s. 6d.; surveyors' ditto, £762 1s.; law charges, £100 4s. 8d.; interest of debt, £1,790 2s. 8d.; improvements, £602 9s. 10d.; debts paid off, £400; incidental expenses, £308 11s. 11d.; total, £12,450 12s. Debts: bonded or mortgage, £91,499 13s. 5d., at 2 per cent.; floating, £20; unpaid interest, £742 7s. 6d.; balance due to treasurers, 31st of December, 1854, £612 8s. 9d.; total, £92,824 9s. 8d.—Arrears of Income: arrears of tolls for current year, £78 15s.; arrears of parish composition for current year, £187 2s. 10d.; arrears of former years, £7 18s. 9d.; balance in treasurers' hands, 31st of December, 1854, £2,800 8s. 3d.; total assets, £3,074 4s. 10d.

There are two hundred and forty-eight bridges throughout the county of Cumberland, a list of which we subjoin, with their situations, and the waters which they cross:—

Names of Bridges.	What water across.	Parishes where situate.
Abbey Lanercost	Irthing	Abbey Lanercost and Brampton
Abbey Mill, or Naworth Gate	Naworth, or Cumeatch Beck	Brampton
Airey	Airey, or Dock wray Beck	Greystoke
Allonby	Melo Beck	Bromfield
Alston	Tyne	Alston
Anthorn	Anthorn Beck	Bowness
Arkleby	Ellen	Plumblind
Armathwaite	Ellen	Ainstable and Hesket
Armathwaite Little	Ainstable Beck	Ainstable
Ashes	Waver	Wigton
Beckermot	Kirbeck	St. John's and St. Bridget's
Beck Grange	Cairn	Hayton
Bell	Caldew	Serbergham
Blackford	Blackford Beck	Kirkclinton and Stamwix

Names of Bridges.	What water across.	Parishes where situate.
Blackbeck	Blackbeck	St. Bridget's and Haile
Blackburn	Blackburn	Alston
Blacksyke	Blacksyke	Hesket and Hutton
Blathwaite	Crummock	Wigton and Bolton
Blees	Whitbeck	Brigham
Blencow	Petteril	Greystoke
Bleng, Far or Low	Bleng	Gosforth
Bleng, High	Bleng	Gosforth
Blennerhasset	Ellen	Torpenhow
Bolton Gate	Ellen	Bolton
Boot, Distington	Distington Beck	Distington
Boot, Eskdale	Boot	St. Bees
Botcherby	Petteril	St. Cuthbert's
Bowerhouse	Mite	Irton
Branthwaite	Marrow	Dean
Bridgefoot	Lostrigg, Marrow	Workington
Bridgefoot	Briggill	Brigham
Briggill	Briggill	Addingham and Long-wathby
Bromfield		Bromfield
Brougham Castle	Eamont	Penrith; half of bridge in Westmoreland
Brough Hill	Brough Hill Beck	Bolton
Broughton Beck	Dovenby Beck	Bridekirk
Bullgill	Ellen	Gilerux and Crosscannouly
Burnside	Heather	Kirkclinton
Burthwaite	Burthwaite Beck	Bassenthwaite
Bustabeck, Little	Bustabeck	Castle Sowerby and Serbergham
Bustabeck	Bustabeck	Castle Sowerby
Calder Bridge	Calder	St. Bridget and Ponsouby
Calleywath, or Hutton		
John	Calley, or Dacre Beck	Dacre
Calthwaite	Petteril	Hesket and Lazonby
Calthwaite, Little	Calthwaite Beck	Hesket
Cambeck	Cambeck	Irthington
Caponcleugh	Naworth Beck	Brampton
Carlisle	Caldew	St. Mary
Carlisle	Eden	St. Mary and Stamwix
Carwinley, High	Carwinley Burn	Arthurct and Kirk-andrews
Carwinley, Low	Carwinley Burn	Arthurct and Kirk-andrews
Chalkside	Chalk	Serbergham and Westward
Chapel Bridge		Bassenthwaite
Cleator, East	Keekle	Cleator
Cleator, West	Keekle, Part of, in time of flood	Cleator
Cockbridge	Ellen	Extra-parochial
Cocker Bridge	Cocker	Brigham
Colliergate	Colliergate Beck	Arledon and Lamplugh
Crofton	Whanpool	Thursby and Westward
Crofton, High	Crofton Water	Crofton and Kirksward
Crookdall	Crummock	Wigton and Bromfield
Crosby	Crosby Beck	Crosby
Crossgill	Crossgill Burn	Alston
Dacre, High	Calley, or Dacre Beck	Dacre
Dacre, Low	Calley, or Dacre Beck	Dacre
Dalewain	Calley, or Dacre Beck	Dacre
Dale Raven	Dale Raven	Addingham and Kirk-oswald
Dearham	Ellen	Dearham
Derwent, Cockermonth	Derwent	Brigham
Dodd, or Longwathby Mill	Briggill	Addingham and Long-wathby
Down-in-the Dale	Down-in-the Dale Beck	St. Bees (in Wastdale Head)
Drawykes	Highberry Beck	Stanwix
Drumleaning	Pow	Aikton and Thursby
Eamont	Eamont	Penrith; half of bridge in Westmoreland
Egremont	Eben	Egremont
Egremont, High	Eben	Egremont
Egremont, Low	Eben	Egremont and St. John's
Ellenhall	Ellen	Gilerux
Ellergill	Ellergill Beck	Arledon
Emmerdale	Eben	St. Bees
Evening Hill	Chalk	Thursby
Farlum	Petteril	Hesket
Fauldsmill	Part of Hallburn	Arthurct
Forest	Forest	St. Bees (in Nether Wastdale)
Friar Waingate	Kingwater	Abbey Lanercost
Garrigill Gate	Tyne	Alston
Gate	Caldbeck, Littlebeck	Caldbeck
Gattle, High	Gattle	Kirkandrews
Gattle, Old	Gattle	Kirkandrews
Gattle, Low	Gattle	Kirkandrews
Gattle, Smalmtown	No water or water course	Kirkandrews
Gelt, High, or Castle Carrock	Gelt	Castle Carrock and Hayton
Gelt, Low, New	Gelt	Brampton and Hayton
Gelt, Low, Old	Gelt	Brampton and Hayton
Gelt, Middle	Gelt	Hayton

Names of Bridges.	What water across.	Parishes where situate.
Gildersdale	Gildersdale Burn	Alston; half of bridge in Northumberland
Glencoyne	Glencoyne Beck	Greystoke; half of bridge in Westmoreland
Glinger Foot	Glinger Burn	Kirkandrews
Greystoke	Old Petteril	Greystoke
Haile	Kirbeck	Haile
Hairbeck	Hairbeck	Gosforth
Hallburn	Hallburn	Arthurct
Haltcliffe	Caldew	Greystoke and Caldbeck
Harraby	Petteril	St. Cuthbert's
Harrington, or Beckstone	Harrington Beck	Harrington
Hazlerigg	Dale Raven	Addingham
Hesket Newmarket	Caldew	Castle Sowerby and Caldbeck
Highberry Beck	Highberry Beck	Scaleby and Irthington
High	Roe	Castle Sowerby and Dalton
Holmerooke	Irt	Irton
Howend	Hallburn	Arthurct
Howford	Heather	Kirklington
Howwath	Whamptul	Aikton and Kirkbride
Hutton Hall	Blacksykes	Hutton
Ireby, Low	Ellen	Ireby
Irthing	Irthing	Brampton
Isel	Derwent	Isel
Jackson	Wisa	Wigton and Westward
Keekle, High	Keekle	Arlecdon and Distington
Keekle, Low	Keekle	Cleator
Kidburngill	Galbeck	Arlecdon
Kirkambeck	Cambeck	Abbey Lanercost
Kirkoswald	Raven	Kirkoswald
Laitlis	Petteril	Skelton
Lamb	Glendermackin	Greystoke
Lanefoot	Marrow	Arlecdon and Lamplugh
Lazonby	Eden	Lazonby and Kirkoswald
Leader	Distington Beck	Distington
Leaschow, or Leases	Whitbeck	Brigham
Leases	Galbeck	Melmerby
Lewgate	Crummock	Wigton and Bromfield
Little Salkeld	Melmerby Beck	Addingham
Longwathby	Eden	Edendall and Longwathby
Lorton, High	Whitbeck	Brigham
Lorton, Low	Cocker	Brigham
Longtown	Esk	Arthurct and Kirkandrews
Longtown, Little	Longtown Littlebeck	Arthurct
Lostrigg	Lostrigg	Dean
Lowhouses	Lowhouses Burn	Alston
Lowmill	Caldew	Greystoke and Caldbeck
Lowthwaite	Lowthwaite Beck	Kirkland; half of bridge in Westmoreland
Lowrow	Lowrow Beck	Abbey Lanercost and Denton
Marbletlat	Marblebeck	Denton
Maryport	Ellen	Crosscaunby
Matterdale, or Dockwray	Dockwray Beck	Greystoke
Mecklin	Mecklin Beck	Irton
Melmerby, High	Melmerby Beck	Melmerby
Melmerby, Low	Melmerby Beck	Melmerby
Micklethwaite	Whamptul	Thursby and Wigton
Mill	Caldbeck	Caldbeck
Mill	Waver	Wigton
Millrigg	Crowdendale Beck	Kirkland; half in Westmoreland
Moorhouse Mill	Whamptul	Thursby and Wigton
Mountain Beck	Mountain Beck	Drigg and Carleton
Mosedale	Caldew	Greystoke and Caldbeck
Mumpshall	Irthing	Abbey Lanercost and Denton
Munceaster	Esk	Munceaster, half in Milcom
Munceaster Mill	Mite	Munceaster
Mungrisdale	Grisdale Beck	Greystoke
Northall	Nent	Alston
Northhead	Nent	Alston
Nontsbury	Nent	Alston
Netherbeck	Netherbeck	St. Bees (in Wastdale)
Newbiggin	Crowdendale Beck	Kirkland; half in Westmoreland
Newby	Petteril	St. Cuthbert's
Newmills	Irthing	Irthington and Hayton
Newsham	Cumcote Beck	Brampton
North Bowbeck	Oldgill Common Beck	Greystoke
Nunnery	Nordbeck	Bassenthwaite
	Croghn Water	Alnstable and Kirkoswald
Onsbridge	Derwent	Bassenthwaite
Overbeck	Overbeck	St. Bees (in Wastdale)
Parcelstown	Not known	Arthurct
Parson	Waver	Bolton
Peshgill	Peshgill Burn	Skelton
Prelwyke	Dabwath	Not known
Penton	Liddell	Kirkandrews; half in Scotland

Names of Bridges.	What water across.	Parishes where situate.
Pikelandsgate	Caldbeck	Caldbeck
Plumpton Foot	Petteril	Hesket and Lazonby
Plumpton, High	Petteril	Penrith
Plumpton Street	Petteril	Hesket and Lazonby
Pooley	Eamont	Daerc; half in Westmoreland
Poorhouse, or Kirkgate	Rudbeck	Brizbam
Potterbank	Townend Beck	Kirkoswald
Powdreigh	No regular water	Arthurct
Powmangham	Powmangham	Wetheral and Warwick
Priestbridge	Dovenby Beck	Bridekirk
Rack	Lyne	Stapleton
Raven, High	Raven	Kirkoswald and Renwick
Red Dial	Wisa	Westward
Rethwaite	Waver	Westward
Robertsgate	Blackbeck	St. Bridget's and Haile
Roebanks	Roe	Castle Sowerby and St. Mary's
Rose	Caldew	Castle Sowerby
Rosley	Chalk	Sebergham and Westward
Routonsyke	Routonsyke	Arlecdon
Rowend	Blong	Gosforth
Ruleholm	Irthing	Brampton and Irthington
Rushgill	Rushgill Burn	Castle Sowerby and Skelton
Sandraw	Sandraw Beck	Bromfield
Sandy Beck	Sandy Beck	Lorton
Sandysyke	Sandysyke	Arthurct
Santon Bridge	Irt	Irton
Sark	Sark	Kirkandrews; half in Scotland
Sarkdam	Part of Sark Millrace	Kirkandrews
Scale Hill	Cocker	Brigham
Scarrow Hill	Scarrow Hill Beck	Abbey Lanercost and Denton
Schoolhouse	Dovenby Beck	Bridekirk
Sebergham	Caldew	Sebergham
Sela	Ravergill Beck	Kirkoswald
Shaking	Waver	Bolton
Skirwith	Briggill Beck	Kirkland
Skirwith, Little	Skirwith, Little Beck	Kirkland
Skirwith Mill	Bruggle Beck	Kirkland
Soursteps	Soursteps Beck	Kirkland and Longwathby
Southwaite	Petteril	Hesket
Stakes	Caldew	St. Bridget's
Stockdalewath	Roe	Castle Sowerby and Dalton
Street	Kirbeck	St. John's and Haile
Stubb	Wisa	Wigton
Sunderland	Blumire	Isel
Sunnygill	Sunnygill Beck	Melmerby and Onsby
Syndrel	Syndrel	St. Bees (in NetherWastdale)
Temon	Temon	Abbey Lanercost and Denton; half in Northumberland
Threapland Gill	Threapland Water	Greystoke and Cross-thwaite
Threkkeld	Greta	Greystoke
Thorpe	Petteril	St. Bees (in Eskdale)
Trough House	Esk	Denn
Ullock	Marrow	Addingham
Utthank	Dale Raven	Addingham
Walk Mill	Walk Water	Bassenthwaite
Walk Mill	Keekle	Cleator
Wath	Wath	Cleator
Wath	Caldbeck, Little Beck	Caldbeck
Warwick	Edeu	Wetheral
Waterside	Waver	Wigton
Waver Bridge, or Low Water	Waver	Wigton
Waver	Waver	Wigton
Waverton	Lyne	Kirklington and Arthurct
Whaithouse	Esk	St. Bees (in Eskdale)
Whelpow	Caldbeck	Caldbeck
Whesgill	Whesgill Burn	Castle Sowerby
Whitbeck	Whitbeck	Lorton
Wisa	Wisa	Wigton
Wisa, Low	Wisa	Wigton
Wolt	Trothbeck	Greystoke
Woodrow	Waver	Wigton
Workington	Derwent	Workington

RAILWAYS.

It would be superfluous on our part to make any remarks on the great benefits that have been conferred upon the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland by the introduction and general use of railways. The

extension of commerce—cheap and facile transit for agricultural, mineral, and other produce—improvements in harbours—the increase in the manufacture of iron, &c., are some of the results of the formation of railways in this district; and sufficiently testify by their favourable influence on the social condition of the population, the great benefits already procured for these two counties. The railways at present existing in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland are the following:—a portion of the Caledonian, the Carlisle and Silloth Bay, the Cockermouth and Workington, the Kendal and Windermere, the greater portion of the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Maryport and Carlisle, a portion of the Newcastle and Carlisle, the Port Carlisle, a portion of the Ulverstone and Lancaster, the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont, the greater portion of the Whitehaven and Furness, and the Whitehaven Junction.

The Caledonian was incorporated by the 8 and 9 Vic. cap. 162, for a line from Carlisle to a junction with the Scottish Central at Castlecary, with branches diverging therefrom at Cairstairs, to Edinburgh and Glasgow. From Carlisle, the line proceeds across the Calder by a viaduct, and thence over the river Eden by another viaduct, after which, it passes by King Moor and Rockliffe station, and crosses the Esk by a viaduct of seven arches, thence passing over the Glasgow road and along the Guards' embankment, formed through a deep moss which absorbed thousands of tons of earth before the foundation was sufficiently solid to bear a train, it shortly afterwards crosses the Sark, and quits Cumberland.

The Carlisle and Silloth Bay Company was incorporated July 16th, 1855, to make a railway from the Port Carlisle line at Drumburgh to the boat lighthouse in Silloth Bay, and a dock and a jetty at the latter place. The first soil of the railway was cut at Drumburgh, on the 31st of August, 1855, the works were at once commenced, and the line opened on the 28th of August, 1856. The line is identical with that to Port Carlisle for eight miles and a half, two-thirds of the length of the latter. The Silloth line commences strictly at Drumburgh. At the village of Kirkbride there is a station for the convenience of the locality. Three miles further west, not far from where the Wampool and the Waver enter Morecambe Bay, the line passes within a short distance of Long Newton, or Newton Arlosh, and a little past Abbey Holme, where there is a station, passes through the heaviest cutting in its whole extent, viz., Kingside Hill, and shortly afterwards arrives at Silloth.

The Cockermouth and Workington Company was incorporated in July, 1845, by the 8 and 9 Vict. cap.

120. The line is from Cockermouth to Workington Harbour, where it joins the Whitehaven line. Its length is eight and a half miles; and it was opened throughout 28th April, 1847. After leaving Workington, the stations are Workington Bridge, Camerton, Broughton Cross, Brigham, and Cockermouth, where the line at present terminates.

The Kendal and Windermere Company was incorporated by 8 and 9 Vic. cap. 32, (1845), for a line from the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway at Oxenholme to Birthwaite, near Windermere Lake, ten and a quarter miles. The line was opened on the 21st of April, 1847. The stations on the line after leaving Oxenholme, are Burnside, Staveley, and Windermere.

The Lancaster and Carlisle Company was incorporated by 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 37, (1844), for a single line, in the first instance, until the Act authorising the Caledonian was passed, when it was made a double line, continuing the Lancaster and Preston to Carlisle, and there forming a junction with the Caledonian. Cost, £22,000 per mile. Length, seventy miles. The joint station at Carlisle was built at a cost of £164,500, of which the Caledonian contributed £63,367. By an arrangement with the Glasgow and South Western, and Maryport and Carlisle, they have become joint tenants of that station. This line enters Westmoreland from Lancashire, and passing the Burton and Holme station soon reaches Milnthorpe, whence it crosses the canal at the tunnel, and pursues its course through a fine and well-wooded country to the village of Sedgwick, where the magnitude of the Sedgwick embankment is seen to advantage. Its course is now by Natland to Oxenholme, previous to which the Burton turnpike road is crossed, about two miles south of Kendal; and after passing an embankment, and through some heavy rock cutting, Oxenholme station is reached, where the line is joined by the Kendal and Windermere Railway, which affords an easy and delightful means of access to the Lake District. A fine view of the town of Kendal is enjoyed at this station; whilst far beyond rise the mountains of the west, the giants of the Lake District. From Oxenholme, the line proceeds upon embankments and through cuttings, with occasional views of Kendal and its ruined castle; and soon after passing the Birkland cutting, skirts the base of the lofty Benson Knot, one of the highest hills in the neighbourhood, and passing thence through heavy rock cuttings and across an embankment, reaches Docker Gill viaduct, one of the most beautiful structures on the line. A mile from this splendid piece of work Graygrigg summit is reached, where a heavy cutting of hard material, called *samel*, is passed through; and another mile onward is the Low

Gill embankment, one of the highest in England. After passing Low Gill station, the line skirts the Dilliear hills, and soon afterwards passes through the great Dilliear cut, and is then carried over the Borrow Water, near its junction with the Lune, upon a neat viaduct. Borrow Bridge, a romantic spot, celebrated for trout fishing, the scenery about which is the most beautiful along the whole line, is next passed, and the traveller seems to be completely hemmed in on all sides by stupendous hills. The village of Borrow Bridge appears on the right, at a short distance from the line, which, passing through the Borrow Bridge cutting, reaches the Lune embankment, 95 feet deep, formed through the old bed of the river, which has been diverted from its course, through a tunnel excavated in the solid rock, 50 feet from the top, and made nearly parallel to the ravine. Proceeding onwards, the Lune excavations, Loup's Fell cutting, the Birbeck embankment, and the Birbeck viaduct, are passed, shortly afterwards the foot of the great incline—a plain of eight miles—rising 1 in 75, is reached. Proceeding from Tebay station, Shap Wells is reached, the line passing through the Fells, over which Prince Charles Edward and his army marched in 1745; and, leaving the Shap summit, a cutting through limestone rock is entered, and before it approaches Shap village the line runs through a circle of large boulder stones, said to be the inner circle of an ancient Druidical temple. From Shap the line proceeds on the east side of the town of Shap, along a heavy cutting, and passing thence under a skew bridge along the flat portion of the route, called Shap Mines, and, following the valley of the stream, it again runs under the turnpike road, and thence passes Thrimby, through a thick plantation. Here the character of the scenery is considerably altered, the bare, rugged, and sterile mountains being succeeded by fertile pastures and picturesque prospects. The Kendal turnpike road is crossed, for the last time, by a skew bridge at Clifton, near the entrance to Lowther Park and Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale. The scenery between Shap and Clifton is very attractive—Cross Fell, Saddleback, Skiddaw, and the other hills in the Lake District appearing to great advantage. From Clifton station the line proceeds along the Lowther embankment, and about 50 miles from Lancaster and 20 from Carlisle crosses the river Lowther on a magnificent viaduct, 100 feet above the stream: its arches, six in number, are of 60 feet span each. A mile and a half beyond, the line crosses the Eamont, on a viaduct of great beauty, consisting of five semi-circular arches. Leaving the county of Westmorland at this point, the line enters Cumberland, and shortly afterwards passes

through a large cutting, and then, running nearly level to the town of Penrith, reaches the station adjoining the ruins of the ancient castle. From Penrith the country is flat and uninteresting. The line enters the valley of the Petteril, through which it pursues almost a direct course to Carlisle, past the following stations:—Plumpton, Calthwaite, Southwaite, and Wreay.

The Maryport and Carlisle was incorporated by Act 1 Vic. cap. 111 (1837),—28 miles. It was opened, Maryport to Aspatria, 15th July, 1840; Carlisle to Wigton, in May, 1844; and completed 10th May, 1845. The Act of 1855 (17 and 18 Vic. cap. 79, June 26th) provides that new capital, for doubling the line and other improvements, may be raised to the extent of £77,712 10s. in £12 10s. shares, making a total of £120,000, with borrowing powers to the extent of £135,000. Leaving Maryport, and passing Dearham Station, the line reaches Bull Gill, and 3½ miles further comes to Aspatria, pleasantly situated on the river Ellen; it shortly afterwards arrives at Brayton. After crossing the Waver it reaches Leigate, 3¼ miles beyond which is Wigton, and passing Curthwaite and Dalston stations, arrives at Carlisle.

The Newcastle and Carlisle was incorporated on the 22nd of May, 1829, as a line between these two towns, crossing from the east to the west coast of England; also a branch-line of 12 miles to Alston, and one to Swalwell. Total length, 78½ miles now open. A short extension from Alston to Nenthead is in abeyance. This line enters Cumberland near Rose Hill station, and passing Low Row and Milton, in the neighbourhood of Brampton, crosses the ravine of the Gelt by a skew bridge of three arches, and arrives at How Mill station, close to which is Hayton Church, and in the distance may be seen the white turrets of Edmond Castle and Castle Carrock Church. The next station is Wetheral, where the Eden is crossed by a magnificent bridge, consisting of five semicircular arches, each of 80 feet span, and raised to an elevation of 99½ feet above the summer level of the stream, with a parapet of 1½ feet in height. The entire length of the bridge is 624 feet. The situation of this viaduct is perhaps unrivalled. Looking from it towards the south the spectator has a full view of both sides of the river and their noble woods, the grounds of Corby, and the ancient church of Wetheral; and turning in the opposite direction, he is charmed with the extensive prospect before him, embracing as it does every variety of rural beauty, and terminating in the distant mountains of Scotland. Leaving Wetheral, the line passes by Scotby and arrives at Carlisle.

The Port Carlisle Railway was incorporated August 1th, 1853, by the act 17 Vic. cap. 119, for converting the

canal between Carlisle and Port Carlisle into a railway. It was opened for goods on May 22nd, 1854, and on the 22nd of the following June for passengers. Quitting Carlisle, the line passes Kirkandrews and Burgh stations, from the latter of which it proceeds by Drumburgh and Glasson to Port Carlisle, a total distance of 11½ miles.

The Ulverstone and Lancaster was incorporated by Act 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 102, 24th July, 1851, for a railway from the Furness at Ulverstone, to a junction with the Lancaster and Carlisle at Carnforth, seven miles north of Lancaster, thus completing a direct line from Whitehaven and the west coast of Cumberland to the south of England.

The Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Company was incorporated by the 17th and 18th Vic. cap. 61, June 16th, 1851. The share capital amounts to £75,000, with borrowing powers to the extent of one-third of that amount. The line, including the Egremont branch, is about seven miles in length from the point at which it joins the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway. It was opened for the conveyance of passengers on June 1st, 1857, having previously, for about eighteen months, been in use for mineral traffic.

The Whitehaven and Furness Company was incorporated 21st of July, 1845, by the 8 and 9 Vic. cap. 100, for a railway from Whitehaven to a junction with the Furness, near Dalton; and subsequently extended to a junction at Whitehaven, with the Whitehaven Junction, and fixing the junction with the Furness at Foxfield, near Broughton; total length, 35 miles. On leaving Broughton, and crossing the Duddon by a wooden bridge, the line enters Cumberland, and then proceeds along the coast by Green Road, Under Hill, Holborn Hill, Silcroft, Bootle, Eskmeals, Ravenglass, Drigg, Seascales, Sellatfield, Braystones, Nethertown, St. Bees, and Corkickle stations, to Whitehaven.

The Whitehaven Junction was incorporated on the 30th of June, 1841, for a railway from the Maryport Junction (Maryport and Carlisle), to Workington Junction (Cockermouth and Workington), to Whitehaven (Whitehaven and Furness). Length, 12 miles. On quitting Whitehaven, Parton is the first station reached, whence the line proceeds by Harrington, Workington, and Flimby, to Maryport.

In addition to these the following lines are projected: The Carlisle and Hawick, the Lancaster and Carlisle and Ingleton, and the Eden Valley.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AGRICULTURE, ETC.

The climate, as might be readily inferred from the great extent of coast, and the numerous and lofty

mountains, is various, the elevated portions of the county being cold and piercing, while the lower parts are mild and temperate. The whole county, however, is exposed to wet and variable weather, particularly in the autumn, yet it is very salubrious, and remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Lysons has a list of 144 persons of not less than 100 years of age who were buried between the years 1663 and 1814. The greatest ages are, Robert Brown, aged 110, buried at Arthuret, in 1666; Richard Green, 111, at Daere, in 1680; Thomas Fearon, 112, Bridekirk, in 1701; Jane Hodgson, 114, Harrington, in 1717; Thomas Dickenson, 112, Bootle, 1745; Mary Singleten, 110, Dearham; Rev. George Braithwaite, 110, Carlisle, in 1753; Mark Noble, 113, Corney, in 1768; and James Bell, 113, Penrith, 1772. John Taylor, who died in 1772, aged 135, was noticed in a communication of Bishop Lytton's to the Society of Antiquaries. The obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine also records Ann Wilson, 110, Alston, 1765; John Noble, 114, Corney, 1772; and John Maxwell, 132, Keswick Lake. The annual mean quantity of rain at Carlisle is about thirty inches; at Wigton, thirty-four inches; at Whitehaven, fifty inches; and at Keswick, sixty-eight inches. April, on an average, is the driest month in the year; the wet months are July, August, September, and October, in each of which about twice as much rain falls as in April; and about one-third less rain falls in the first six months of the year than in the last six months.

The soil of this county varies considerably, often differing much in the same parish, and sometimes even in the same field. The mountainous districts are bleak and barren, the prevailing soils being mossy, or dry gravel covered with heath, and they are chiefly used as sheep pastures and preserves for moor-game. Some good land of dry brown loam is found in the valleys and on the sides of the smaller mountains; and on the margins of the rivers there is much valuable ground, consisting of a rich brown loam. On the coast, the soil is a light sand, or gravel. The lowland country, extending from Carlisle in every direction for about thirty miles, is fertile, though a considerable portion of it is cold wet loam, and black peat earth: this land has been much improved by draining, which is now carried on to a great extent, and with the best results. There is a good deal of fertile clayey loam, in the neighbourhood of Wigton: while sand and light loam prevail near Brampton, and likewise near Penrith. In the west of the county, there is some wet soil on a clay bottom, and also some hazel mould. The subsoil, in many places, is a wet sterile clay. In consequence of the cultivation of extensive commons and waste lands, the aspect of

this county has been completely changed. Within the last sixty years more than 250,000 acres have been enclosed. Many of the commons, which previously afforded only a scanty pasturage to a few half-starved sheep and cattle, are now covered with fertile cornfields and profitable herbage, and have hawthorn fences, good roads, and commodious farm buildings.

“The agriculture of the county,” says a recent writer, “has improved considerably of late years, and great quantities of corn, and other kinds of produce, are now exported. Cattle, sheep, poultry, grain, potatoes, butter, bacon, &c., are the principal exports, and are shipped from Whitehaven, Port Carlisle, Workington, and Maryport. The land being generally divided into small farms, the dairies are necessarily on a small scale, but their produce is excellent, and commands a high price in the market. Many of the farms do not exceed 100 acres, and some are not more than 40 or 50 acres. They are generally let on short leases. Many persons, provincially called statesmen, occupy their own land, which, in some instances, have been possessed by the same family for centuries in an unbroken line of descent, and this circumstance gives them an air of independence which forms a peculiar trait in their character. In some places, a small part of the land lies in open town fields, which cannot have the benefit of the common improvement in husbandry. In other places, there are certain common lands that are annually stocked with horses and cattle, on a fixed day, by the owners or occupiers. These lands are always in grass. In the high and mountainous districts the chief object of attention, on the part of the farmers, is their sheep stock, though, of late years, a large portion of the high lying land has been brought into cultivation. In some of these places the climate is cold, the corn backward, and the harvest late. The valleys and low ground are cultivated chiefly for grain, and produce excellent crops of wheat, barley, and oats; these are alternated with turnips and potatoes, or fallow. Some of the lands that are well supplied with water, are kept as meadows or pastures for dairies, and for rearing and fattening cattle. Candlemas is the usual time for entering upon farms, and the rents are paid half-yearly, in equal portions, at Lammas and Candlemas. The modern farm-houses have a handsome appearance, being generally built of stone, and roofed with blue slate. The old farm buildings and cottages have clay or mud walls, and are thatched with straw. There is a great variety of cattle and sheep. A peculiar breed of sheep, called Herdwicks, from their being farmed out to herds at a yearly sum, is met with on the mountains, at the head of the Duddon and Esk rivers. The ewes and

wethers, and many of the tups, are polled; their faces and legs speckled, and the wool short and coarse. They are lively and hardy little animals. The tups are in great request, to improve the hardiness of other flocks. There are several agricultural societies and cattle shows in the county, which give a stimulus to agriculture, and encourage improvements in the breed of live stock, by distributing rewards and premiums. At Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Penrith, are horticultural and floral societies, which are well supported, and are of service in exciting attention to the cultivation of fruits and flowers.”

GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY, ETC.

The division of England into counties, as well as into hundreds and tythings, is ascribed to Alfred, but there is evidence that some counties bore their names, and had those divisions, 150 years earlier. The government of counties is vested in several officers, the chief of whom is the lord lieutenant, whose office was instituted in England in the third year of the reign of Edward VI., 1549. This officer is regarded as the chief magistrate of the county, and his appointment, which is vested in the crown, is very rarely bestowed upon any but a supporter of the government for the time being. The office is held during pleasure. The duty of the lord lieutenant is to organise and superintend the discipline of the militia of his county, the command of which is vested in him. He is empowered to select, from amongst the principal gentlemen of the county, deputy lieutenants, who are to officer that force, and in his absence to be his representatives. He may, therefore, in the event of war or civil commotion, be regarded as responsible for the defence of the county, and, as a necessary consequence of that, he is the sole disposer of the patronage of the militia. The lord lieutenant is also generally *custos rotulorum*, or keeper of the rolls and records of the county. The following have held this high and important office for Cumberland:—1689, Sir John Lowther, Bart. (afterwards Viscount Lonsdale); Charles, Earl of Egremont; 1715, Henry Lowther, third Viscount Lonsdale. The office has since remained in the Lowther family, and is now held by the present Earl of Lonsdale.¹

The next officer in dignity and authority is the sheriff, upon whom the civil administration has long devolved. He receives the charge of the county under letters patent, direct from the monarch: though in ancient times he was appointed by the freeholders of the county. The office is held for one year, formerly it was

¹ See account of the Lowther family at a subsequent page.

held for a much longer period. In his judicial capacity, the sheriff presides at the county court, and by him all county meetings are summoned; the election of the county members, and of the coroners, is conducted by him, and he makes a return of those duly elected. He is unable, however, to try any criminal offence, and cannot act as an ordinary justice of the peace during his term of office. As a keeper of the Queen's peace he is strictly the first man in the county, and superior to every noble within the shire. In the preservation of the peace he is armed with ample powers, and for his assistance he may command all the people of the county to attend him; these form the *posse comitatus*. In his ministerial capacity he executes all writs and other processes directed to him from the courts: he summons and returns the juries for all trials, and is responsible for the due execution of the judgment of the courts, civil or criminal,—from the exaction of a farthing damages to the execution of capital punishment. As the king's bailiff, the rights of the crown are in his especial custody: he must seize all lands devolving on the crown by attainder or escheat, levy all fines, take charge of all waifs or strays, etc. The following are the high sheriffs of Cumberland from 1155 to the present time.

- | | |
|---|---|
| HENRY II. | 1262. Eustachius de Baliol, for 4 years. |
| 1155. Hildred de Carlisle. | |
| 1156. Richard de Lucy. | 1266. Roger de Leyburne, for 2 years. |
| 1157. Robert Fitz-Troyte, for 16 years. | 1268. William de Dacre. |
| 1173. Adam, son of the said Robert, for 2 years. | 1269. Ranulph de Dacre, for 3 years. |
| 1175. Robert de Vaux, for 10 yrs. | EDWARD I. |
| 1185. Hugh de Morewick, for 4 years. | 1273. Robt. de Chauncey, bishop of Carlisle, for 2 years. |
| RICHARD I. | 1275. Robert de Hampton, for 3 years. |
| 1190. William Fitz Adelme, for 9 years. | 1277. John de Swynburn. |
| 1199. Robert de Tatershall. | 1279. Gilbert de Culwen, for 4 years. |
| JOHN. | 1283. Robert de Brus, for 3 yrs. |
| 1200. William de Stuteville, for 4½ years. | 1286. Michael de Hercla, for 12 years. |
| Robert, Lord Courtney, for 1½ years. | 1298. William de Mulcastre, for 5 years. |
| 1206. Roger de Lacy, for 5 years. | 1303. John de Lucy, for 2 years. |
| 1210. Robert de Veteripont. | 1305. William de Mulcastre, for 2 years. |
| 1211. Hugh, Lord de Neville, for 4 years. | EDWARD II. |
| 1215. Robert, Lord de Roos. | 1308. Andrew de Hercla, for 15 years. |
| 1216. Robert de Vaux. | 1323. Anthony, Lord Lucy. |
| HENRY III. | 1321. Henry de Moulton. |
| 1217. Robert de Veteripont, for 5 years. | 1326. Robert de Bruyn. |
| 1222. Walter Maucclerk, bishop of Carlisle, for 10 years. | EDWARD III. |
| 1233. Thomas de Multon, for 4 years. | 1327. Peter de Tilliol, for 3 years. |
| 1237. William de Dacre, for 12 years. | 1330. Ranulph de Dacre, for 6 years. |
| 1249. John de Baliol, for 7 years. | 1336. Richard de Denton. |
| 1256. William de Fortibus, for 5 years. | 1337. Anthony de Lucy, for 7 yrs. |
| 1261. Robert de Muncaster. | 1343. Hugh de Moresby, for 2 years. |
| | 1345. Thomas de Lucy, for 5 yrs. |

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| 1350. Richard de Denton, for 2 years. | 1434. Christopher Culwen. |
| 1352. Hugh de Louthre, for 3 yrs. | 1435. John Pennington. |
| 1356. William de Thirkeld. | 1436. John Broughton. |
| 1357. Robert de Tylliol, for 2 yrs. | 1437. Henry Frowick. |
| 1359. William de Lancaster, for 2 years. | 1438. Christopher Curwen. |
| 1361. Robert de Tylliol, for 2 yrs. | 1439. Christopher Moresly. |
| 1363. Christopher de Moresby, for 1 years. | 1440. Hugh Lowther. |
| 1367. William de Windsor, for 2 years. | 1441. John Skelton. |
| 1369. Adam de Parving, for 3 yrs. | 1442. William Stapleton. |
| 1372. John de Denton. | 1443. Thomas Beauchamp. |
| 1373. Robert de Mowbray. | 1444. Thomas de la More. |
| 1374. John de Derwentwater. | 1445. Christopher Curwen. |
| 1375. John de Denton. | 1446. John Skelton. |
| 1376. John de Derwentwater. | 1447. John Broughton. |
| 1377. John le Bruyn. | 1448. Thomas de la More. |
| | 1449. Thomas Crackenthorp. |
| | 1450. Thomas Curwen. |
| | 1451. John Skelton. |
| | 1452. Robert Vaux. |
| | 1453. Thomas de la More. |
| | 1454. " " " |
| | 1455. John Hodleston. |
| | 1456. Hugh Lowther. |
| | 1457. Thomas Curwen. |
| | 1458. Richard Salkeld. |
| | 1459. Henry Fenwick. |

- RICHARD II.
- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 1378. John de Derwentwater. |
| 1379. William de Stapleton. |
| 1380. Gilbert Curwen. |
| 1381. John de Derwentwater. |
| 1382. Amand Monecaux. |
| 1383. Robert Parving. |
| 1384. Amand Monecaux. |
| 1385. John Thirlewall. |
| 1386. Amand Monecaux. |
| 1387. John Thirlewall. |
| 1388. Peter Tylliol. |
| 1389. John Ireby. |
| 1390. Richard Redman. |
| 1391. Christopher Moresby. |
| 1392. John Ireby. |
| 1393. Thomas Musgrave. |
| 1394. Richard Redman. |
| 1395. Peter Tylliol. |
| 1396. John Ireby. |
| 1397. Richard Redman. |
| 1398. William Curwen. |
| 1399. Richard Redman. |

- HENRY IV.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1400. William Legh. | 1484. Richard Salkeld. |
| 1401. William Lowther. | 1485. John Crackenthorp. |
| 1402. Richard Redman. | |
| 1403. William Osmunderly. | |
| 1404. Peter Tylliol, for 2 years. | |
| 1406. Richard Skelton. | |
| 1407. William Lowther. | |
| 1408. Robert Lowther, for 2 yrs. | |
| 1410. John de la More. | |
| 1411. Robert Rotington. | |

- HENRY V.
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1413. Richard Redman. | 1486. Christopher Moresby. |
| 1414. Isaac Harrington. | 1487. " " " |
| 1415. William Stapleton. | 1488. Christopher Moresby. |
| 1416. Christopher Curwen. | 1489. Thomas Beauchamp. |
| 1417. John Lancaster. | 1490. " " " |
| 1418. William Osmunderley. | 1491. " " " |
| 1419. Robert Lowther. | 1492. John Musgrave. |
| 1420. John Lamplugh. | 1493. " " " |
| 1421. William Stapleton. | 1494. Edward Redman. |
| 1422. Nicholas Radcliffe. | 1495. Richard Salkeld. |
| | 1496. Christopher Moresby. |
| | 1497. Thomas Beauchamp. |
| | 1498. Christopher Dacre, for 7 years. |
| | 1505. Hugh Hutton. |
| | 1506. Christopher Dacre. |
| | 1507. John Hodleston. |
| | 1508. John Radclyffe. |

- HENRY VI.
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1423. William Legh. | 1510. Thomas Curwen. |
| 1424. Christopher Culwen. | 1511. John Pennington. |
| 1425. Christopher Moresby. | 1512. John Skelton. |
| 1426. Nicholas Radcliffe. | 1513. John Crackenthorp. |
| 1427. John Pennington. | 1514. Edward Musgrave. |
| 1428. Christopher Culwen. | 1515. John Radclyffe. |
| 1429. Christopher Moresby. | 1516. John Lowther. |
| 1430. Thomas de la More. | 1517. Thomas Curwen. |
| 1431. John Pennington. | 1518. Gawn Eglesfield. |
| 1432. John Skelton. | 1519. John Radcliffe. |
| 1433. John Lamplugh. | 1520. Edward Musgrave. |

- HENRY VII.
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1499. John Ireby. | 1521. John Pennington. |
| 1500. Richard Redman. | 1522. John Skelton. |
| 1501. William Curwen. | 1523. John Crackenthorp. |
| 1502. Robert Vaux. | 1524. Edward Musgrave. |
| 1503. Thomas de la More. | 1525. John Radclyffe. |
| 1504. John Hodleston. | 1526. John Lowther. |
| 1505. Hugh Hutton. | 1527. Thomas Curwen. |
| 1506. Christopher Dacre. | 1528. Gawn Eglesfield. |
| 1507. John Hodleston. | 1529. John Radcliffe. |
| 1508. John Radclyffe. | 1530. Edward Musgrave. |

1521. * * * *
 1522. Christopher Daere.
 1523. * * * *
 1524. John Radclyffe.
 1525. Christopher Curwen.
 1526. Christopher Daere.
 1527. John Radclyffe.
 1528. Edward Musgrave.
 1529. William Pennington.
 1530. Thomas Wharton.
 1531. Richard Irtou.
 1532. Christopher Daere.
 1533. William Musgrave.
 1534. Christopher Curwen.
 1535. Cuthbert Hutton.
 1536. Thomas Wharton.
 1537. Thomas Curwen.
 1538. John Lamplugh.
 1539. John Thwaytes.
 1540. Thomas Wharton.
 1541. Thomas Dalston.
 1542. William Musgrave.
 1543. John Lowther.
 1544. Thomas Salkeld.
 1545. Edward Aglionby.
 1546. Thomas Sandford.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Thomas Wharton.
 1548. John Legh.
 1549. John Lamplugh.
 1550. John Lowther.
 1551. Richard Eglesfield.
 1552. William Pennington.

MARY.

1553. Thomas Legh.
 1554. Richard Musgrave.
 1555. Thomas Sandford.
 1556. Robert Lamplugh.
 1557. John Legh.

ELIZABETH.

1559. William Pennington.
 1560. Thomas Daere.
 1561. Thomas Lamplugh.
 1562. Hugh Ayscough.
 1563. William Musgrave.
 1564. Anthony Hodleston.
 1565. Christopher Daere.
 1566. William Pennington.
 1567. Richard Lowther.
 1568. John Dalston.
 1569. Cuthbert Musgrave.
 1570. Simon Musgrave.
 1571. Henry Curwen.
 1572. George Lamplugh.
 1573. John Lamplugh.
 1574. William Musgrave.
 1575. Anthony Hodleston.
 1576. Richard Salkeld.
 1577. Henry Tolson.
 1578. John Dalston.
 1579. George Salkeld.
 1580. Francis Lamplugh.
 1581. John Lamplugh.
 1582. Henry Curwen.
 1583. Christopher Daere.
 1584. Wilfrid Lawson.
 1585. John Dalston.
 1586. John Middleton.
 1587. George Salkeld.
 1588. John Dalston.
 1589. Richard Lowther.
 1590. Henry Curwen.
 1591. Christopher Pickering.
 1592. John Southaik.
 1593. William Musgrave.
 1594. Gerard Lowther.

1505. John Dalston.
 1596. Lancelot Salkeld.
 1597. Christopher Dalston.
 1598. Wilfrid Lawson.
 1599. Thomas Salkeld.
 1600. Joseph Pennington.
 1601. Nicholas Curwen.
 1602. William Orfeur.

JAMES I.

1603. Edmund Dudley.
 1604. William Hutton.
 1605. John Dalston.
 1606. Christopher Pickering.
 1607. Wilfrid Lawson.
 1608. Christopher Pickering.
 1609. Henry Blencowe.
 1610. William Hutton.
 1611. Joseph Pennington.
 1612. Christopher Pickering.
 1613. Wilfrid Lawson.
 1614. Thomas Lamplugh.
 1615. Edward Musgrave.
 1616. Richard Fletcher.
 1617. William Musgrave.
 1618. William Hodleston.
 1619. George Dalston.
 1620. Henry Curwen.
 1621. John Lamplugh.
 1622. Henry Featherstonechaugh.
 1623. — Dudley.
 1624. Richard Sandford.

CHARLES I.

1625. Richard Fletcher.
 1626. Henry Blencowe.
 1627. Peter Senhouse.
 1628. Christopher Dalston.
 1629. William Layton.
 1630. William Musgrave.
 1631. Christopher Richmond.
 1632. Leonard Dykes.
 1633. John Skelton.
 1634. William Orfeur.
 1635. Richard Barwise.
 1636. Wilfrid Lawson.
 1637. Patricius Curwen.
 1638. Timothy Daere.
 1639. Timothy Featherstonechaugh
 1640. * * * *
 1641. Christopher Lowther, Bart.
 1642. Henry Fletcher, Bart.
 1643. * * * *
 1644. * * * *
 1645. { Thomas Lamplugh.
 { Wilfrid Lawson.
 1646. William Briscoe.
 1647. { William Briscoe.
 { Henry Tolson.
 1648. John Barwys.

COMMONWEALTH.

1649. John Barwys.
 1650. Charles Howard.
 1651. William Briscoe.
 1652. John Barwys.
 1653. { William Dalton.
 { Wilfrid Lawson.
 1654. Wilfrid Lawson, for 4
 years.
 1658. George Fletcher, Bart.
 1659. William Pennington.

CHARLES II.

1660. William Pennington.
 1661. Daniel Fleming.
 1662. John Lowther.
 1663. Francis Salkeld.
 1664. John Lamplugh.
 1665. Thomas Davysen.

1666. William Dalston.
 1667. Richard Tolson.
 1668. William Layton.
 1669. Miles Pennington.
 1670. Thomas Curwen.
 1671. Anthony Bouche.
 1672. Richard Patrickson.
 1673. Bernard Kirkbride, for 2
 years.
 1675. William Orfeur, for 2
 years.
 1677. William Blennerhasset,
 for 2 years.
 1679. Wilfrid Lawson.
 1680. George Fletcher, Bart.
 1681. Leonard Dykes, for 2 yrs.
 1683. Edward Hassel.
 1684. Andrew Hodleston.

JAMES II.

1685. Richard Musgrave, Bart.
 1686. William Pennington, Bart.
 1687. John Dalston, Bart.
 1688. Henry Curwen.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Edward Stanley.
 1690. Wilfrid Lawson.
 1691. Richard Lamplugh.
 1692. Christopher Richmond.
 1693. Joseph Hodleston.
 1694. Henry Broughton.

WILLIAM III.

1695. John Bailendyne.
 1696. John Ponsomby.
 1697. John Latus.
 1698. Timothy Featherstonechaugh
 1699. Thomas Dawes.
 1700. Robert Carleton.
 1701. Thomas Lamplugh.

ANNE.

1702. Richard Crackenthorpe.
 1703. John Dalston.
 1704. John Senhouse.
 1705. John Briscoe.
 1706. Christopher Curwen.
 1707. Robert Pennington.
 1708. Richard Lamplugh.
 1709. Richard Hutton.
 1710. William Ballentine.
 1711. Robert Blacklock.
 1712. John Fisher.
 1713. Charles Dalston.
 1714. Thomas Pattinson.

GEORGE I.

1715. Humphrey Senhouse.
 1716. Thomas Broughton.
 1717. Henry Blencowe.
 1718. Robert Lamplugh.
 1719. John Ponsomby.
 1720. Thomas Fletcher.
 1721. John Stanley.
 1722. Joshua Laithes.
 1723. Peter Brougham.
 1724. Joseph Daere Appleby.
 1725. John Fletcher.
 1726. Thomas Lutwick.
 1727. John Ballentine.

GEORGE II.

1728. Edward Hassel.
 1729. Gustavus Thompson.
 1730. Elniel Curwen.
 1731. Richard Musgrave, Bart.
 1732. Edward Stanley.
 1733. Henry Aglionby.
 1734. John Benn.
 1735. Fletcher Partys.

1736. John Dalston.
 1737. William Hicks.
 1738. John Gaskarth.
 1739. Joseph Daere Appleby.
 1740. Richard Cook.
 1741. Montague Farrer.
 1742. Henry Fletcher.
 1743. Humphrey Senhouse.
 1744. Jerome Tullie.
 1745. Joshua Lucock.
 1746. Christopher Pattinson.
 1747. Thomas Whitfield.
 1748. Walter Lutwick.
 1749. Henry Richmond.
 John Ponsomby.
 1750. Richard Hylton.
 1751. George Irtou.
 1752. George Dalston.
 1753. Henry Curwen.
 1754. William Fleming.
 1755. Timothy Featherstonechaugh
 1756. Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.
 1757. John Stephenson.
 1758. John Senhouse.
 1759. James Spedding.
 John Gale.
 1760. William Dalston.

GEORGE III.

1761. John Langton.
 1762. John Richardson.
 1763. Henry Aglionby.
 1764. Henry Ellison.
 1765. Samuel Irtou.
 1766. John Christian.
 1767. Thomas Lutwick.
 1768. Gilfrid Lawson.
 1769. John Robinson.
 1770. Michael de Fleming.
 1771. John Spedding.
 1772. William Hicks.
 1773. John Dixon.
 1774. George E. Stanley.
 1775. Anthony Benn.
 1776. Roger William-son.
 1777. Robert Waters.
 1778. John Briscoe.
 1779. William Hassel.
 1780. Christopher Aglionby.
 1781. Thomas Storey.
 1782. William Daere.
 1783. John Orfeur Yates.
 1784. John Christum.
 1785. Edward Knudley.
 1786. William Wilson.
 1787. Thomas Whelpdale.
 1788. Frederick T. Vane.
 1789. Thomas Denton.
 1790. William Browne.
 1791. Edward L. Irtou.
 1792. Edward Hassel.
 1793. Thomas Pattinson.
 1794. William H. Milbourne.
 1795. James Graham, Bart.
 1796. James Graham, of Barock
 Lodge.

1797. Hugh Parkin.
 1798. Sir Richard Hodgson.
 1799. John Hamilton.

1800. Sir John C. Musgrave.
 1801. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.
 1802. Edward Hassel.
 1803. Robert Warwick.
 1804. John de Whelpdale.
 1805. C. S. Featherstonechaugh.
 1806. J. B. D. Dykes.
 1807. J. Tomlinson.
 1808. Thomas Irvin.

1809. Miles Ponsonby.
1810. Sir Henry Fleteher.
1811. John Losh.
1812. Thomas Hartley.
1813. Sir Wastel Briscoe.
1814. T. Benson.
1815. W. Ponsonby Johnson.
1816. William Brown.
1817. Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.
1818. Milham Hartley.
1819. Thomas Salkeld.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Wilfrid Lawson.
1821. John Marshall.
1822. William Crackenthorpe.
1823. Edward Stanley.
1824. Thomas Henry Graham.
1825. Matthew Atkinson.
1826. Humphrey Senhouse.
1827. William James.
1828. Thomas Parker.
1829. Edward W. Hassell.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. C. Parker.
1831. J. Taylor.
1832. Henry Howard.

1833. Henry Curwen.
1834. Henry Howard.
1835. Richard Ferguson.
1836. Thomas Irwin.

VICTORIA.

1837. Sir F. F. Vane, Bart.
1838. John Dixon.
1839. Thomas Hartley.
1840. Sir George Musgrave.
1841. J. R. Walker.
1842. F. L. B. Dykes.
1843. Robert Hodgson.
1844. George Harrison.
1845. T. Featherstonehaugh.
1846. Joseph P. Senhouse.
1847. G. W. Hartley.
1848. H. D. Maclean.
1849. A. F. Hulleston.
1850. Thomas Salkeld.
1851. G. Head Head.
1852. G. H. Oliphant.
1853. F. E. Atkinson.
1854. T. A. Hoskins.
1855. T. S. Spedding.
1856. Sir R. H. Vane, Bart.
1857. Chas. Featherstonehaugh.
1858. Anthony Bern Steward.

Besides the lord-lieutenant and sheriff, the county possesses the following officers:—an under-sheriff, appointed by the sheriff; justices of the peace, all appointed by the crown; a county treasurer, and a clerk of the peace, generally an attorney, who is appointed by the *custos rotulorum*: the county coroners are elected by the freeholders, as the knights of the shire were formerly.

The revenue of the county is chiefly derived from rates which are struck by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions. The rates, which were formerly collected by the high constables—or constables of wards—are directed under 7 and 8 Vic., c. 33, to be collected by the Boards of Guardians, and to be paid by them to the county treasurer. The county expenditure is chiefly incurred in maintaining bridges, gaols, police, prisoners, lunatic asylums, and the various county officers; some of whom are paid, although the majority of the officers are honorary, and are discharged gratuitously.

For the year ending April 7th, 1857, the receipts, including a balance of £483 8s. 8d., amounted to £10,343 3s. 10d. From four successive rates amounting to 2½d. in the pound, £6,806 11s. 4d. was raised, £2,541 2s. 6d. was received from the lords of the treasury for the expense of criminal prosecutions, £318 17s. 3d. for the maintenance of prisoners, and £121 13s. for the conveyance of prisoners to depôts for convicts. Fines produced £111 5s. 11d., and the marking of weights and measures £7 19s. 8d. £115 9s. 5d. was received from the governor of the goal, for mats, &c., and £14 8s. for the subsistence of

deserters and revenue prisoners. Rents brought in £196 17s. 3d.

The expenditure was as follows:—Gael of Carlisle, £2,196 15s. 3d.; conveyance of convicts to depôts, £115 5s. 6d.; court-house, £88 11s. 8d.; the various lock-ups in the county, £881 13s. 8d.; conveying prisoners to gael, £169 3s. 5d.; criminal prosecutions, £1,741 5s. 2d.; bastardy returns, £6 16s. 6d.; clerk of the peace, £431 5s. 10d.; coroners, £586 2s. 6d.; county surveyor, £1,596 4s. 11d.; repayment for bridges, £156 2s. 6d.; crier of court of quarter sessions, £1; bailiffs, £10 17s. 6d.; high constables, £160; treasurer of county, £110; queen's prison, £15; weights and measures, £19 2s.; lunacy, £326 19s. 8d.; printing and advertising, £10 9s.; returns of fines to clerk of the peace, £9 12s.; militia, £27 11s. 6d.; interest account, £317 17s. 6d.; intended lunatic asylum, £196 17s. 6d.; incidental expenses, £56 0s. 4d.; and balance due county, £1,149 11s. 7d.

COUNTY CONSTABULARY.

The constabulary for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland was established at the January Quarter Sessions, 1857, under the provisions of the acts 2 and 3, 3 and 4, and 19 and 20, Vict. For police purposes the two counties are united, and are under one chief constable, being the only counties in England that are so. On the election of the chief constable, eighty-two candidates offered themselves, including officers of the army and navy, civil officers, and private gentlemen. J. Dunne, Esq., was unanimously elected, and subsequently appointed by the secretary of state. He at once entered upon his duties. The head quarters of the force were fixed at Carlisle, where a house was taken for the purpose, in which the business of the constabulary is transacted. Shortly after his appointment, the chief constable visited all the principal and most important points of the two counties, for the purpose of organising the force as speedily as possible. The authorised numbers were soon enrolled, put into working order, and located throughout the two counties upon the basis laid down by the courts of Quarter Sessions. In every instance where it was in the power of the chief constable to fix the station of any officer, he was guided as far as possible by the elements of rating and population, so as to endeavour to give to each district the proportion of police it actually paid for, paying at the same time due regard to any other peculiar wants and requirements which were found to exist in the neighbourhood selected, with the view of placing the constable in the position where he might be

of most use to the public generally. With regard to the divisional police forces which previously existed, all the officers who, upon examination, were found qualified, were re-appointed. The force has been recently inspected by the inspector-general of constabulary, under the provisions of the constabulary act, who highly approved of its state, and in consequence of his report of its efficiency and discipline, government pays one-fourth of the cost.

In order that the arrangements of the chief constable may be duly carried out, the two counties have been divided into eight districts,—six in Cumberland and two in Westmoreland, the former of which are co-extensive with the various wards as they existed in 1857. In Westmoreland the East and West wards form one division, and Kendal and Kirby Lonsdale wards the other. Each division comprises several stations or detachments, which are subdivided into beats, so arranged as to connect the different divisions and detachments. The distribution of the force at present, 1858, is as follows:—

CUMBERLAND.—Allerdale-above-Derwent Ward.—One superintendent, one inspector, two sergeants, and twelve constables, at Whitehaven; one inspector and two constables at Workington; one sergeant at Bootle; one sergeant and one constable at Egremont; with constables at Arlecdon, Cleator, Cleator Moor, Dissington, Gosforth, Hill-in-Millom, Harrington, Mensingham, Ravenglass, and Saint Bees.

Allerdale-below-Derwent Ward.—One superintendent, one sergeant, and one constable at Wigton; with constables at Abbey Holme, Aspatria, Allonby, Caldbeck, Ireby, and Kirkbride.

Derwent Ward.—One superintendent, one sergeant, and two constables, at Cockermouth; one inspector and one constable at Keswick; one inspector and three constables at Maryport;¹ with constables at Bassenthwaite, Dearham, Great Clifton, and Greysouthen.

Cumberland Ward.—One superintendent, one inspector, and two constables at Carlisle; with constables at Burgh, Dalston, Kingstown, Stanwix, and Wetheral.

Eskdale Ward.—One superintendent, one sergeant, and one constable at Brampton; one sergeant and one constable at Longtown; with constables at Castle Carrock, Kinkerry Hill, Smithfield, and Walton.

Leath Ward.—One superintendent, one inspector, and three constables at Penrith; one sergeant and one constable at Alston; with constables at Armathwaite.

¹ One of these is maintained out of local rates, under local acts of parliament and for special duties.

Castle Sowerby, Greystoke, Hesket, Kirkoswald, Langwathby, and Watnullocks.

WESTMORELAND.—East and West Wards.—One superintendent, and one constable at Appleby; one inspector at Shap; one sergeant at Kirby Stephen, and constables at Askham, Brough, Morland, Orton, Patterdale, and Temple Sowerby.

Kendal and Kirby Lonsdale Wards.—One superintendent at Kendal; one inspector and one constable at Kirby Lonsdale; with constables at Ambleside, Benthwaite Green, Bowness, Burton Holme, Milnthorpe, Old Town and Staveley.

The constables are not posted permanently at any station, but moved from one place to another, at the discretion of the chief constable, who, by the act of parliament, has the general disposition and government of the force: this power the chief constable may also delegate to the superintendents. Police stations, combining accommodation for the constabulary, with lock-up cells for prisoners under temporary confinement, have been provided or are in course of erection in different places in the two counties.

The proportion of square miles to each police officer is about 21, and usually comprise several villages and townships, all of which he is expected to pay attention to, both by night and by day, according to a system of patrolling regulated by the chief constable, tested by conference points. A diary of the duty performed is entered daily by each constable in his journal, copies of which are transmitted weekly to the chief constable's office through the superintendents.

The duties of the police in the rural districts differ much from the routine in large towns, being of a more comprehensive nature; and each constable, not being so immediately under the eye of a superior, is left more to his own discretion, and greater responsibility attaches to him. Hence the necessity of strict discipline, and the difficulty of always attaining the requisite degree of efficiency in a dispersed force. The county constabulary, besides the ordinary duties of parochial and special constables, in serving summonses, the apprehension of offenders, warning coroners and summoning jurors, conveying prisoners to goal, and acting as peace officers generally, have undertaken the inspection of weights and measures, as also that of low lodging houses, and, in some districts, act as assistant relieving officers, for casual vagrants, and inspectors of nuisances. They have likewise the charge of lockups, and the custody of prisoners temporarily confined in them. The combination of several of these offices is in pursuance of the recommendations of the parliamentary commissioners, and effects considerable saving to the county.

The following table shows the number, grade, and pay of the force in 1858:—

CUMBERLAND CONSTABULARY.		
No.	Grade.	Pay.
1	Chief Constable	£150 per annum, including allowance for travelling expenses, Westmoreland paying one-fourth.
1	Chief Clerk	£75 per annum, Westmoreland paying one-fourth.
1	Superintendent	£175 per an. 2 out of which they are
5	Superintendents	£150 do. } to find & keep a horse.
5	Inspectors	26s. per week.
9	Sergeants	23s. do.
31	Constables—1st class	20s. do.
26	Constables—2nd class	18s. do.
8	Constables—3rd class	17s. do.
57	Total, exclusive of one Constable at Maryport, paid for by the Trustees, under act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 28, sec. 19.	
WESTMORELAND CONSTABULARY.		
No.	Grade.	Pay.
2	Superintendents	£150 per annum } out of which they are
2	Inspectors	£118. 4s. 4d. do. } to find & keep a horse
1	Sergeant	23s. per week.
10	Constables—1st Class	20s. do.
5	Constables—2nd Class	18s. do.
20	Total.	

The following scheme of progressive pay has been prepared by the chief constable and approved of by the justices:—

Rank.	To increase on present pay for good service after							
	6 months.		12 months.		3 years.		7 years.	
	Per week.	Per week.	Per week.	Per Annum.	Per week.	Per annum.	Per week.	Per annum.
Superintendents	s.	s.	s.	£ s. d.	s.	£ s. d.	s.	£ s. d.
Inspectors & sergeants ..	....	....	....	2 5 4 0	4 10 8 0	....	....	....
Constables	1	2	..	....	..	....	....	....

A Merit Class to consist of 20 men at 21s. per week, to be promoted for any extraordinary vigilance, zeal, and energy displayed in the discharge of their duties, and for exemplary good conduct and respectability, each of whom should be distinguished by an honorary badge.

The total cost of the force is as follows:—Cumberland, £5,110 7s. less £1,277 11s. 9d. allowed by government: net cost, £3,832 13s. 3d. Westmoreland, total cost £1,521 1s. less £380 5s. 3d. government allowance: net cost, £1,140 15s. 9d.

In accordance with the regulations of the secretary of state each superintendent, inspector, sergeant, and constable, receives annually a complete suit of police clothing with great coat and extra trousers in alternate year, together with 2s. 6d. per month in lieu of boots. A cape and a stock with clasp are supplied when required. In addition to the above each officer is supplied with a truncheon, handcuffs, lantern, journal, and instruction

book, together with a small knapsack, to contain a change of linen when employed away from home on special duty. An allowance of 1s. per month is also made to those members of the force who use lanterns, to supply themselves with oil and cotton. These articles of clothing, &c., are inspected monthly, and each man is held responsible for keeping them in good order. The uniform is dark blue, the superintendents being distinguished by a frock coat with black buttons and embroidery.

Under the provisions of the constabulary acts, a superannuation fund has been established, for old and deserving officers. This fund is supported by certain fines or portions of fines, in cases where the police are the informants, and those inflicted on members of the force for misconduct, together with a deduction of 2½ per cent from the pay of each member of the force.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

This county has sent members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The following are the names of the members as far as we have been able to discover from that period to the present time.

EDWARD I.

1290. Walter de Mulcastre, Hubert de Multon.
William de Boyville.
1295. Robert de Haverington, Hubert de Multon.
1297. Robert de Wittering, William de Boyville.
1300. Richard de Slayter, Robert de Wittering.
1301. John de Wiggeton, Robert de Tilliol.
1302. Robert de Joneby, Nicholas de Aresby.
1306. John de Lucy, William de Bampton.
1307. John de Denton, William de Langrigg.

EDWARD II.

1307. William le Brun, Alexander de Bastenthwaite.
1308. William le Brun, Alexander de Bastenthwaite.
1309. William de Mulcastre, Alexander de Bastenthwaite.
1310. Robert de Leyburne, Walter de Bampton.
1311. William de Mulcastre, Henry de Multon.
Robert de Leyburne, Walter de Bampton.
1312. Andrew de Hercla, Alan de Grinesdale.
1313. John de Wiggeton, Robert de Leyburne.
1314. Robert de Tilliol, Henry de Multon.
1315. Alexander de Bastenthwaite, Walter de Kirkbride.
1316. Robert le Brun, John de Skelton.
1318. Robert de Leyburne, Alexander de Bastenthwaite.
John de Boyville, Adam de Skelton.
1323. Hugh de Louthre, John de Orreton.
1324. Richard de Denton, John de Skelton.
1325. Robert de Mulcaster, Robert Paynwick.
1326. Robert le Brun, John de Orreton.

EDWARD III.

1327. Robert le Brun, John de Orreton.
John de Orreton, Robert Parving.
Peter Tilliol, Robert Parving.
1328. Peter Tilliol, John de Skelton.
Robert de Eglesfield, Richard de Salkeld.
Peter Tilliol, Robert Parving.
1330. Peter Tilliol, John de Orreton.
John de Orreton, Thomas Hardegill.
1331. Richard de Denton, Robert Parving.
1332. Richard de Denton, John de Haverington.
Richard de Denton, Robert Parving.
Peter de Tilliol, Richard de Denton.

1333. Peter de Tilliol, Richard de Denton.
Richard de Denton, John de Haverington.
1334. Hugh de Moriceby, William English.
Richard de Denton, John de Haverington.
1335. Peter de Tilliol, Richard de Denton.
1337. Peter de Tilliol, Richard de Denton.
1337. Richard de Denton, Hugh de Moriceby.
John de Orreton, Thomas de Skelton.
1338. Thomas de Harlegill, Richard de Bury.
John de Boyville, Adam de Skelton.
1339. Peter de Tilliol, John de Haverington.
John de Orreton, John de Haverington.
1340. Alexander de Bastenthwaite, Robert le Brun.
Peter de Tilliol, John de Orreton.
John de Orreton, John de Haverington.
1341. Peter de Tilliol, Hugh de Louthre.
1343. Richard de Denton, John de Orreton.
1344. Hugh de Louthre, Henry de Malton.
1347. Peter de Tilliol, John de Orreton.
1348. John de Orreton, Thomas de Harlegill.
1349. Peter de Tilliol, John de Orreton.
1350. Richard de Denton, John de Orreton.
1352. Richard de Denton, Robert de Tilliol.
Henry de Malton.
1353. Richard de Denton.
1354. Thomas de Rokeby, Thomas de Harlegill.
1355. Richard de Denton, John de Orreton.
1357. John de Orreton, Robert de Tilliol.
Robert de Tilliol, Adam Parving.
1360. John de Orreton, Christopher de Moriceby.
Henry de Malton, Robert de Tilliol.
1362. Robert Tilliol, William English.
1363. William English, Christopher Moriceby.
1364. Richard de Tilliol, William English.
1365. Christopher Moriceby, William Stapilton.
1368. Joseph de Pykering, John de Denton.
1369. William English, Richard Mowbray.
1371. Robert Curwenne, William de Stapilton.
Gilbert de Curwenne.
1372. Robert Mowbray, John de Denton.
1373. Gilbert de Curwen, Adam Parving.
Gilbert de Curwen, John de Camberton.
1376. Gilbert de Curwen, William Stapilton.
1377. John de Denton, Amand Moneaux.

RICHARD II.

1377. Robert Mowbray, Richard del Sandes.
1378. Peter de Tilliol, Clement de Skelton.
John de Derwentwater, Thomas de Whittrigg.
1379. Richard de Mowbray, William de Curwen.
1380. Peter de Tilliol, William de Hutton.
1381. Gilbert de Curwen, John de Denton.
Richard de Salkeld, John de la More.
1382. Clement de Skelton, Thomas Bowet.
Clement de Skelton, Thomas de Dalston.
1383. Thomas Blenkinsop, Amand Moneaux.
John de Kirkby, John de Brougham.
1384. Thomas de Lamplough, John de Ireby.
1385. Peter de Tilliol, Richard de Beaulieu.
1386. Amand de Moneaux, John de Thirlwall.
1387. John de Derwentwater, John de Ireby.
1388. Robert de Muleastre, Amand de Moneaux.
1389. William de Threlkeld, Amand Moneaux.
1390. William Stapilton, Thomas del Sandes.
1391. Peter de Tilliol, John de Louthre.
1392. Geoffrey Tilliol, John de Louthre.
1393. Clement de Skelton, Robert de Louthre.
1394. William Stapilton, Thomas del Sandes.
1396. John de Ireby, Clement de Skelton.
1397. Peter Tilliol, William de Osmund-rlowe.

HENRY IV.

1399. William de Leigh, Rolland Vaux.
1400. Robert de Louthre, William de Stapilton.
1401. William de Leigh, John de Skelton.
1403. Robert de Louthre, William de Louthre.
1404. John de la More, William de Beaulieu.
1406. Robert de Louthre, John de Skelton.
1407. William de Stapilton, William de la More.

HENRY V.

1413. Peter Tilliol, William de Beaulieu.
1414. Robert Louthre, William de Leigh.
Christopher de Curwen, John de Eglesfield.
1417. Peter Tilliol, Robert de Louthre.
1418. Peter Tilliol, Thomas de la More.
1419. Peter Tilliol, Nicholas Randolf.

HENRY VI.

1422. Peter Tilliol, John Skelton.
1423. Christopher Curwen, William de Leigh.
1424. Peter Tilliol, Christopher Curwen.
1425. Peter Tilliol, Hugh de Louthre.
1427. Christopher Curwen, Nicholas Radcliffe.
1428. Thomas Parr, Thomas de la More.
1429. Thomas Parr, Thomas de la More.
1430. Christopher Curwen, Hugh de Louthre.
1434. Thomas Curwen, William Dykes.
1436. William Stapilton, John Brougham.
1441. Ra. de Daere, Thomas Curwen.
1446. John Pennington, William Martindale.
1448. Thomas Curwen, Hugh Lowther.
1449. John Skelton, Richard Bellingham.
1450. Thomas de la More, Thomas Crackenthorpe.
1454. Thomas Colt, Thomas de la More.
1459. Thomas Curwen, William Leigh.

EDWARD IV.

1467. John Huddleston, Richard Salkeld.
1472. John Parr, Richard Salkeld.
1477. William Parr, James Moresby.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Thomas Wharton, Knt.; Richard Musgrave.
1552. Richard Musgrave, Henry Curwen.

MARY.

1553. Thomas Wharton, Knt.; Thomas Daere, jun., Knt.
1551. John Leigh, Robert Penruddock.
Robert Whitley, Richard Minshoo.
1554. Thomas Daere, Robert Penruddock.
1555. Thomas Threlkeld, Henry Methuen.
1556. Leonard Daere, John Dalston.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Leonard Daere, Henry Curwen.
1562. Leonard Daere, Henry Curwen.
1570. Henry Percy, Knt.; Simon Musgrave, Knt.
1574. Simon Musgrave, Knt.; Edward Scroope.
1584. Thomas Scroope, Thomas Bowes.
1585. Robert Bowes, Henry Leigh.
1588. Thomas Scroope, Knt.; Robert Bowes.
1592. Nicholas Curwen, Wilfrid Lawson.
1596. John Pennington, Knt.; Christopher Pickering, Knt.
1600. William Huddleston, Gerard Lowther.

JAMES I.

1603. Wilfrid Lawson, Edward Musgrave.
1614. Wilfrid Lawson (?), George Dalston, Knt.
1620. George Dalston, Knt.; Henry Curwen, Knt.
1623. George Dalston, Knt.; Ferdinand Huddleston.

CHARLES I.

1625. George Dalston, Knt.; Patrick Curwen.
1625. George Dalston, Knt.; Patrick Curwen.
1627. George Dalston, Knt.; Patrick Curwen.
1639. George Dalston, Knt.; Patrick Curwen.
1640. George Dalston, Knt.; Patrick Curwen.
William Ermyu, Richard Folsom.

COMMONWEALTH.

1653. Robert Fenwick.
1654. Charles Howard, William Briscoe.
1655. Charles Howard, William Briscoe.
1657. Charles Howard, William Briscoe.
1659. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Col. William Briscoe.

1 The rolls of Parliament for this period are not available.

CHARLES II.

1660. Charles, Lord Howard; Wilfrid Lawson.
 1661. Patrick Curwen, Bart.; George Fletcher, Bart.
 John Lowther, Richard Lamplugh.
 1679. John Lowther, Bart.; Richard Lamplugh.
 Edward, Lord Morpeth; John Lowther, Bart.
 1680. George Fletcher, Bart.; John Lowther, Bart.

JAMES II.

1685. Richard, Viscount Preston; John Lowther, Bart.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. George Fletcher, Bart.; John Lowther, Bart.
 1690. George Fletcher, Bart.; John Lowther, Bart.

WILLIAM III.

1695. George Fletcher, Bart.; John Lowther, Bart.
 1697. George Fletcher, Bart.; John Lowther, Bart.
 1701. Edward Hassel, Kut.; George Fletcher.

ANNE.

1702. Richard Musgrave, Gilfrid Lawson.
 1705. George Fletcher, Richard Musgrave.
 1707. James Lowther, Gilfrid Lawson.
 1714. James Lowther, Gilfrid Lawson.

GEORGE I.

1714. James Lowther, Gilfrid Lawson.
 1721. Christopher Musgrave, Bart.; Gilfrid Lawson.

GEORGE II.

1727. James Lowther, Bart.; Gilfrid Lawson.
 1734. James Lowther, Bart.; Joseph Pennington, Bart.
 1741. James Lowther, Bart.; Joseph Pennington, Bart.
 1747. James Lowther, Bart.; John Pennington, Bart.
 1754. James Lowther, Bart.; John Pennington, Bart.
 William Lowther, Bart., on Sir James' death.
 William Fleming, Bart., on Sir William Lowther's death.

GEORGE III.

1761. James Lowther, Bart.; John Pennington, Bart.
 Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., on Sir James making his election
 for Westmoreland.
 Sir James Lowther re-elected on Sir Wilfrid's death.
 1768. Henry Curwen, Henry Fletcher.
 1774. Sir James Lowther, Bart.; Henry Fletcher.
 1780. Sir James Lowther, Bart.; Henry Fletcher.
 1784. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.; William Lowther.
 1790. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.; Humphrey Senhouse.
 1796. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.; John Lowther.
 1802. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.; John Lowther.
 1806. John Lowther, Viscount Morpeth.
 1812. John Lowther, Viscount Morpeth.
 1818. John Lowther, Viscount Morpeth.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Sir John Lowther, Bart.; J. C. Curwen.
 1826. Sir John Lowther, Bart.; J. C. Curwen (died 1829); Sir
 J. R. G. Graham, Bart.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Sir John Lowther, Bart.; Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.
 1831. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.; William Blamire.

Two additional representatives were given to Cumberland by the Reform Act of 1832, when the county was formed into two divisions. The eastern division comprises Cumberland, Eskdale, and Leath wards, and the western the two Allerdale, as they existed previous to the change made in 1833. The city of Carlisle is the place of election for the eastern division, and the polling places are Wigton, Alston, Brampton, Longtown, Heskett Newmarket, Kirkoswald, Dalston, and Penrith. The place of election for the western division is Cockermouth, at which, and at Bootle, Aspatria, Egremont, and Keswick, are polling places. The

number of electors is,—eastern division, 5,352; western division, 4,444. The following have represented the county since the Reform Act:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

- 1832-35. Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.; Wm. Blamire.
 1835-37. Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.; Wm. Blamire.
 (Mr. Blamire accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in September, 1836, when William James was elected.)

WESTERN DIVISION.

- 1832-35. Edward Stanley, Viscount Lowther. (The latter accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in March, 1833, when Samuel Irton was elected.)
 1835-37. Edward Stanley, Samuel Irton.

VICTORIA.

EASTERN DIVISION.

- 1837-41. William James, F. Aglionby (died July, 1840), Hon.
 C. W. G. Howard.
 1841-47. Hon. C. W. G. Howard, William James.
 1847-52. Hon. C. W. G. Howard, William Marshall.
 1852-56. Hon. C. W. G. Howard, William Marshall.
 1857. Hon. C. W. G. Howard, William Marshall.

WESTERN DIVISION.

- 1837-41. Edward Stanley, Samuel Irton.
 1841-47. Edward Stanley, Samuel Irton.
 1847-52. Edward Stanley, Henry Lowther.
 1852-56. Henry Lowther, Samuel Irton.
 1857. Henry Lowther, General Wyndham.

TRADE, COMMERCE, ETC.

First in importance, as in utility, the working of coal and the coal trade claim precedence in a notice of the mercantile affairs of the county of Cumberland. "In a country like England," says Ansted, "deprived of any large quantity of wood by the advance of civilisation, where should we obtain means for enduring the inclemency of the weather, or enjoying any comforts at our homes, if it were not for large supplies of coal? But we must look further. Where would be our manufactures? where would be our iron,—the staple of all manufactures,—if there were not abundant and cheap supplies of valuable fuel where the ores of these metals occur? Without coal could this country have advanced beyond its condition many centuries ago? Could there have been education? Could there have been printed books available for the multitude? Could there have been food and raiment for ourselves? Or could science have advanced? Must not England have remained in the background, its inhabitants unable to exercise that intellectual activity which they have exerted in placing their country in advance of the whole world? Without coal there would have been no extensive use of steam, even if the vast power of that agent had been discovered. Without steam and iron, where should we now be in the advance of civilisation over the world? Coal is indeed the indispensable food of all industry. It is a primary material, by whose aid we engender force, and obtain power sufficient for any purpose that has yet been imagined."

The coal-bearing strata of Cumberland will be found described at page 31. Coal is worked to a great extent at Whitehaven, Workington, and in the vicinity of Maryport, whence it is exported in considerable quantities. It is also found in the eastern part of the county, whence the chief supply for Carlisle, Brampton, Penrith, and the neighbouring country is obtained. The following is a list of the collieries of the county in 1856, with their situation and owners' names:—

Name of Colliery.	Situation.	Owners.
Aspatria	Aspatria	John Harris.
Bolton	Wigton	Addison & Co.
Broughton Moor	Maryport	Fletcher, Ross, & Co.
Camerton	Workington.....	Thornbury & Co.
Cleator Moor	Whitehaven.....	Barker & Co.
Clifton	Workington ..	l. and W. Fletcher.
Croglin .....	.....	Gen. Wyndham.
Crossbarrow and another..	Workington....	Messrs Fletcher.
Crossbarrow	Workington ..	— Golightly.
Crossby	Maryport.....	W. Mulcaster & Co.
Crummoek New Colliery ..	Do.	Addison & Co.
Dean Moor	Do.	Gen. Wyndham.
Dearham	Do.	Messrs. Walker.
Dovenby	Do.	Steel & Co.
Ellenborough	Do.	Harris & Son.
Flimby	Do.	Wilson & Son.
Flimby	Do.	Mulcaster & Co.
Grey Southen.....	Workington....	John Harris & Son.
Gilcrux	Maryport.....	Steel & Co.
Harrington	Harrington....	J. Curwen.
Priest Croft.....	Wigton	— Drewry.
Reay Pit	Whitehaven ..	Earl of Lonsdale.
Seaton	Maryport.....	Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Seaton	Maryport.....	Nicholson & Co.
Throptwaite	Whitehaven ..	Cleator Company.
Weary Hall.....	Wigton	Addison & Co.
Whitehaven Collieries	Whitehaven ..	Earl of Lonsdale.
Workington	Workington ..	J. Curwen.

These 28 collieries produced, in 1856, 913,891½ tons of coal, which were disposed of as follows:—225,435 tons were shipped at Maryport, 118,239 at Workington, 10,926 at Harrington, and 211,317½ at Whitehaven, making a total shipped of 565,917½ tons. The coal sent by railway for land sale amounted to 61,316 tons, 61,628 tons were used at iron-furnaces, 3,500 for colliery and iron-mine consumption, and 215,500 for local consumption in the principal towns and manufactories, making a grand total of 913,891½ tons as above. The quantity of coal, coke, and anthracite shipped at the ports of the county, and sent coastways to the other ports of the United Kingdom, in 1856, was as follows, in tons:—Whitehaven, coals, 297,917; anthracite, 775. Workington, coals, 129,275; coke, 5; anthracite, 130. Maryport, coals, 291,068; coke, 2,877; anthracite, 1,521. The quantity of coal exported to foreign countries during the same year was—Whitehaven, 3,913 tons; Workington, 1,511 tons; and Maryport, 4,075 tons!†

†The total coal produce of the United Kingdom in 1856, was 66,615,150 tons, showing an increase of 2,192,380 tons over the coal produce of the previous year; and, at the average price of coal at the pit's mouth, gives a money value equal to £16,663,862.

Alston is the principal seat of the lead mines, which are almost exclusively the property of Greenwich Hospital, having been granted to that institution by Act of Parliament, on the attainder of the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, in 1716. We subjoin a list of the various lead-mines of the county, with their produce of lead-ore, lead, and silver, in 1856.

	Names of Mines.	Lead-ore.	Lead.	Silver.		
		Tns.cwts.	Tns.cwts.	Ozs.		
ALSTON MOOR.						
	Long Clough	798 2				
	Rampgill	284 13				
	Capel Clough	179 15				
	Prowngill	168 1				
	Cars and Hanging Shaw ..	313 11				
	Sealeburn	71 13				
Mines leased to the Governor and Company.	Middle Clough	159 16	1,779 9	16,017		
	Bontyfield, S Vein	75 18				
	Small Clough	248 12				
	Tyne Bottom	47 7				
	Guddamgill	40 2				
	Cowper Dyke Heads	25 1				
	Fletcheras	7 1				
	Priorsdale					
	Bntyld, E. End, Sun Vn ..	76 9			53 0	712
	Black Syke	49 10			33 0	660
Batgill	41 6	28 0	168			
Bragal Burn	82 16	58 10	828			
Brownley Hill	1,092 0	852 0	3,410			
Carrs West of Neut	19 18	13 0	192			
Chargill Burn	6 5	3 11				
Chargill Head						
Cow Gap						
Crag Green, North Vein ..						
Crossgill Head	3 6	2 1	62			
Dowpot Syke	5 5	3 7	47			
Donke Burn, East End	5 0	3 12	14			
Donke Burn, West End	41 3	59 13	235			
Farnbery	4 4	3 0				
Foreshield						
Gallygill Syke	75 15	52 0	931			
Gallygill Bents	22 17	16 0				
Grassfield	9 3	3 9	99			
Guttergill, East End.....	7 12	4 11				
Holyfield	9 9	6 10	104			
Hudgill Burn	228 4	154 10	2,859			
Lee House Well	12 9	7 15	386			
Low Birchy Bank	5 3	3 2	50			
Middle Syke						
Morale Fell	33 10	22 0				
Nattrass, Middle Vein	2 16	1 15	25			
Nattrass, North Vein	7 11	5 12	81			
Nuntsbury North Vein ..						
Nuntsbury Pasture.....						
Park Grove	2 10	1 10				
Peat Stack Hill	6 4	1 9	71			
Rodderup Fell	1,361 12	1,114 10	8,768			
Slate						
Thorngill Shit						
Thorngill, East End	21 19	15 12	109			
Thorngill, West End	3 12	3 11	53			
Wedgill, Cross Vein	22 19	16 0	93			
Windy Brow	3 2	2 4	27			
Sundry small mines	9 8	4 15				
Calvert	24 14	15 0	120			
Chargill Head	0 13	0 2	29			
Dosey	9 19	7 0	75			
East Crossfell	59 17	14 0	181			
Judy Vein	28 15	22 0	144			
Butter Syke	3 7	2 0	44			
South Crossfell	14 9	10 0	73			
Stow Craig	34 7	12 0	291			
Trees Side and Metal Bank	28 4	24 0	158			
Smither Gill Head						
Thrightgill	67 4	34 0	13,144			
Druggitt	11 14	16 0	4,130			
Tollisape	12 0	10 0	1,222			
Y-withwart	18 0	11 5				
Y-edge Cra						
Kentysdale	66 15	21 0				
Blenethara						
Bransdale						
Ambleton						
		7,311 8	5,321 1	31,561		

Silver and copper are found in some of the mines in the same veins as the lead-ore: the table which we

have just given from the Mining Records shows the quantity of silver produced. The quantity of copper sold by private contract, of which returns have been obtained from the mines, was as follows:—Coniston mine, 3,659 tons, 8 cwts., 2 qrs., valued at £27,861 14s. 7d.; Greenbourn mine, 201 tons; Roughton Gill, 45 tons, 1 cwt.; Driggith, 8 tons; Alston Moor, 13 cwt., 2 qrs.

In no part of the world has the production of iron advanced with more rapid steps than in the north of England, nor is there perhaps a limited district where the ores and their resulting irons are more varied in character. The ores of iron raised in the northern counties belong, geologically speaking, to three different formations, viz., the Carboniferous Limestone, the Coal Measures, and the Lias, the former of which alone demands our attention. The principal mass of the Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone of the iron-producing district under consideration, emerges from beneath the Coal Measures of Durham and Northumberland on the east, and is bounded by a steep declivity overlooking the vale of Eden on the west. It reaches a culminating point in the long mountain ridge of Cross Fell, and forms the vast tract of moorland which near Alston extends for some twenty-five miles in width, and in the high desolate region adjoining the Scottish border stretches almost from sea to sea. After an interval of some miles towards the west, the same formation rises again from beneath the New Red Sandstone of Penrith, and the Coal Measures of Workington and Whitehaven, and lapping as a narrow belt round the older slaty rocks of the Lake district, almost entirely encircles this the most beautiful region of England. The structure of the central high land first mentioned, in which are situated the towns of Alston, Hexham, and Haltwhistle, differs materially from the contemporaneous formation which occurs farther south in England and Wales, and which consists principally of uninterrupted beds of limestone to a vast thickness. In the north the actual limestone plays but a subordinate part, and alternates with strata of gritstone and shale, locally termed "hazle" and "plate." Certain ores of iron are interstratified with these beds; nodules of clay ironstone, the argillaceous carbonate, are met with in some of the bands of shale, the mode of aggregation being analogous to that of the similar ores of the Coal Measures. At Hareshaw, near Bellingham, towards the source of the North Tyne, four furnaces were erected some years ago, to smelt the clay ironstones which were obtained from the series of "sills" or beds intervening between the so-called "great limestone" of the Alston district, and the

"second" or "little limestone" which lies about sixty feet above it. They produced excellent iron, but the expensive cartage of the ore, and the absence of railway or canal communication, were fatal for the time to the success of the establishment.

Masses of brown iron-ore (the hydrous sesquioxide of iron) appear in some instances to form regular layers, although their presence is probably in close relation to the veins of metallic minerals which in great numbers intersect the rocks in and around Alston Moor.

It is not until farther and systematic workings shall have been followed out, that the true nature and extent of these apparent strata can be determined.

The majority of the mineral veins or lodes of the Alston district, celebrated for their productiveness of lead-ore, range nearly from east to west, intersecting the whole of the above-mentioned beds, but yielding their riches far more abundantly in certain strata than in others. Some of these lead veins, in a part of their course, are charged with brown iron-ore instead of the usual veinstone of fluor spar and quartz and its concomitant lead-ore. Thus the rich lode of Roderup Fell where it crosses the valley of the Tyne, above Alston, and is known as the Craig Green or Bracken Syke vein, is seen in the so-called "sear" limestone, as a vein of brown iron-ore from 16 to 20 feet in width. Hitherto, however, from the remote position of the district, these repositories of an ore so well calculated to produce a good quality of iron have been very little explored.

Since the late extension of a branch railway to the town of Alston, certain of the lodes, apparently producing nothing but this kind of ore, have been extensively wrought. Thus the Manor House vein has been opened very near the railway station, for the Shotley Bridge Company, and hundreds of tons have been raised from a very small area at the extremely low cost of 1s. 7d. per ton.* The vein is about 14 feet wide striking east and west, with a northerly dip, and throwing down the measures on its north wall about 12 feet. Its productiveness is increased by tongues or "flats" which penetrate to the distance of a few feet between the layers of the sear limestone which it here intersects.

The hematite (red iron-ore, sesquioxide of iron) of Whitehaven, occurs in the carboniferous limestone near the outcrop or surface edge of the slaty rocks upon

* It is worthy of note, that here, as in so many other localities, our forefathers had availed themselves of the occurrence of a rich ore to work it for their small charcoal furnaces; on the late opening of these works, remains of ancient galleries and a horse shoe were found, although the existence of old workings was not betrayed by any surface appearances.

which that formation rests. The greater part of the excavations from which it is extracted are subterraneous, and so extensive is often the mass of iron-ore in which the workings are carried, that it is difficult in such situations to obtain a clear idea of the nature of this important deposit. But at a place called Todholes, near Cleator, an open work has for some time been in operation, which throws great light on the subject. A slight anticlinal axis has brought the iron-ore to within a small distance of the surface; and the superficial covering of fifteen to twenty feet in thickness, which contains very numerous angular fragments of gray limestone in its lower portion, being removed, the red iron-ore is worked as a quarry. The floor of the deposit is a white and red mottled shale, almost of the nature of a fire-clay, and is evidently a bed belonging to the limestone series; bore-holes have been sunk in it to a depth of thirty or forty feet without meeting with any other material. The surface of this shale is very uneven on a large scale, although the actual planes are smooth, and frequent sudden depressions or ridges throw it up or down for a few feet, disturbances which appear to be regularly followed by the superimposed hematite. Between the shale and the iron-ore there lies, very generally, a band of conglomerate, from three to eight inches thick, of small pebbles of white quartz. The magnificent bed of hematite which then follows, varies from fifteen to upwards of 30 feet in thickness, and is for the most part a dense mass of red ore subdivided by irregular and nearly vertical joints. Small cavities rarely occur, adjacent to which the ore assumes those botryoidal forms commonly termed "kidney ore," so well known in mineralogical cabinets, and which exhibit this mineral in a high state of purity. In such parts of the mass rock crystals occur, and calcareous spar and arragonite appear to be the substances which were last crystallised in the hollows. With a general parallelism to the floor of the deposit, two, and sometimes three bands of greenish black shale, from one to eight inches thick, are distinctly interstratified with the iron-ore; and the presence of these partings, with the overlying roof of impure limestone which makes its appearance on the dip, leaves on the mind almost a conviction that the hematite occurs as a true bed.

And yet it is difficult to remain satisfied with the view of the regular contemporaneity of the ore with the limestone strata. In other mines of the district the presence of a definite and nearly vertical boundary along one side of the workings is more nearly akin to the phenomena of a vein, and it is very possible that a systematic examination of the whole group of localities

might lead to the assigning of a later date for the introduction of the iron-ore into chasms and hollows which had been formed in the already consolidated beds, and thus bring the nature of the repositories of Whitehaven into coincidence with the more clearly-marked ores of Ulverstone.

There seems occasionally to be a second bed, in a somewhat higher position, which rests upon a limestone floor; but hitherto so small an area has supplied the requirements of a single mine that the physical structure of the district is very imperfectly understood, both as regards the extent of these unrivalled deposits and their exact position among the members of the mountain limestone.

A shaft which has recently been sunk at High House near Cleator, through a greater depth of cover than usual, yields the following section:—

	Ft. in.
Dark Shale	156 0
Coarse Grit, called "Millstone" Grit	36 0
Shales	30 0
"Whirlstone"	12 0
Shales	54 0
Red Limestone	7 0
Shale	1 8
Hematite pierced to depth of	32 0
	328 8

When the ore is worked as a mine, galleries are driven out from the shaft fourteen or fifteen feet in height, forming "rooms" with substantial pillars left between them: and after a certain area has thus been prepared, the pillars are "robbed," the roof falls, and the surface of the land commonly gives way. The depressions which ensue and often become pools of water, with the crushing action on the neighbouring workings, render the last stages of the operation somewhat insecure, and necessitate special caution.

A small proportion only of the ores of the Whitehaven district is smelted on the spot. The coal of the neighbouring field is ill suited for smelting purposes; and the admirable coke of the Newcastle district has to bear so expensive a carriage, that but one ironwork, that of the Whitehaven Hematite Iron Company, has, for some time past, been in action. This establishment, situated near Cleator, is placed close upon the edge of the coalfield, and possesses three blast furnaces, smelting no other ore than that of the district, which the company purchases from its neighbours. Hot blast is employed, and a certain quantity of shale has to be added to the usual materials, in order to supply in conjunction with limestone the requisites for a slag.

The quantity of iron-ore produced in the county during 1856, was 267,256 tons, of which 259,167

tons were hematite from the Whitehaven district; and 8,089 hematite and hydrated oxide from Alston Moor. Of the 259,167 tons raised in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, 152,875 were shipped at Whitehaven, 65,675 were sent away by rail, and 39,617 tons used at the ironworks in the district. The destinations of the ore were as follow:—Wales, 124,630 tons; Staffordshire, 26,768 tons; Scotland, 15,865 tons; Newcastle, Middlesbro', &c., 51,170 tons; and to France, 817 tons.

The following are the hematite iron mines near Whitehaven, with their proprietors:—

Agnes Mines	. . .	Tulk and Ley.
Berks Mine	. . .	James Henry Attwood and Son.
Bigrigg Moor	. . .	S. and J. Lindow.
Bigrigg	. . .	Anthony Hill.
Ditto	. . .	Wilsons, Peile, & Co.
Cleator Moor	. . .	Anthony Hill.
Cleator (sundry mines)	. . .	Whitehaven Hematite Iron Compy.
Crowgarth	. . .	Anthony Hill.
Goosegreen	. . .	Fisher, Dees, Fletcher, & Musgrove
Hesket Pit	. . .	D. and J. H. Robinson, Richard Barker, and Thornton.
High House Mine	. . .	S. W. Smith and Company.
Knoekmurton Cop	. . .	Thomas Carmichael.
Langhorne	. . .	Earl of Lonsdale & Gen. Wyndham.
Low Ling	. . .	
Parkside	. . .	Fisher, Dees, Fletcher, & Musgrove
Todholes	. . .	John Stirling.
Woodend	. . .	Henry Attwood and Son.
Yatehouse	. . .	Tulk and Ley.

The following were the blast furnaces in 1856:—

Names of Works.	Owners.	Furnaces built.	Furnaces in blast.
Cleator Moor	Whitehaven Hematite Iron Co.	4	3
Duddon	Harrison, Ainslie, and Co.	1	0
Seaton ¹	S. W. Smith and Co.	2	0
Harrington	C. H. Plevins.	1	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		8	3

The total produce of pig-iron from the hematite ore furnaces of Lancashire and Cumberland, was 25,530 tons.

Millom produced 2,268 tons of iron pyrites, which sold for £1,100, and contained 47 per cent of sulphur. From the Alston Moor mines 443 tons, 16 cwts. of barytes (carbonate) were obtained; and 378 tons, 5 cwts. of zinc (blende and calamine), valued at £1,105 9s.

The plumbago of Borrowdale has long been famous for its fine quality. It is found in detached pieces called according to the size *sops* or *bellies*, so that the supply is very irregular, the miners being frequently engaged for a long period in seeking for the graphyte. Some years since a very large quantity of plumbago

was obtained from Borrowdale; this has been stored by the proprietors, and sold in small parcels from time to time. The mine has not been worked for several years; it was examined by some skilled miners since the cessation of the work, and their opinions were not such as would lead us to believe that any large quantity of black-lead would be discovered by any extension of the workings.

Cobalt has been found in small quantities at Newlands, and antimony at Bassenthwaite. Lapis Calamianaris, small quantities of Manganese, Galena, and spar of various kinds and different colours and forms are found in several places. Slate of a pale blue colour, and of the finest quality, is abundant in the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ulleswater and Keswick. Limestone is very abundant in many parts of Cumberland: and in some places it is burnt in large quantities for exportation, particularly to the west of Scotland. The quantity produced at Alston, in 1856, was 2,411 tons, 11 cwts.

The principal ports of Cumberland are Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Harrington. Skinburness appears to have been at one time a haven of some importance, and was the rendezvous of the English fleet which Edward III. employed against Scotland. Silloth, on the bay of the same name, is a rising port, which at present engages a large amount of public attention, and for which a prosperous future is confidently anticipated.

Cumberland appears to have possessed manufactures from a very early period, for we learn from a charter of William de Fortibus that there were fulling mills at Cockermouth and Dearham in the reign of Henry III. A manufactory of fustian was established at Carlisle in 1660, and one of broad cloth at Cockermouth about the same period. About thirty years afterwards we find iron-forges at Millom, and fulling-mills at Bassenthwaite, where woollen cloths were dressed called Skildaw greys. From the beginning of the 18th century the manufactures of the county have gone on increasing, and now afford employment to several thousands of the population. The cotton trade is located principally at Carlisle: the manufacture of coarse linen, sail-cloth, &c., at Whitehaven and other places: paper on the rivers: woollens at Keswick: earthenware, iron, copperas, &c., in different localities, and at Whitehaven, Maryport, and Workington, are several ship-building yards, where every kind of manufactory connected with shipping is carried on. There were formerly considerable saltworks at Bransted, near Whitehaven, Netherhall, and Workington, but they have long been discontinued.

¹ Works not completed.

BOTANY.

Cumberland produces a great variety of plants, many of which, whose habitat is among the mountains, are of rare occurrence in other parts of the kingdom. A list of them is annexed:—

- Acer campestri*, Mirchouse Woods.
Adonis autumnalis, near Bromfield.
Agrimonia Eupatoria, Lamplugh churehyard. *A. Eupatoria*, var. *odorata*, Lorton.
Agrostis vulgaris, var. *pumila*, common on high elevations.
Alchemilla alpina, Borrowdale House, Helvellyn, Seawfell, Skiddaw, Serees.
Alliema natans, Derwentwater. *A. plantago*, Keswick. *A. ranunculoides*, Eskmeals.
Allium arenarium, banks of the Derwent. *A. ursinum*, Salter Hall. *A. vineale*, Bearpot, near Workington.
Allosurus crispus, Wastdale, Ponsonby, Lamplugh: everywhere in the Lake district.
Anagallis cerulea, Hensingham tollbar. *A. tenella*, Seroggs, Loughrigg, near the Inn, Patterdale.
Anchusa sempervirens, Gosforth, Sandwith.
Andromeda polifolia, Moss near Bromfield, Moresby, Drumburgh.
Anthemis maritima, Coulderton.
Anthriscus vulgaris, Workington Bridge.
Anthyllis vulneraria, Maryport railway.
Aparya autumnalis, Ennerdale.
Apium graveolens, Workington Marsh.
Aquilegia vulgaris, shore of Bassenthwaite Lake, Dovenby.
Arabis hispida, on the shores. *A. hirsuta*, Shouldthwaite, Moota. *A. petrea*, Serees. *A. stricta*, Lamplugh Hall, Pardshaw Hall.
Arbutus ura-ursi, Grassmoor, Crammock, Bootle Fell, Bracken-thwaite.
Arenaria peploides, Seaton, Flimby. *A. serpyllifolia*, Pardshaw Hall, Cockermouth. *A. verna*, Helvellyn.
Armeria maritima, Helvellyn.
Arum maculatum, Wood Hall, Branthwaite.
Arundo arenaria, Sea-shore, Coulderton. *A. calamagrostis*, River Derwent. *A. phragmites*, River Derwent.
Asarum Europæum, near Keswick.
Asperula odorata, Lowdore Fall.
Aspidium angulare, Whicham. *A. dilatatum*, Keswick. *A. latum*, Flimby, Walla Crag, Caldbeck. *A. obovatis*, Ponsonby Fell, Elpha. *A. spinulosum*, Keswick, &c.
Asplenium Adiantum nigrum, common. *A. alterni folium*, said to be found in the Lake District. *A. marinum*, rocks near Whit-haven, St. Bees Heads. *A. rutumaria*, common. *A. septentrionale*, Borrowdale, Serees, near Lorton. *A. Trichomanes*, Carlton, &c. *A. viride*, Castlerigg Fell, river Itling, edge of Scout Scarr, Ashness, Ghyll, Cross Fell.
Aster tripolium, Eskholme, Holborn Hill.
Athyrium ovatum, Roth., near Keswick.
Atriplex laciniata, St. Bees and Harrington shores. *A. patula*, Workington north shore.
Atropa Belladonna, once plentiful round Egremont Castle, but now only retained in a few gardens there.
Ballota nigra, Workington.
Betula alba, var. *pendulosa*, round Derwentwater.
Bidens cernua, Braithwaite, Cloffocks. *B. tripartita*, Keswick Cass, Bootle.
Blechnum boreale, common.

- Botrychium Lunaria*, not rare on dry pastures.
Brassica Monensis, Flimby and St. Bees shore.
Cakile maritima, Seaton shore.
Callitriche pedunculata, Ennerdale. *C. verna*, Whinlatter.
Calltra palustris, var. *radicans*, margins of lakes.
Camelina sativa, Workington Mill Field.
Campanula glomerata, foot of Ulleswater, Hardendale. *C. latifolia*, common in hedges.
Cardamine amara, Moorside Woods, Bearpot. *C. hirsuta*, elevated situations on Whillimoor. *C. pratensis*, common, sometimes double.
Carduus acanthoides, Carlisle Castle.
Carex ampullacea, Cocker side. *C. arenaria*, Harrington shore. *C. dioica*, plentiful at Wythburn Head, Orgill. *C. extensa*, Marron side. *C. filiformis*, Workington. *C. flava*, Hardknot. *C. limosa*, var. *irrigua*, Gilsland. *C. pallens*, Sellafield. *C. palicaria*, Hunday. *C. rigida*, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Seawfell. *C. riparia*, Stubbin Mire. *C. stricta*, Bullgill Bridge. *C. vesicaria*, Braithwaite. *C. vulpina*, Yeorton Hall.
Carlina vulgaris, Ennerdale.
Catabrosa aquatica, Coulderton shore—scarce—perhaps extinct.
Centaurea Scabiosa, Eaglesfield.
Cerastium Alpinum, rocks above Red Tarn, Helvellyn. *C. tetrandum*, Cockermouth.
Chara aspersa, Harras Moor. *C. florilis*, Whillimoor.
Chelidonium majus, Kirkland, St. Bees.
Chieranthus fracticulosus, walls of Sealeby Castle.
Chorophyllum sylvestris, Gillfoot and Whicham.
Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Portinseale Bridge. *C. oppositifolium*, common in wet woods.
Cicuta virosa, Keswick, Walton, Irthington.
Cireea alpina, margins of Ulleswater and Derwent Lakes, Ashness Ghyll, Barrowside. *C. lutetiana*, Keswick.
Cladium mariscus, Cunswick Tarn.
Clinopodium vulgare, Mockerin, Papecastle.
Cnicus acaulis, Barrow-side, Hardknot. *C. heterophyllus*, Armboth, Watendlath.
Cnidium Silaus, Seaton, Schoose Farm.
Cochlearia anglica, Workington shore. *C. groenlandica*, var. *alpina*, rills on Helvellyn. *C. officinalis*, Coulderton Shore, Fleswick Bay.
Camarum palustre, common in meadow ditches.
Convolvulus arvensis, Fitz toll bar. *C. soldanella*, on the shore at Parton, Maryport, Ravenglass, Coulderton, and Harrington.
Corydalis solida, Vale of Newlands.
Cotyledon umbilicus, Elenside, Gosforth.
Crambe maritima, near St. Bees, below Ravenglass and Bootle, Coulderton shore.
Crepis tectorum, Woodcock Nook, near Egremont.
Crithmum maritimum, St. Bees rocks.
Cynoglossum officinale, Flimby.
Cystopteris Bonquetata, Helvellyn. *C. dentata*, Naddle. *C. fragilis*, Whinlatter.
Cystea dentata, Na Idale, Braithwaite, Whillimoor. *C. fragilis*, St. Bees Moor.
Daucus carota, Ravenglass.
Drosera anglica, Helvellyn. *D. longifolia*, F'loek Moss, near Gilpin Bridge, Borrowdale. *D. rotundifolia*, common in bogs.
Eleocharis acicularis, Egremont. *E. fluitans*, Cozra Moss, in Lamplugh. *E. coepitensis*, Murton Moss. *E. multicaulis*, Ennerdale Lake. *E. palustris*, Loweswater Lake. *E. pycnophorus*, Mutton Moss.

- Empetrum nigrum*, Cross Fell, Skiddaw, moors and bogs.
Epilobium alpinum, Keswick and Gowbarrow Park. *E. alsinifolium*, Whinlatter. *E. hirsutum*, river Eden and its tributaries.
Epipactis latifolia, Dean Scales, Bridge Foot, Cockermouth Road. *E. palustris*, near Cunswick Tarn.
Equisetum arvense, common. *E. fluviatile*, Flimby, Salter Hall, Parten rocks. *E. palustre*, Cold Fell. *E. sylvaticum*, Watendlath, &c. *E. variegatum*, Gilsland, in the Irthing.
Eriophorum angustifolium, Calder Ghylls and Edge Tarn. *E. polystachion*, Brigham Moss. *E. vaginatum*, common in bogs.
Frodium cicutarium, Gosforth. *F. maritimum*, St. Bees.
Eryngium maritimum, common along the sea shore.
Erythraea centaurium, Bootle, Distington, and a pure white variety in Loweswater.
Euonymus Europæus, Lowdore Woods.
Euphorbia exigua, Bridge Foot. *E. helioscopia*, Gosforth. *E. paralia*, Haverigg and Harrington shores. *E. peplus*, Egremont, Bootle station. *E. portlandica*, Braystones, Drigg shores.
Fedia dentata, Frisington. *F. olitoria*, Moresby Hall.
Festuca vivipara, on the mountains.
Galeobdolon luteum, Crosedale.
Galiopsis versicolor, near Carlisle.
Galium boreale, margins of lakes, Helvellyn, river Irthing. *G. cruciatum*, Lamplugh, &c. *G. Molhujo*, Crofton Hall, Parkshaw, &c. *G. palustre*, Brackenthwaite, Lowdore. *G. saxatile*, St. John's Vale. *G. Terum*, Tallentire, Lamplugh, Lowdore.
Genista anglica, Drigg, Bootle. *G. scoparia*, Bridekirk. *G. tinctoria*, Seaton, Tallentire, Arleedon.
Gentiana Amorella, Tallentire Hill. *G. campestris*, Tallentire Hill, Workington Warren. *G. pneumonanthe*, between Maryport and Flimby. *G. verna*, till recently on Egremont Green.
Geranium columbinum, Fell Foot, Newby Bridge, Cockermouth. *G. lucidum*, Lowdore Bridge. *G. phœcum*, Kirkland. *G. pratense*, Lamplugh. *G. pusillum*, Etterby Sear. *G. pyrenidicum*, Dale Head, Thirlmere. *G. Robertianum*, St. John's Vale. *G. rotundifolium*, Yeorton Hall. *G. sanguineum*, rabbit warren, between Workington and Maryport, St. Bees shores. *G. sylvaticum*, St. John's Vale, Keswick.
Glaux maritima, Ravenglass, St. Bees.
Glaucium luteum, Flimby, Coulderton, Bootle shores.
Gnaphalium dioicum, Penrith Fell, Kirkland, Helvellyn, Scares. *G. Gallicum*, Drigg, Gosforth. *G. germanicum*, Drigg. *G. minimum*, Fieldhead in Eskdale. *G. rectum*, base of Helvellyn. *G. uliginosum*, Arleedon.
Glechoma hederacea, Barrow Side.
Grammitis ceterach, Sandwith, Mosser, Gosforth, &c.
Gymnadenia conopsea, Wanthwaite, St. John's Moota.
Habenaria albida, Watendlath. *H. bifolia*, margin of Derwentwater, Wythburn Head, Watendlath. *H. chlorantha*, abundant in moist situations. *H. viridis*, Watendlath.
Helleborus viridis, Duddon Woods, Plumland.
Hesperis matronalis, Dale Head, Thirlmere.
Hieracium alpinum, Helvellyn, at Grisedale Tarn. *H. aurantiacum*, near Keswick. *H. subaudum*, Ennerdale, in side woods. *H. umbellatum*, Kirkland How.
Hippuris vulgaris, Dub Mill.
Hordeum murinum, Flimby. *H. maritimum*, Coulderton.
Humulus Lupulus, hedges near Keswick and Grasmere, Egremont.
Hydrocotyle vulgaris, in bogs near lakes.
Hymenophyllum Tunbridgensis, Scares, Ponsoby Hall. *H. Wilsoni*, Lowdore Fall, Nook, Scale Force, Walton Crag, Haweswater, Dungeon Ghyll, Ponsoby.
Hyoscyamus niger, Cockermouth, Flimby, Harrington.
Hypericum calycinum, Irton. *H. elodes*, Birker Moor, Aitcha Moss, Ullock Moss. *H. hirsutum*, Camerton, Clifton. *H. humifusum*, Lowdore Fall. *H. perforatum*, Keswick woods. *H. pulchrum*, Castlehead woods. *H. quadrangulum*, Clifton.
Iberis nudicaulis, near the Hards, Abbey Holme.
Impatiens noli-mi-tangere, Stock Ghyll Force, Scale Hill.
Imperatoria Ostruthium, Gilsland woods.
Inula Helenium, Mosser. *I. dysenterica*, St. Bees Heads.
Isoetes lucustus, in most of the lakes.
Jasione montana, common.
Juncus canosus, Millom Marsh. *J. filiformis*, margins of Derwentwater and Crummock. *J. triglumis*, rocks above Red Tarn, Fairfield, Loweswater, Helvellyn. *J. uliginosus*, Workington.
Lathraea squammaria, wood near Wigton, Winder Sear, Cunswick wood.
Lemna minor, ponds in Whillmoor.
Leonurus Cardiaca, Workington Row.
Lepidium Smithii, margin of Derwentwater; near Brayton Hall; Abbey Holme.
Listeria cordata, Castlerigg Fell, Melbreak. *L. nidus-avis*, Flimby wood, Wood Hall. *L. ovata*, common.
Lithospermum arvense, Staiger. *L. maritimum*, Bootle shore and Workington. *L. officinale*, Mosser and Westward Parks. *L. purpureo-cæruleum*, Castle Carrock.
Littorella lacustris, margin of Derwentwater, Wythburn.
Lobellia dortmannia, plentiful in the lakes.
Lonicera caprifolium, Lorton Hall. *L. Xylosteum*, Workington Park.
Lotus major, road sides.
Luzula campestris, common on bare heaths. *L. campestris*, var. *congesta*, Ullock Moss. *L. congesta*, common on bare heaths. *L. Fosteri*, Lowdore, woods between the mountains and the sea. *L. pilosa*, common in woods. *L. sylvatica*, banks of the Marron.
Lychnis alpina, Brackenthwaite.
Lycopodium alpinum, on all the mountains, Sty Head, &c. *L. annotinum*, said to be found on Langdale Pikes, near Bow Fell. *L. clavatum*, on all the mountains. *L. inundatum*, Shonlthwaite, Wastdale, in a bay half way between Keswick and Wythburn. *L. Selaginoides*, *Lycopodium Selago*, Hardknot, Helvellyn.
Lycopus arvensis, St. Bees. *L. europæus*, Ribton Hall.
Lysimachia nemorum, Castlehead wood and Lamplugh. *L. thysiflora*, Keswick. *L. vulgaris*, Keswick, Ennerdale, Lorton.
Lythrum hyssopifolium, said to grow at the south end of Derwentwater. *L. silicario*, Ennerdale, Newlands; Beekermet.
Malva Moschata, Cockermouth Road.
Matricaria chamomilla, Syleroft.
Mecconopsis Cambrica, near Ambleside, Naddale.
Melampyrum pratense, common in old woods.
Mentha gentilis, Dalston. *M. piperita*, *M. hirsuta*, near Sykes in Naddale, in ditch sides. *M. rotundifolia*, Lowdore.
Meum othananticum, Fell End in Ennerdale, Docker Garths, Kendal, near Keswick.
Myosotis caespitosa, Hallen Fell; Helvellyn. *M. palustris*, var. *strigulosa*, river Derwent, near Keswick. *M. repens*, Vale of Newlands, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, Wastdale.
Myrica gale, in most bogs.

- Myriophyllum spicatum*, Naddale.
Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus, Duddon Woods.
Neottia Nidus-avis, Cunswick Wood, Wallow Wood, Kendal, foot of Skiddaw.
Nuphar lutea, in most of the lakes, Moekering Tarn, Wor-manby Lough.
Nymphae alba, in all the large lakes, Moekering Tarn.
Ophioglossum vulgatum, rather common.
Ophrys cordata, Kirkland. *O. mucifera*, Barrowfield Wood.
Orchis albida, Little Broughton. *O. bifolia*, Whillmoor. *O. latifolia*, Watendlath, Borrowdale. *O. mascula*, common, Dovenby. *O. pyramidalis*, Watendlath, common. *O. ustulata*, Blinderake. *O. viridis*, Mnrton Moss.
Ornithopus perpusillus, Irton Church, St. Bees Moor.
Orobus sylvaticus, Gamblesby and Onsbj.
Osmunda regalis, Millom, Irton, Egremont, Ullock Moss, Dalston.
Oxyria reniformis, Wastdale Head, Helvellyn, Ashness Ghyll.
Parietaria officinalis, Torpenhow Church.
Paris quadrifolia, woods in Lamplugh.
Parnassia palustris, meadows and bogs.
Peplis portula, Harras Moor, Kinniside Long Moor, Calder Gills.
Phragmites communis, in most of the lakes.
Pinguicula vulgaris, common in bogs.
Pimpinella dioica, Tallentire Hill.
Pisum maritimum, Harrington rocks.
Plantago Coronopus, shore at Flimby, Ravenglass, &c. *P. maritima*, Moota, Flimby, Gillerthwaite. *P. major*, Arleedon. *P. media*, Arleedon and Egremont.
Polygonum amphibium, Dearham. *P. ariculare*, Lowdore Woods. *P. Bistorta*, in meadows. *P. convolvulus*, Bas-senthwaite. *P. Hydropiper*, Lowdore. *P. viviparum*, Helvellyn.
Polypodium calcareum, Kendal Fells. *P. dryopteris*, common in the Lake District, Legberthwaite, Dean. *P. phegop-teris*, Eskdale, Ulpha, Braithwaite. *P. vulgare*, common.
Potentilla fruticosa, Screees.
Poterium sanguisorba, Scout Scar, Knipe Scar, Shap Fells.
Prenantes muralis, Borrowdale, Ulpha.
Primula elatior, Seaton, Lamplugh. *P. farinosa*, Aspatia, West Newton, Wanthwaite Mill, Caldbeck. *P. veris*, (red variety), Egremont Clinks.
Pteris crispa, Borrowdale.
Pulmonaria maritima, on sea-coast near Allenby, Ravenglass, Maryport, &c.
Pyrethrum Parthenium, Nether Hall.
Pyrola media, Kirkclinton Moors. *P. minor*, Dunmallet, near Ulleswater. *P. rotundifolia*, Walla Crag. *P. secunda*, Helvellyn, near Keswick.
Pyrus aria, Scout Scar.
Radiola millegrana, Swinside. *R. millegrana*, var. *maritima*, Ehenside.
Ranunculus aquatilis, Thirlmere, Derwent River, St. Bees Moor. *R. auricomus*, Pardshaw. *R. circinatus*, Ulleswater. *R. Flammula*, common in cold soils. *R. fluitans*, Der-wentwater. *R. hederaceus*, Lamplugh Hall, Pardshaw. *R. hirsuta*, Drigg, Worlinton Marsh. *R. Leonard-mandi*, common. *R. Lingua*, Naddlo Beck, Cardew, Wastdale, Eskdale.
Reseda Luteola, Flimby, Eaglesfield, Workington.
Rhamnus frangula, Cockshot and Ullock, Keswick.
Rhinanthus crista-galli, var. *majus*, Chapel Bank, St. Helens.
Rhodiola rosea, Helvellyn, Screees, Ennerdale Coves, Pillar Fell.
Ribes Grossularia, limestone rocks at Sunderland. *R. nigrum*, banks of the Derwent. *R. rubrum*, banks of the Derwent.
Rosa arvensis, Whillmoor. *R. canina*, Loweswater. *R. cinna-mornia*, Howray, Keswick. *R. gracilis*, Whinlatter. *R. Hibernica*, Braekenthwaite. *R. rubella*, Thirlwall. *R. Sabini*, Derwent Bay. *R. spinosissima*, plentiful on the coast at Seaseale, &c. *R. tomentosa*, Lamplugh. *R. villosa*, Gilsland.
Rotbollia incurvata, Skate Dubs, Workington.
Rubus cæsius, Tallentire. *R. corylifolius*, Arleedon. *R. Cha-mamorus*, Crossfell, Styx Moss. *R. fruticosus*, very common. *R. glandulosus*, Pardshaw. *R. idæus*, com-mon. *R. rhamnifolius*, Ulpha, Lowea, Flimby. *R. saxatilis*, Cockshot Wood, Gilsland. *R. suberectus*, Moorside Hall.
Rumex digynus, Screees, slate quarries near Buttermere.
Ruppia maritima, Cloflocks.
Sagittaria sagittifolia, Braystones Tarn.
Salicornia herbacea, Ravenglass, Workington. *S. procumbens*, Workington North Shore.
Salix herbacea, Scawfell, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Saddleback. *S. reticulata*, about Alston, Greystoke, Abbey Holme.
Salsola fruticosa, Ravenglass. *S. kali*, Coulderton.
Sambucus Ebulus, Braekenthwaite, Sealelands.
Samolus Valerandi, Coulderton Shore.
Sanguisorba officinalis, meadows near Kendal and Keswick.
Sanicula europæa, Wythop Woods.
Saponaria officinalis, Derwent Side, near Workington.
Satyrion albidum, mountain pastures above Borrowdale.
Saussuria alpina, Stridding Edge, Helvellyn.
Saxifraga aizoides, wet situations on mountains, Barrowside, Grassmoor. *S. granulata*, Harrington Church. *S. hyp-noides*, wet situations on mountains, Armboth Fell, Shoulthwaite. *S. nivalis*, rocks above Red Tarn, Hel-vellyn, Legberthwaite Gills. *S. oppositifolia*, Stridding Edge, Great End, Screees, Borrowdale. *S. stellaris*, Helvellyn, Iron Crag, &c. *S. tri-dactylites*, old walls at Dacre, Moota, Whicham.
Scleranthus annuus, St. Bees, Knockmurton, Eskdale.
Scirpus lacustris, Loweswater. *S. maritimus*, Workington. *S. setaceus*, Ennerdale. *S. sylvaticus*, banks of the Marron.
Scolopendrium vulgare, common in dark ravines. *S. var. crispum*, Catgill Hall. *S. var. multifidum*, Dearham.
Scutellaria galericulata, Dub Beck, Braithwaite Beck. *S. minor*, margin of Crummock and West Water Lakes, Ladstecks in Thornthwaite.
Sedum acre, St. John's. *S. album*, Braystones. *S. Anglicum*, foot of Helvellyn, Castle Head, Beckeote. *S. seran-gulare*, Hunday. *S. Teliphium*, Lowdore Road, Castle-head, Millom. *S. villosum*, Mosedale.
Senebiera coronopus, Seaton.
Senecio saracenicus, Salkeld, near Moresby, Schergham, Howray, near Keswick. *S. tenuifolius*, Little Broughton.
Serratula Alpina, Helvellyn.
Serratula tectoria, Embleton, Lorton.
Sibthorpii Europæa, Gowbarrow Park, &c.
Silene acaulis, Great End, Helvellyn, near Grisedale Tarn, Borrowdale. *S. inflata*, Clifton, Deanscales, &c. *S. maritima*, Eskmeals, Braekenthwaite, Grange. *S. nutans*, Dean, Moorland Close.
Sisleria carula, Knipe Scar, Orton Scar, Scout Scar, Winder Scar.
Sisymbrium nonense, on the shores.
Sium angustifolium, Drigg Hawes. *S. inundatum*, Lowes-water Lake. *S. nodiflorum*, Gill, near St. Bees. *S. repens*, Naddale. *S. verticillatum*, Naddale.
Solanum Dulcamara, St. John's Vale, Setmurthy.
Solidago Virgaurea, Sealehill.

Sperganium natans, Shoulthwaite Moss. *S. ramosum*, Portinscale, Nalldale. *S. simplex*, Harras Moor.

Spergula nodosa, Lilly Hall.

Spirza salicifolia, Pool Bridge, Hawkshead; Iano nr. Buttermere.

Stachys annua, Lingbank, in Gosforth.

Statice Armeria, Seawfell and sea shores. *S. Limonium*, sea-shore near Bootle, &c. *S. reticulata*, Whitehaven. *S. spathula*, St. Bees Heads.

Stellaria nemorum, Burdoswald; Moorside Hall,

Stratiotes aloides, Ennerdale Lake.

Subularia acquatica, Ennerdale Lake.

Tamus communis, Millom, Eskdale.

Taxus baccata, very large trees in Borrowdale.

Teesdalia nudicaulis, St. John's, Raven Crag, Thief Gill, in Dean.

Thalictrum Alpinum, Helvellyn, Great End Crag, Seawfell, Fairfield, Issell. *T. flavum*, margin of the River Derwent at Howray. *T. majus*, Derwent Lake shores, foot of Thirlmere, Lowdore, Scree, side of Ennerdale. *T. minus*, Great End, Derwent Lake, side woods in Ennerdale.

Thymus Acinos, Low Lingbank, Nethertown. *T. Calaminta*, Calva Hall.

Torilis nodosa, Bewaldeth.

Tragopogon porrifolius, Workington. *T. pratensis*, Bransty, Schoose.

Trifolium Europæa, Keswick and Bewcastle.

Trifolium arvense, Flimby. *T. filiforme*, Gosforth. *T. officinale*, Workington Station, Etterby Sear. *T. ornithopodioides*, Workington Warren. *T. procumbens*, Drigg. *T. striatum*, St. Bees.

Triglochin maritimum, Cloflocks. *T. palustre*, common at the edges of bogs.

Triticum junceum, Braystones.

Trollius europæus, margins of lakes, Arleedon Churchyard, Kirkland, Aspatria, near Whitehaven.

Turritis glabra, Stainburn.

Typha latifolia, Naddle, Crofton, Chapel Sucken, Brayton.

Ulex nona, Gosforth, Lamplugh Fells, Whinlatter, Wastdale. *U. nanus*, var. *major*, Bab. Great Robinson.

Urtica urens, Distington, Ullock.

Utricularia minor, Cooper, Abbey Holme, near Ennerdale water; ditches on west side of Derwentwater, Shoulthwaite Moss, Eskmeals. *U. vulgaris*, Derwentwater.

Vaccinium Myrtillus, common on woods and on mountains. *V. oxycoccus*, common in bogs. *V. vitis idæa*, summit of Skiddaw, Iron Crag, Swinside Fell, Helvellyn, Seawfell, Great Gable, &c. *V. uliginosum*, near Gamelsby in Aikton, Warden Moss, Moorside Parks.

Faleriana divica, in bogs, near Bampton, Shap, Pooley Bridge Kendal, &c.

Feronica Anagallis, St. Bees and Ellen. *F. hederifolia*, Distington, Workington. *F. montana*, Walla Crag. *F. scutellata*, Ullock Moss.

Vicia angustifolia, Stainburn, Santon. *V. sylvatica*, Clifton Woods, Parton.

Viola hirta, Barrowfield Wood. *V. lutea*, Skiddaw, Brigham. *V. palustris*, Spital Wood.

Zostera marina, Bootle shore.

In the compilation of this short list of the rarer Cumberland plants, we have derived the greatest

assistance from the article on botany in Harriet Martineau's admirable Guide to the Lakes.

CHARITIES.

From an early period, it has been usual, in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, as well as elsewhere, for pious or charitable persons to settle or demise money, property, rent-charges, and other proceeds, for the purpose of supporting the poor, endowing schools, providing clothing, &c., in particular districts or localities, or for extending and improving the means already in existence for carrying out these objects. Many of the charities remain in operation to the present day; some of them improved by the kindred spirits of their managers, others allowed to dwindle into insignificance, some appropriated by the cupidity of individuals, and some of them lost in a manner that cannot now be traced. For the preservation and good management of the immense amount of property involved in these endowments, an act was passed, 58 Geo. III., cap. 91, "for appointing commissioners to inquire concerning charities in England, for the education of the poor;" and another, 59 Geo. III., cap. 81, to amend the previous act, "and to extend the powers thereof to other charities in England and Wales." Both these acts were continued by others, 5 Geo. IV., cap. 58, and 10 Geo. IV., cap. 57. In pursuance of their provisions, commissioners were appointed, whose labours were continued during a series of years, and whose voluminous reports tended materially to elucidate this hitherto little known subject. So important was this inquiry considered, that another act, 5 and 6 William IV., was passed, "for appointing commissioners to continue the inquiries concerning charities in England and Wales, until the 1st day of March, 1837." In that year, the concluding report appeared. In common with the charities of other counties, cities, and towns of England and Wales, those of Cumberland and Westmoreland were carefully investigated and the results placed on record. From this authentic source of information, it is intended to collect the materials for an account of each of the parochial and other charities in the two counties, with a statement of such changes, modifications, and additional particulars as have occurred since the date of the commissioners' reports, so far as they can be procured. These accounts will be arranged with their respective localities.

Cumberland Ward.

CUMBERLAND WARD, which comprises the city of Carlisle, and is the most fertile division of the county, is bounded on the north by Eskdale Ward, on the north-west by the Solway Frith, on the south-west by Allerdale-below-Derwent Ward, and on the south-east by Leath Ward. It is of an irregular oblong form, extending about twenty miles from east to west, and about eight miles from north to south, and is watered by the rivers Eden, Petteril, Caldew, Wampool, and Waver, with their numerous tributary streams. The scenery of the first-named river is very picturesque, and is much admired; on the Petteril and Caldew there are several mills and manufactories. The railways passing through the ward are the Newcastle and Carlisle, the Maryport and Carlisle, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Caledonian, the Port Carlisle, and the Carlisle and Silloth. Cumberland Ward comprises seventeen parishes,—Beaumont, Bowness, Burgh-on-Sands, Crosby-on-Eden, Christ Church, Dalston, Grinsdale, Kirk Andrews-on-Eden, Kirkbampton, Orton, Rockliffe, St. Cuthbert, St. Mary, Stanwix, Upperyby, Warwick, and Weatheral; one chapelry, Wreay; and two extra-parochial places, Eaglesfield Abbey and Kingmoor.¹

THE CITY OF CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, an episcopal city, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and the capital of the county of Cumberland, is situated in 54° 53' north latitude, and 2° 55' west longitude. It is 301 miles north-west by north from London by road, and 300 miles by the North-Western and the Lancaster and Carlisle railways. The city is seated upon an eminence, surrounded by a fertile plain of rich meadows, and is nearly encompassed by three streams, the largest of which, the Eden, passing Carlisle on the north side, receives the other two—the Petteril on the east and the Caldew on the west of the city. From the neighbourhood of Stanwix, on the other side of the Eden, Carlisle is seen to great advantage, while the southern approach is also beautiful and picturesque. The eye commands an extensive prospect towards the north and east, and in the middle rises the city, overtopped by the massive towers of the castle on the west; the cathedral still higher in the centre; and in the east arise the embattled towers of the court houses. The atmosphere is dry and pure, and the soil chiefly sand and clay, while the proximity of the city to an inlet of the sea, and its due distance from the mountains on all sides render the temperature moderate and temperate.

The city, the parliamentary and municipal boundaries of which are co-extensive, consists of the townships of Botchergate, English-street, Scotch-street, Fisher-street,

Castle-street, Abbey-street, Rickergate, and Eaglesfield Abbey, with part of Caldewgate township. Its population in 1801 was 9,521, in 1811, 11,645; in 1821, 14,531; in 1831, 19,069; in 1841, 24,878; and in 1851, 26,310, of whom 12,677 were males, and 13,633 females. The number of inhabited houses, at the same period, was 3,956; of uninhabited, 119; and there were 38 in course of erection. The following table gives the population of the different townships in the city from the latest parliamentary returns:—

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
Abbey-street	837	772	1,024	1,216	1,280	1,009
Botchergate	1,919	1,801	2,202	4,161	5,160	7,131
Caldewgate	1,990	2,669	3,915	5,101	5,558	7,093 ²
Castle-street	1,075	890	961	1,007	971	1,102
Eaglesfield Abbey	—	—	—	—	51	69 ³
English-street	2,324	2,674	3,219	3,773	3,880	3,032
Fisher-street	294	369	393	443	478	471
Scotch-street	1,181	1,473	1,612	1,887	1,844	2,003
Rickergate	801	997	1,235	1,448	2,209	2,915
Military in barracks	—	—	—	—	231	183

The history of Lugubalia or Carlisle during the Roman period is as much involved in obscurity as that of the other portions of the county, though there is little doubt that it was a place of some importance.

² That part of Caldewgate township within the city of Carlisle, comprised, in 1851, 7,466 inhabitants.

³ No return was made for Eaglesfield Abbey prior to 1841.

¹ Christ Church, and Upperyby parishes, have been formed under Lord Blandford's act (1836) from the former parish of St. Cuthbert.

and contained its temples, and palaces, and public edifices, like the other cities and stations of the empire. It appears to have been one of the *Civitates Latii jure donata*, or cities under the Latian law, of which there were only ten in Britain, and as such enjoyed peculiar exemptions and privileges. The Scots seem to have looked upon it with no friendly eye, even at this early period, for we learn from two of their own writers, Fordun and Boethius, that it was captured and burnt by them, during the absence of the imperial legions, in the reign of Nero. It must, therefore, have been subsequent to this event, and most probably in the time of Agricola, that it was fortified as a strong frontier town. The defences constructed at this period appear to have been, like all the other works of the Romans, of great strength and durability, for despite the many attacks which were made upon the city at different times, and the numerous repairs which these attacks rendered necessary, much Roman masonry remained till a comparatively recent period, as we learn from Leland and others.¹ During the time that Britain was held by the Romans, Cumberland was tolerably secure from the attacks of the Picts and Scots, but no sooner were the protecting legions withdrawn than these wild sons of the north overran the country, and Carlisle, from its situation, being almost the first object of attack, was laid in ruins, and its inhabitants put to the sword.

From the departure of the Romans, we hear no more of Lugubalia till the seventh century, at which time the Angles possessed the northern parts of England, and acknowledged Ecgfrid for their king. This monarch visited the city, gave orders for its re-edification, caused a wall to be erected for its defence, and founded, as is generally believed, a college of secular priests to attend to the spiritual wants of the inhabitants. It is to the Angles that the change of the name of the city from Lugubalia to Carlisle is ascribed by the early chroniclers and historians. In the year 608, St. Cuthbert arrived, and was gladly received by the people, who took him to see the fortifications and other remains of antiquity which their city

¹ "In diggyng to make new building yn the towne often tymes hath bene, and now a late, found diverse foundations of the old cite, as pavimntes of streates, old arches of dores, coyne, stones squared, paynted pottes, money hid yn pottes so old and muddid that when yt was strongly touchid yt went almost to mowlder; as yn M . . . glabys howse yn dyggyng for the squaryng . . . his gardin and orchard, the which ston . . . eth much south. The hole site of the towne is sore chaungid. For wher as the streets where and great edifices now be vacant and garden plottes. In the felds about Cair luel yn plow- yng hath be found diverse cornelines and other stonys well entayled for seales, and other places of Cumberland in plowynge hath be found brickes conteynynge the prints of antique workes."—*Leland's Itin.* vol. vii, p. 51.

possessed.¹ Lugubalia, with the surrounding country for fifteen miles, was subsequently granted to the see of Lindisfarne, to which it remained attached till the reign of Henry I. On the invasion of Cumberland by the Danes, under Halfdene, in 875, Carlisle, as it was now called, is said to have been destroyed; but if the statement of some of the Scotch historians be correct, that Gregory, King of Scotland, held an assembly of his nobles here in 880, this destruction must have been only a partial one, and one that could be soon repaired. But certain it is that sometime about this period, the city fell into the hands of the Northmen, by whom it was laid in ruins. It continued in this state for about two centuries, during which time there was "never an inhabitant to be seen, but some few stragglng Irish, who lodged themselves among the ruins. There was no face nor appearance of a city, but the very foundations were so buried in the earth, that it is said large oaks grew upon them, so that it looked more like a forest than a place of civil government, and this is not only attested by our own historians, but also made out by some discoveries that have been late made of large unhewn oak trees buried ten or twelve yards in the ground."²

Matthew, of Westminster, is the only writer who speaks of the restoration of Carlisle previous to the reign of William Rufus. He tells us that Ranulph de Meschines, as soon as he had received Cumberland from the Conqueror, at once began to rebuild the city; and further informs us, that the Conqueror himself, on his return from Scotland, in 1072, gave orders for fortifying Carlisle. If we are to place any reliance on this information, it is manifest that the work of restoration must have proceeded slowly, and made but little progress till the reign of the second Norman king; for the same writer, in common with the other historians of the period, attributes the restoration of Carlisle and the rebuilding of the castle to William Rufus, who visited the city and placed a garrison there in 1092. The same monarch subsequently sent a number of labourers from the south of England to settle in and around Carlisle, to reclaim the neighbouring lands and to bring them into cultivation, and Sir Francis Palgrave considers it not unlikely that these colonists were the people who were ejected from their homes by Rufus, when the New Forest was in course of formation. These extensive operations, there is little doubt, occupied many years, and must have been far from finished when Tyrrell's arrow laid the Red King low, and Henry I. ascended the English throne; for in 1122,

¹ See page 6.

² Dr. Todd's MS. account of the City of Carlisle.

or twelve years after his accession, Henry being at Carlisle, disbursed money towards their completion. From this fact it would appear that the premature death of William II. interfered with the carrying out of the plans devised for the restoration of Carlisle, and it is not at all improbable that the castle and the city walls were finished by David, King of Scotland, who, during several years possessed the city, and occasionally resided there.¹

From the important position held by Carlisle as a strong frontier town, it was frequently besieged during the many wars between the English and the Scotch, and suffered greatly in consequence. In 1135, it fell into the possession of David of Scotland, who captured it either by surprise or treachery, and spent the three following years in adding to the strength of its fortifications, which according to Fordun, were completed in 1138. In the same year was fought the Battle of the Standard, when the Scottish monarch was completely defeated, and obliged to retreat to Carlisle, where he remained for three days in the greatest anxiety regarding the fate of his son, whom he had left contending valiantly with the enemy. The prince, however, escaped, and shortly afterwards joined his father at Carlisle. In the following September, David was visited at Carlisle by the Cardinal Alberic, who had landed in England, as papal legate. The Cardinal had passed through the tract of country which had been the

scene of Scottish depredation, and was so affected with the horrors that he had witnessed, that on his knees he begged of the king to consent to a peace. David was inexorable, but out of respect to the petitioner, he granted a truce for two months; promised that all the females that had been consigned to slavery in Scotland should be conducted to Carlisle, and liberated on the feast of St. Martin; and gave his word that in future wars the churches should be respected, and protection should be extended to the weak and unresisting. In the year 1149, David conferred the honour of knighthood upon his nephew (afterwards Henry II. of England), at Carlisle, and a year later, the same king, prince Henry of England, and Ranulph, earl of Chester, met here, and entered into a league, binding themselves to to make common cause against Stephen, who, at that time had possession of the English crown. The contemporary writers inform us that on this occasion prince Henry solemnly promised, that on his accession, he would confirm to David and his heirs the lands in England claimed by that monarch. Prince Henry of Scotland died at Carlisle, in 1152, where his father David also expired, on the 24th of May, in the following year. At this period the city was of sufficient importance to have a mint, which seems to have been supplied with silver from mines in the county.

Henry succeeded to the throne of England in 1154, when Malcolm of Scotland, the son and successor of

¹ Dr. Todd in the work just quoted, says, "I have a manuscript account of the county of Cumberland, collected by an industrious person (Mr. Denton, of Carlisle) about two hundred years ago, which gives a particular account and relation of this matter, and more full than I can find in any other historian. This author says, that the people which King William translated hither were Flemings, and that they and the Irish and English had their several quarters assigned them at the building of the city, after this sort: First, in the street called Abbey street (from the Abbey, whose foundations were there laid), our founder placed the Irish families who had lived before in little huts amongst the rubbish, called therefrom in old writings, *Vicus Hyberentium*, the Irish street: Secondly, in the street called Castle street, *Vicus Castræ*, because the Castle was built at the west end of it, were placed the Flemings or Normans, wherefore it is sometimes called *Vicus Francorum*, or corruptly Fennell street: Thirdly, in Richardgate, *Vicus Richardi*, so called because it leads towards Richardby; and in Botchardgate, *Vicus Botchardi*, and in the other principal places of the city near to the market place and the church, were placed the best and principal citizens, natural Englishmen: in the suburbs on the west side towards Caldecoats, or Caldewcoats, or cottages, towards Dalston, in Shaddeningate, dwelt the remnant of the Flemings, whereupon the street was called *Vicus Flaudrentium*. In the lowest part of the city, towards the north-west, stood the Fish Shambles, which made the street be called *Vicus Piscatorum*, Fisher street; in the south-east of this were the Flesh Shambles, or Butchers' Row, *Vicus Carnificum*; in the middle and centre of the town was the market kept. And on the west part was built, on a large piece of ground which is near the fourth part of the city, the Church and Abbey for religious worship. And it was well provided by Walterus, a devout person, who was superior of the works, after he had finished the wall and castle, to take care that the house of God should be well

built and furnished, to engage thereby the favour of heaven for the good of this new society,—for all Christians agree that if God be not well served in a city, it may be strong but it cannot be safe,—*nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem, frustra vigilat qui custodit eam.* Then William II., out of his princely care and bounty, built the walls of this ruined city of Carlisle, built and fortified the castle, laid the foundations of the church and abbey, and placed a great number of inhabitants in all parts of the city; but before he could bring his designs to perfection, the fabric of his own body failed, and he was called out of this world by an unexpected death, wherefore, the finishing and completing what he had so well begun, and so far advanced, was left to the royal care of his successor, Henry I., a wise and pious prince. No sooner had King Henry got the crown upon his head, but he had it in his heart to advance the good state of the new garrison here on the borders; and if other business would not have permitted him to consider its condition, yet the frequent alarms the Scots gave him in these parts would have advertised him how necessary it was to keep a number of men to defend these northern counties from their insolence. Hereupon, in the beginning of his reign, he removed the Flemings and Dutch which had been placed here, as was said, into the Isle of Anglesa, and sent in their room regiments of families of English out of Kent, Essex, and Middlesex, to inhabit the city, and to defend it too, under the command of Ranulph de Meschines, sister's son to Hugo Lupus, Earl of Chester. What expenses were needful to finish the walls and the church, were supplied out of the king's exchequer and put into the hands of Walterus, the supervisor of the works, who was a person of great worth and abilities, who came out of Normandy with the Conqueror, served him and his son in great offices, and when he had partly at his own charge, as well as the king's, built and endowed a monastery here, he took up in him the habit of an Austin monk in it."

David, applied to the English monarch for the fulfilment of his promise regarding the land, &c., in England, claimed by the Scottish kings; Henry, however, disregarding the oath made to David, refused to comply, and kept them in his own hands. In 1158 the two monarchs met at Carlisle, but separated without adjusting their differences, though much time was spent in negotiations for that purpose; "and," says Dr. Todd, "the King of Scotland did not receive the honour of knighthood, which he had expected." From this time the city remained in the possession of Henry, who, according to Hutcheson, granted a charter to the citizens, in which he allowed them to take timber for building from the royal forest of Carlisle. Not long after this, in 1173, hostilities continuing between the two kingdoms, William the Lion, the successor of Malcolm, invaded Cumberland, and laid siege to Carlisle, which was well and ably defended by Robert de Vaux, but learning that an English army was on its march to relieve the city, he drew off his soldiers and returned to his own country. He came back, however, in the following year, and invested Carlisle with an army of 80,000 men. The garrison made a determined resistance, and the siege lasted several months, during which the greatest privations were endured by all within the city. Being reduced to the last extremity, the brave garrison was on the point of surrendering, when the capture of the Scottish king at Alnwick put an end to the war, and brought the siege to a conclusion.¹ In 1186, Henry II., accompanied by a large army, visited Carlisle, where he was met by William the Lion and his brother David, the two kings being then on friendly terms. During the reign of this monarch a considerable portion of the city was burnt by the Scots, and in addition to the loss of property sustained by the citizens, the charters and other documents by which they held their various liberties and immunities were completely destroyed. In 1193 they paid ten marks for the restoration of their rights and privileges. King John visited Carlisle in February, 1201, and stayed in the city for three days, and again in February, 1206, when he remained for a similar period. In August, 1208, we find that he was here for one day. Four years afterwards, in 1212, we find him again in the old border city, where he arrived on the 23rd of June, and staid till the 26th, when he departed for Hexham, which he reached on the same day, and proceeded thence to Durham.² In 1216 Carlisle was besieged and taken by the Scots under Alexander, but the castle still held out

¹ See page 13 for an account of the siege by Fantome, a contemporary writer.

² Rot. Lit. Patentium, vol. I. part 1.

for John. The Scottish king repaired and strengthened the fortifications, but was not able to retain possession of the city long, for in the following year, on the pacification which followed the accession of Henry III., it was surrendered to Walter Gray, archbishop of York, for the King of England. On this occasion the canons of the cathedral are said to have been banished by Gualo, the papal legate, for having, through fear of death, sung mass for the Scottish king while under sentence of excommunication.

From this time we hear no more of Carlisle till 1233, in which year, according to the Lanercost chronicler, two convents were founded, one for the Dominican friars, and the other for the Franciscan. In 1283, the citizens were summoned by Edward I. to send two representatives to parliament. Nine years later, 1292, a fire broke out, which is said to have consumed many houses in the city, with the greater portion of the abbey buildings, and greatly damaged the cathedral. This conflagration appears to have been the work of an incendiary, who, from motives of resentment, set fire to his father's house, and was subsequently executed for the crime. During the progress of the fire, two thieves, one of whom had taken sanctuary in the cathedral church, and the other in that of the Franciscan friars, effected their escape, for which the citizens were condemned to pay a fine of £16 into the exchequer; the fine was, however, remitted by the king, on condition that the citizens should acknowledge that they were responsible for the safe custody of felons flying for sanctuary to the churches within the city. In 1296, the earls of Buchanan and Monteith, with other Scottish nobles, besieged Carlisle, when the garrison made such an energetic resistance, that after three days the assailants were glad to retire. During this siege the women took an active part in the defence of the city, and caused the enemy considerable annoyance, by pouring boiling water and casting heavy stones from the walls upon the besiegers, "which so abated their courage and fury, that they thought best quietly to retreat, and leave the country to judge that Carlisle women had more courage and valour than the Scottish soldiers."² In the following year, Wallace, at the head of his army, summoned the city to surrender, but the garrison being well prepared to repel any attack, refused to comply, and the Scottish leader withdrew his troops, without commencing hostilities.

Edward I., after his victory at Falkirk, in 1298, came with his army to Carlisle, and is said to have held a parliament there on the 5th of September. Two years later we find him again here, on his route to

² Dr. Todd's MS.

Scotland, when he was attended by his army and the flower of the English nobility. But the mediation of the Pope brought about a truce between Edward and the Scottish monarch, the former of whom, after having passed the border, returned to Holme Cultram, and continued there and at Carlisle till the 16th of October. He subsequently went to Dumfries, where the truce was concluded, on the 30th of the same month, and arrived at Carlisle again, on his way to the south, on the 3rd of November. The revolt of Bruce, in 1305, recommenced war between the two countries. The king of England appointed Carlisle as the place of rendezvous for his army, which was summoned to assemble at midsummer, 1306. Edward, with his queen and court, arrived on the 28th of August, and remained till the 10th of September, when he made a short excursion into Northumberland, returning to Carlisle in October. His health being in a declining state, from the united effects of disease and advancing years, he moved slowly about the Scottish border, and passed a great portion of his time at Lanercost priory, making, however, in the mean time a short excursion to Carlisle. In January, 1307, a parliament met here. On the first of the following March the king removed to Kirk Cambek, and on the 4th, accompanied by the queen and court, paid a visit to the Bishop of Carlisle, at Linstock Castle, where he remained for six days, enjoying the hospitality of the prelate, returning to Carlisle to meet his parliament on the 12th. This parliament consisted of Edward, Prince of Wales, the legate of the Holy See, the Archbishop of York, nineteen bishops, several mitred abbots, the officers of state, and a large number of the most powerful barons of the kingdom. During its sittings an excommunication was fulminated against Robert Bruce, by Peter of Spain, the papal legate, assisted by the other bishops, with all the ceremonies usual on such occasions.¹ The army having assembled at the time and place appointed, Edward celebrated his last birth-day, in the ancient city, and on the 28th of June, set out on his march towards Scotland. The exertion of sitting on horseback, however, proved too much for the aged monarch, he having heretofore been carried in a litter, and he was obliged to halt at Caldote, in the neighbourhood of Carlisle. On the following day, believing himself better, he resumed his journey, and proceeding by slow marches, on the 5th of July reached Burgh-on-Sands, where he expired two days afterwards. A messenger was immediately despatched to convey the tidings to prince Edward, who arrived at Carlisle on the next day, and was at once acknowledged

king by the assembled prelates and nobles. He then proceeded to Burgh, to assist at the obsequies which were performed for the repose of the late monarch's soul, and shortly afterwards, abandoning the war with the Scots, returned to the south, passing through Carlisle in September.

In 1314, Robert Bruce invaded England by Carlisle, and wasted all the country as far as York.¹ In the following year, he again entered Cumberland, and on the 22nd of July appeared before Carlisle, which he at once invested, little expecting the determined resistance which he met with from the garrison and its brave commander, Andrew de Hercha. "On every day of the siege," says the Chronicle of Lanercost, "an attack was made on some one of the three gates of the city, and sometimes all three together; but not with impunity, for darts, arrows, and stones, as well then as at other times, were cast down upon them from the walls in so great an abundance, that they questioned among themselves whether the stones did not increase and multiply within the walls. But on the fifth day of the siege, they erected an engine for carting stones near the church of the Holy Trinity, where the king had placed himself, and continually threw great stones towards the Caldew-gate, and at the wall, but did no injury, or but little to those within, except that they killed one man. There were indeed within the city, seven or eight similar engines with other warlike instruments, called springaldes, for throwing long darts: and slings in stieks, for casting stones, which greatly terrified and annoyed those who were without the city. In the meanwhile the Scots erected a great *bercefray*, in the manner of a tower, the height of which considerably exceeded that of the walls; which, being observed, the carpenters of the city erected a wooden tower, which exceeded the height of the other, upon one of the towers of the wall towards which that engine must have come, if it had approached the wall: but it never drew near to the wall, for when it was drawn upon wheels over moist and clayey ground, there it stuck, by reason of its weight, nor could it be drawn any further, or occasion any inconvenience. But the Scots applied many long ladders, which they had brought with them, for the purpose of ascending the wall in the same manner in different places, and a sow for undermining the wall of the city, if they found it practicable; but neither the sow nor the ladders availed anything. They also made bundles of straw and grass in great abundance, to fill up the moat without the wall, on the east side, in order to pass over it dry; they also made long wooden bridges

¹ The papal bull authorising this, is dated May the 18th, 1306; it is grounded on the murder of Comyn, in a church.

¹ The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave, London, 1858, p. 181.

running on wheels, that being drawn forcibly and rapidly with cords, they might be carried across the ditch; but neither would the bundles, during the whole stay of the Scots there, fill up the moat, nor those bridges pass the ditch, but fell by their weight to the bottom. On the ninth day of the siege, when all the engines were ready, they made a general assault on all the gates of the town, and attacked valiantly throughout the whole circuit of the walls, and the citizens defended themselves as valiantly; and in like manner on the following days. Moreover the Scots employed a stratagem similar to that by which they took the castle of Edinburgh: they caused the greater part of their army to make an assault on the eastern part of the city, against the place of the Friars Minors, that they might draw thither the party within; but the Lord James Douglas, a valiant and wary soldier, with certain of the more bold and alert of the army, posted themselves on the western side, over against the place of the Canons and Preaching Friars, where, on account of the height [of the walls] and difficulty, an attack was not apprehended, and there erected long ladders, which they ascended, and they had archers in great numbers, who discharged their arrows thickly, lest any one should raise his head above the wall; but, blessed be the Lord, they found such a resistance there that they were thrown to the ground with their ladders, and there, and elsewhere about the walls, some were taken, some slain, and others wounded. Yet no Englishman was killed during the whole siege, except one man struck with an arrow, and the one above-mentioned, but a few were wounded. Thereupon, on the eleventh day, that is to say, on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1st), the Scots, either because they heard of the approach of the English to raise the siege, or because they despaired of making any further progress, early in the morning returned into their own land, in confusion, leaving behind them all their warlike engines above mentioned. Certain English pursuing them, took John de Moray, who, in the before mentioned battle at Strivellau, had for his share twenty-three English knights, besides esquires and others of lower rank, and received a great sum for their ransom. They took also with the aforesaid John, the Lord Robert Bardolf, a man certainly of the very worst disposition towards the English, and brought them both to the castle of Carlisle." This extract from the chronicle will give an insight into the manner in which sieges were carried on in those days.

In 1322, Andrew de Hercla, governor of Carlisle, having vanquished the Duke of Lancaster and his adherents at Boroughbridge, was rewarded for his services by the earldom of Carlisle and the wardenship of the Western Marches. The same year, Edward II.

assembled a numerous army for the invasion of Scotland, information of which coming to the ear of Bruce, he entered England near Carlisle, and burnt Rose Castle, plundered the Abbey of Holme Cultram, and laying waste the surrounding country, proceeded through Copeland as far as Preston, carrying destruction whithersoever he went. He returned with great booty, and encamped in the neighbourhood of Carlisle for five days, during which time the Scottish troops were constantly engaged in plundering. "Whereupon," says Nicholson and Burn, "Andrew de Hercla, concluding that King Edward neither knew how to govern nor defend his kingdom, and fearing that he would in the end lose it, did, on the 3rd of January, privately repair to King Robert, at Lochmaben, and there they mutually agreed to assist and succour each other with all their might. And it was further agreed, that if the king of England should within one year approve thereof, that then King Robert should cause one monastery to be built in Scotland, and endowed with 500 marks of yearly revenue for ever, to pray for the souls of all those that had perished in the wars between England and Scotland; and should pay 4000 marks of silver to the king of England within ten years: and that the king of England should have the prince of Scotland and marry him to a relation. The earl returning to Carlisle, summoned all the chief of the county, as well clergy as laity, and there, more out of fear than love, they all swore that they would keep and defend the said convention with their whole power. And all the common people were much pleased therewith, hoping they might now live peaceably at home. But an account of all these proceedings being carried to King Edward, he was greatly surprised and troubled at it; and publicly proclaiming the earl a traitor, sent to Anthony Lord Lucy to apprehend him, promising that he and his assistants should be well rewarded. Whereupon the Lord Lucy, having his squires and other men properly dispersed here and there upon various pretended causes, on the morrow of St. Matthias the Apostle (February 25th), he and they entered the castle of Carlisle, where the earl was, as upon common business. With Lord Lucy were three stout and daring knights, Sir Hugh de Lowther, Sir Richard de Denton, and Sir Hugh de Moiceby, with four squires, all well armed. And as they entered the castle they carefully left a guard at every gate. The Lord Lucy, with his three knights, went through the great hall to the place where the earl was sitting, and thus accosted him,—'Sir, you must either surrender or defend yourself instantly.' Upon which he submitted. Then some of his servants calling out treason, the keeper of the inner gate would have

shut it upon the knights that had entered, but Sir Richard de Denton killed him with his own hand, and this was the only person that was slain in the whole affair. But all that were in the castle surrendered themselves and it to Lord Lucy. But some of the family repaired with all speed to High-head Castle, to acquaint his brother John therewith, who immediately fled into Scotland, and with him Sir William Blount and many others. A special message being despatched to King Edward at York, to acquaint him with all that was done, and to know his pleasure; the earl, in the meantime, apprehending what would be the consequence, confessed himself to several monks, who gave him absolution, and assured him of eternal happiness. On the feast of St. Chad (March 2nd), six days after the seizing of the said earl, an armed force, with Sir Jeffrey de Scrope, chief justiciar, arrived at Carlisle, who, the next day, tried and sentenced the said earl to be degraded, hanged, and quartered. After the pronouncing which sentence, the earl said, 'You have disposed of my body at your pleasure, but my soul I give to God.' And then, with an unchangeable countenance and uplifted hands and eyes, he was carried to the gallows and executed, having first fully explained the intention of the treaty.¹

¹ History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, vol. ii, pp. 230, 231. The judgment was in substance as follows:—Whereas our lord the king, on account of the loyalty which he thought he had observed in you, Andrew de Herele, made you earl of Carlisle, and with his own hand girded you with the sword, and gave you a fee of the county, with castles, towns, lands, and tenements, to support the estate of an earl; and yet you have traitorously, falsely, and maliciously gone to Robert Bruce to maintain him in opposition to the will of the king, this court doth award that you shall be degraded, and lose the title of earl for yourself and your heirs for ever; and that you shall be ungirded of your sword, and that your spurs of gold shall be struck off from your heels. And whereas you, Andrew, the liegeman of our lord the king, contrary to your homage, faith, and allegiance, have traitorously gone to Robert Bruce, the mortal enemy of our lord the king, &c., this court doth award that for the same treason you shall be drawn, hanged, and beheaded: that your heart, bowels, and entrails, from which these traitorous thoughts proceeded, shall be plucked out and burnt to ashes, and the ashes be scattered in the wind; and that your body shall be divided into four quarters and sent to Newcastle, Carlisle, York, and Shrewsbury, and your head shall be placed on London Bridge for an example, that others may learn not to commit such treasons against their liege-lord.—*Rym. 999, Parl. Writs, ii, app. 262.*

The following account of this affair is given by Capgrave:—"In this same yere Andrew Herele, which took Thomas of Lancaster, and broute him to the kyng, and whom the kyng had rewarded gretely, and mad erl of Carlisle, ros ageyn the Spenseres. And whanne he say it myte not availe, this were so wallid with the kyngis grace, he rebelled openly, and drew to the Scottis, and favoured her part ageyn the kyng. Thenne was there a nobil knyght in that countre, cleped Sir Anthony Lucy. He, supposing to stund the better in the kyngis grace, sodeynly fel upon this tyrant at Karbil, took him, put him in yrunnes, and brout him to London to the kyng, and there was he schamefully deposed of alle worchip, and deed as a tre-toure."—*Chronicle of England, p. 191.*

As some reward for his services in arresting Herele, Lord Lucy appears to have been appointed governor of Carlisle, for we find that in 1327 the lords Urford and Mowbray were sent to that city with a reinforcement to the governor, Anthony Lord Lucy. He does not, however, seem to have held that important post for any lengthened period; for, in 1332, when Edward Baliol sought protection here after his unsuccessful attempt to obtain the Scottish crown, he was entertained by Lord Daere, who appears to have been governor at that time.

In 1334, Edward Baliol and the earls of Warwick and Oxford were sent to Carlisle by Edward III., who was then in Scotland, with instructions to defend Cumberland against the Scots. Shortly after their arrival in the city, their force having received several additions, they made an incursion into Scotland under the leadership of Baliol, and then returned to Carlisle. On the 11th of July in the following year, another expedition, headed by the king in person, marched from Carlisle against the Scots, who three years later retaliated by making an irruption into Cumberland and attacking Carlisle, but being unable to make any impression upon the city, they burnt the suburbs and the hospital of St. Nicholas, as well as Rose Castle. In 1345, however, they were more successful, and the city itself was given to the flames. From this date we find no further notice of Carlisle till 1356, in which year Bishop Welton granted an indulgence of forty days, upon the usual conditions, to all those who should contribute to the repairs of the bridge over the Eden to the north of the city. On the demise of Edward III., in 1377, Richard II. succeeded to the English throne: and in the third year of his reign "the Scots," says Dr. Todd, "invaded Cumberland and Westmoreland, killing all they met, and miserably laying waste the whole country. They passed by the city of Carlisle, going through the forest of Inglewood, where they seized four thousand head of cattle and sent them to Scotland, with a small party to secure them. They came to Penrith on the market-day, and killed many of the people, putting the rest to flight, and spoiling the town of all goods which they were able to carry away. In their return they designed to have made an attack upon Carlisle, but finding it well manned and provided, they durst not attempt it, which some of the chief archers perceiving, made a sally upon them, and by their bows and arrows killed many of them. The Earl of Northumberland would have pursued them, but the king would not suffer him, though he had lost a thousand marks by the rapine and fury of the invaders. About two years after, as soon as they had eaten their stolen provisions, the Scots

again invade Cumberland, burn part of Penrith, lay siege to Carlisle, and throw fire into it, which consumes to ashes one whole street; and they had in all probability taken the city, but that they were frightened away in a miraculous manner, as is reported, which was thus:—When they had put the citizens to great consternation, and were ready to make an assault, there appeared a woman to them, and told them that the king of England with a puissant army was coming upon them. They, looking about, saw the English banner, and a vast army advancing towards them, as they supposed, whereupon they left their ladders and engines at the walls, and took to their heels for security, never looking behind them till they came into their own country. This woman was then supposed to be the Blessed Virgin, the patroness of the city, who had upon these occasions often appeared to the citizens and inhabitants, as Henry Knighton is of opinion: and such religious esteem has been had towards the Blessed Virgin, that her impress with our Saviour in her arms, is the public seal of the Corporation to this day." In 1385, the same enemy, in conjunction with some French auxiliaries, invaded Cumberland, when another fruitless attempt was made upon Carlisle; and in 1387 the city was again attacked by the Scots under the Earls of Douglas and Fife, but with a similar result. "In 1391," says the writer just quoted, "this city was burnt by misfortune, whereupon the king (Richard II.) moved with compassion, gave to the citizens £40 fee farm-rent, and a mill for four years, to repair in part the damages which they had sustained. After the poor and unfortunate city was burnt and laid in ashes so many times by the fury of the Scots and by casualty, as has been seen, it was able to recover itself from many desolations; and even at this day the scars of those dreadful wounds are yet apparent, for the town is so thin and empty of inhabitants that it looks like a country village well walled about rather than a city which can boast of so many royal favours and immunities bestowed upon it; and these devastations which it has suffered, are not only attested by our historians, but also demonstratively evident now-a-days by the several pavements which are discovered in digging wells, one above another, which are nothing but the ancient streets, buried in vast heaps of rubbish, at the several conflagrations that the town has suffered."

During the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the city is said to have been "miserably harrassed," but we have no recorded particulars of that period with the exception of an act of parliament passed in 1461, in which it is stated that "Carlisle had suffered greatly in the late civil wars when besieged by the

King's enemies, Margaret (the late Queen), Edward (late Prince of Wales), and Henry Duke of Exeter, when they burnt the suburbs and the city gates." In consideration of what the citizens had suffered on this occasion, Edward IV. remitted one half of their fee-farm rent of £80, and granted to them the lordship of the royal fisheries at Carlisle. By another act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of the same monarch, it was enacted that no English goods were to be sold to the Scots at any other places than Carlisle and Berwick-upon-Tweed, under pain of forfeiture.

For the next forty years we hear no more of the ancient city. In 1522, however, the Duke of Albany, at that time regent of Scotland, entered Cumberland at the head of a large army, and advanced towards Carlisle; but finding the city well prepared to sustain a lengthened siege, he withdrew his forces without attempting anything of importance. In 1537 broke out the Northern Rebellion, or, as it is more generally called, the Pilgrimage of Grace, which soon spread over the northern counties; and we are informed that 8,000 men, under Musgrave, Tilby, and others, attacked Carlisle without effect, being repulsed by the garrison and citizens. The Duke of Norfolk, who commanded the royal forces sent against the insurgents, intercepted them on their retreat from Carlisle. All the leaders, with the exception of Musgrave, were captured, and seventy-four officers expiated with their blood their too ardent attachment to the faith and practices of the old religion,—being hung on the walls of the city. The same year Cuthbert Tunstal, bishop of Durham, and the Bishop of Orkney, met at Carlisle, as commissioners for arranging a treaty of peace between England and Scotland.

Nothing farther transpires relating to Carlisle till 1568, when Elizabeth occupied the English throne, and Mary of Scotland makes her appearance here as a prisoner. She landed at Workington on Sunday, May 16th, whence she proceeded to Cocker-mouth, and then, under the escort of Mr. Lowther and a number of the gentlemen of the county, she was conducted to Carlisle and lodged in the castle. She was followed to the city by the Earl of Northumberland, who was desirous of getting possession of her person, but the vigilant watch kept over Mary by Mr. Lowther prevented the accomplishment of the earl's designs. When Elizabeth was informed of the Scottish queen's arrival at Carlisle, she sent instructions to Mr. Lowther that Mary should be treated with the greatest respect, and commanded Lady Scrope, and other ladies, to repair to Carlisle and attend upon her. In order that Mary's conduct might be strictly watched and properly reported, Elizabeth

ordered Lord Scrope and Sir Francis Knolles to proceed to Carlisle for that purpose.

On the 29th of May, Sir Francis wrote to Elizabeth, giving her an account of the first interview which he and Lord Scrope, the lord deputy, had with the captive queen. In this letter he describes Mary's great dissatisfaction at not being admitted into the presence of Elizabeth, and recommends to the latter's consideration whether it would not be more honourable in the sight of foreign princes, and of her own subjects, to suffer the Queen of Scotland to return to her own country, if she thought proper. Alluding to the possibility of her being still longer detained a prisoner, he remarks, "She cannot be kept so rigorously as a prysener with your hyghness honor (in myn opnyon) but that with devyces of towels or toys at her chamber wyndow or elsewhere in the nyght, a bodye of her aglyty and spyryte may escape beyng so near the border." It having been resolved to detain Mary as a prisoner, Sir Francis was appointed her keeper, an office which he by no means relished, though he appears to have fulfilled the disagreeable task imposed upon him with the utmost fidelity. In a letter dated June the 15th, he recommends Naworth Castle as a much more secure place for her residence than Carlisle. He also, in the same letter, assures Elizabeth that every precaution should be taken for Mary's safe custody, though he seems to think that escape was possible, considering the small number of guards he had at his disposal, and that appearance of liberty which it was deemed advisable to allow her. We gather from the same letter that it was to keep up this semblance of liberty that the Scottish queen was allowed to attend service at the cathedral church. With respect to air and exercise she does not appear to have had much indulgence, as we learn from the letter just mentioned, in which Sir Francis says, "Yesterday hyr grace went owte at a posterne to walke on a playnge green toward Skotland, and we, with 24 halberders of Master Read's band, with divers gentlemen and other servants waited on hyr. Where about twenty of her retinne played at football before hyr the space of two howers very stronglye, nymbyley, and skylfullye, without any fowle play offered, the smallness of theyr balls occasionyng theyr fayre playe. And before yesterdaye since our comyng she went but twyse out of the towne, once to the lyke playe at football in the same place, and once roode oute a hunting the hare, she gallopyng so fast upon every occasyon, and hyr hoole retinne being so well horsyd, that we upon experyence thereof, dowbtyng that upon a set cowrse some of her frendes owte of Skotland myghte invade and assaulte us upon the

sodayne to reskue and take hyr from us, we mean hereafter yif any sotehe rydyng pastymes be requyred that waye, so motche to feare the indangeryng of her person by some sodayne invasyon of her enemyes, that she must hold us excused in that behalfe."

Elizabeth, it appears, was most anxious to learn what kind of person the Scottish queen was, for in reply to some inquiries concerning Mary, Sir Francis observes, "This Ladie and Prynces is a notable woman, she seemeth to regard no ceremonious honour beside the acknowledging of hyr estate royalle, she shoethe a disposition to speak motche, to be bold, to be pleasant, and to be very famelyare; she shoethe a great desyre to be avenged of hyr enemyes; she shoethe a rediness to expose hyrself to all perylls in hoope of victorie; she delythethe motche to hear of hardiness and valeancye, commendyng by name all approved hardye men of hyr cuntrye, althoe they be hyr enemyes, and she concealeth no cowardness." With regard to her attendants, and how they were disposed, Sir Francis tells us, that she had about thirty or forty servants, including gentlemen servers and waiters, carvers and cupbearers; but not more than three or four of these had lodgings in the castle. The lords Claude and Skarling, and young Mr. Maxwell, with several other gentlemen and their servants, lay in the city at their own expense, and waited upon the queen when opportunity offered. Lord Herries, who had gone to London to try and obtain for Mary an interview with Elizabeth, shortly after this returned to Carlisle, his efforts having proved unavailing. An order subsequently arrived for her removal to the south, which Mary resisted as long as she could, but was ultimately obliged to comply with, and after a residence of two months in Carlisle, the Scottish queen left the ancient city, which she was destined to behold no more. She was removed on the 13th of July to Lowther, whence she was taken to Bolton Castle in Yorkshire.

Fears being entertained for the safety of Carlisle during the rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, in 1569, Lord Scrope, warden of the western marches, occupied the city, but this precaution was needless, as the forces of the earls did not advance beyond Naworth, where they dispersed. In 1596, William Armstrong, or "Kinnmont Willie," a noted borderer, was taken prisoner on the marches, and carried to Carlisle, although it was a day of truce upon the borders. When the knowledge of Willie's capture came to the ears of Lord Buccleugh, who at that time had charge of Liddesdale, he at once applied to Lord Scrope, the English warden of the western marches for the borderer's release, but his application being refused, he at once formed the resolution of reseuing his countryman.

Coming to Carlisle during the night with a party of 200 men, he made a breach in the city wall sufficient to admit a few men, who, by breaking open a postern gate soon let in the remainder, and before the garrison was prepared for resistance, Armstrong, whose place of confinement was previously known, was released and carried off in triumph. The boldness of the Scots in thus surprising an English fortress is said to have highly incensed Queen Elizabeth, and to have endangered the peace of the two kingdoms. When Buccleugh was afterwards presented to the English sovereign, tradition tells us that, in a peremptory way, she demanded how he dared to undertake an enterprise so desperate; and the undaunted chieftain's answer was, "What is it that a man dares not do?" A reply which so struck the queen that she exclaimed, "With ten thousand such men our brother of Scotland might shake the firmest throne of Europe."

According to Ridpath, commissioners appointed to settle the disturbances upon the borders met at Carlisle in 1596. They were empowered to hear and redress all wrongs committed since the last sitting of the commissioners, which took place at Berwick-upon-Tweed upwards of nine years previously. This arduous undertaking found them employment for several months, during which time the raids of the borderers were as frequent as ever. The Bishop of Durham was the principal commissioner on the part of England, and the Bishop of Dunkeld on the part of Scotland. Carlisle suffered severely from the plague in 1598, when 1,196 persons, or about a third of the entire population, are said to have died. The sick poor were not neglected on the occasion, upwards of £200 being collected for their relief. On the 19th of August of the same year, Christopher Robinson, a Roman Catholic priest, suffered death at Carlisle, with all the revolting details usual in cases of high treason, for having celebrated the rites of his religion, and performed the duties of his profession. He was a native of Woodside, and having studied at Douay and Rheims, was ordained and sent upon the English mission in 1592. During his imprisonment before execution, Bishop Robinson, who at that period held the see of Carlisle, had a conference with him, but failed in his attempt to make him abandon his religion. In 1600 an act of parliament was passed for the rebuilding of the two bridges over the Eden at the expense of the county, as they were both at that time in a very decayed state.

On the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne on the demise of Queen Elizabeth, the border inroads may be said to have ceased, as only one occurred after that event, and in 1603 the garrison of

Carlisle was reduced. In 1671 James I. visited the city, and was gladly received by the citizens, who by their mayor and recorder presented him with an address, a gold cup valued at £30, and a purse containing forty jacobuses. His majesty graciously received the address, and not less graciously the cup and purse. He subsequently visited the Cathedral, and having attended a feast given in honour of the royal visit, departed on the 7th of August, after a stay of three days.

Scotland being in rather a disturbed state in 1639, a garrison of 500 soldiers was placed in Carlisle, but the Earl of Stafford, not deeming this number sufficient, in a letter dated May 30th, advised its being increased to 1500. In June of the following year, rumours being prevalent that a Scottish army was about to enter Cumberland, orders were issued to prepare the various beacons, so that they might be available on the shortest notice: strict watch was also to be kept on the threatened part of the county; and the governor of Carlisle, Sir Nicholas Byron, who was appointed the same year, received authority to proclaim martial law, should he think such a measure requisite. In 1641, in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty made with the Scots, the garrison of Carlisle was disbanded, and the Parliament gave orders that the arms and ammunition should be carefully laid up till again wanted. Shortly after this date the civil wars commenced, and early in 1644 Montrose raised a small army in Cumberland. Having advanced as far as Dumfries, and taken possession of it, he was compelled by the Earl of Callander to fall back on Carlisle, which place, according to some accounts, was besieged by the latter. If this be correct, the siege must have been of short duration, as it is hardly mentioned by any of the contemporary writers. In June of the same year, the royalist troops, under the command of Sir Thomas Glenham, took possession of Carlisle, which, in the following October, was invested by General Lesley and a detachment of the Scottish army. Sir Thomas Glenham defended the city with the greatest courage, industry, and patience, being well supported by his devoted soldiers; and it was only after a siege of nine months, during which the garrison and inhabitants were compelled to subsist on the flesh of horses, dogs, and other animals, and when all hope was lost by the disastrous result of the battle of Naseby, that Carlisle capitulated. It was surrendered on the most honourable terms to Lesley on the 25th of June, 1645, and was immediately occupied by Scottish troops, who continued in possession till the December of the following year. For three years after this siege we

learn nothing of Carlisle; but in April, 1648, mention of it is again made as being captured by Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir Thomas Glenham, who in July gave it up to the Duke of Hamilton, who placed in it a Scotch garrison, and appointed Sir William Livingstone governor. Shortly afterwards, when Sir Philip Musgrave, with a portion of the royalist militia of Cumberland, presented himself before the city, the governor refused to admit him. Carlisle was surrendered to Cromwell on the 1st of the following October, pursuant to treaty made some time before, between the Marquis of Argyle and General Monro, and at once received a strong garrison, which, consisting chiefly of cavalry, proved of the greatest service in repressing the turbulence of the mosstroopers during the three years in which its efficiency was maintained. After the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors, Sir Philip Musgrave, whose devotion to the royal cause was conspicuous on every occasion, was appointed governor of Carlisle, and from this period the ancient city appears to have enjoyed comparative tranquillity, disturbed only on one occasion when the last effort was made to replace the Stuarts on the English throne.

We come now to the memorable year 1745, at which time the population of Carlisle did not exceed 4000 persons, almost the whole of whom dwelt within the walls of the city,—the present suburbs, with the exception of a few cottages outside the gates, having no existence. The old castle and walls, the connecting links which united the Carlisle of that period to the dim ages of the past, and the more recent ones of Scottish warfare, were still standing; and with the presence of a company of invalided soldiers, under the command of a governor who rarely, if ever, saw his troops; and the closing of the gates at the boom of the evening gun, still reminded the citizens that they dwelt in what was termed a garrison town. The principal people in the city were the members of the ecclesiastical body, the dean and chapter, and the members of the corporation, between whom not the best understanding appears to have existed. In short, Carlisle, in 1745, in regard to its condition to sustain a siege, differed from the Carlisle of border history as widely as it is possible to conceive,—its importance as a frontier town having disappeared after the union of England and Scotland; nor was there any reason that would justify the authorities in its being maintained as one. The thought of an invasion from Scotland no one for a moment entertained; and hence the astonishment and consternation felt by the entire kingdom, when the news of the irruption of the Highlanders spread over the country.

The appearance of a party of fifty or sixty Highland

cavalry on Stanwix bank, immediately opposite to Carlisle, on the afternoon of Saturday, November the 9th, warned the citizens that they were about to be attacked, and caused them to man the wall as best they could. The fear of injuring the country people, who were thronging the road on their return from market, and among whom the Highland party had mixed themselves, prevented the garrison from opening fire, and thus allowed the city to be reconnoitred in safety; but when the country people had retired, a few shots were fired from the ten-gun battery of the castle, and the Highlanders at once retreated. Having been reinforced, in the afternoon, by the arrival of part of the Peebles division, with the artillery, the prince, with a portion of the army, marched down the right bank of the Eden, which he crossed at Peatwath, near Rockcliffe, and proceeded the same night to Moorhouse. On the following day considerable reinforcements arrived, and the city was formally and completely invested,—one body, under the Duke of Perth, approaching by Stanwix; another, under the Marquis of Tullibardine, by Shadongate; and a third, commanded by the prince in person, by Black Hall fields and St. Nicholas. The fire from the castle and citadel obliged the assailants to retire, and the prince slept that night at Black Hall. The following day, Monday, the besiegers, much to the relief of the citizens, marched to Brampton, which they judged more favourable for repelling an attack which they thought Marshal Wade was about to make upon them; but as no more was heard of the marshal, and a few days were lost in waiting for his coming, on the afternoon of the 13th the Highlanders returned and resumed the siege, the trenches before the city being opened the same evening. For the defence of Carlisle at this time, the garrison consisted of the Cumberland and Westmoreland regiments of militia, two companies of invalids, numbering about eighty men, and a few volunteers, the whole being under the command of Colonel Durand, a brave and skilful officer, who was resolved to defend the place to the last, and there is no doubt that he would have kept his resolution had he been sufficiently supported by those from whom he had every right to expect assistance.

On the morning of the 14th, Colonel Durand received a message from the officers of the militia regiments, in which they acquainted him that having been lately extremely fatigued with duty, in expectation of relief from his majesty's forces, and it appearing that no such relief was now likely to be had, and not being able to do duty or hold out any longer, they were determined to capitulate. On receipt of this the commandant went at once to the officers, and endeavoured, by every means

in his power, to induce them to change their resolution, but his efforts were fruitless. The townspeople shortly afterwards joined the militia officers, upon which Colonel Durand, Captain Gilpin, and the officers of the invalids, after protesting against the proposed capitulation, retired, with the two companies of invalids, into the castle, which they were resolved to defend to the last. On the morning of Friday, the 15th, the besiegers had pushed their trenches within eighty yards of the wall, and it appears intended to assault the place, and try to take it by escalade, but before anything could be effected, a white flag was hung out, and an offer made to treat for the surrendering of the city. This proposal came from the officers of the militia and the inhabitants, and referred to the city alone,—not embracing the castle. An express was at once despatched to the prince at Brampton, whose reply was that the castle must be surrendered at the same time with the city, or the proposition would not be entertained. In the afternoon these conditions were accepted on the following terms:—“That the town and castle, with the artillery and magazines, should be delivered up; that the men should lay down their arms in the market-place, after which they should have passes to go where they pleased, on taking oath not to carry arms against the House of Stuart for a twelvemonth; that the city of Carlisle should retain all its privileges; that they should deliver up all arms, &c., and also the horses of such as had appeared in arms against the prince; and that all deserters, particularly the soldiers that had enlisted with the Highlanders after the late battle at Preston Pans, and had fled to Carlisle, should be delivered up.” These things being agreed to, the Duke of Perth immediately entered the city and took possession, and the next day proclaimed King James, attended by the mayor and corporation in their robes of office. The prince received the mayor and corporation at Brampton, where they presented him with the keys of the city: and on Monday, the 18th, the Pretender made his entry into Carlisle.

The capture of the ancient city was in every respect a fortunate circumstance for the prince, for, in addition to its moral effect, it put him in possession of a number of cannon and a large quantity of ammunition, besides military stores of various kinds; and, what was of still greater importance, furnished a basis for securing his further advance into England, affording a safe medium for keeping open his communication with Scotland, and a secure point upon which to retreat in case of a reverse of fortune. The terms of the capitulation were honourably fulfilled, and the Highlanders appear to have refrained from plunder or violence. Captain John

Hamilton was made governor of the castle, and a garrison of 100 men placed under his command; and Sir John Arbutnot, an officer in the service of the King of France, received the governorship of the city. These appointments being made, Prince Charles Edward, on the 22nd of November, marched out of Carlisle, at the head of his troops, and proceeded towards the south.

It would be foreign to our purpose to follow the footsteps of the prince and his brave followers, suffice it to say that after having reached Derby, it was thought advisable to return to Scotland as quickly as possible. When the news of this retrograde movement reached Carlisle, Governor Hamilton began to prepare for the worst, by seizing on the markets, fixing prices on all commodities, laying in supplies, and taking every precaution to ensure the safety of the city, which he fully apprehended would have to resist the attacks of the king's troops. On the 19th of December, the retreating Highlanders entered Carlisle, and two days afterwards set out for Scotland, leaving a garrison in the castle, consisting of the Manchester Regiment, 120 strong, with 270 Scotch troops, and a few others, including four French officers. The same day, the Duke of Cumberland, with his entire army, marched from Penrith, and on his arrival before Carlisle, proceeded at once to invest the city, fixing his head-quarters at Black Hall, as Prince Charles had done previously.

The governor of the city, Colonel Francis Townley, in conjunction with Hamilton, the governor of the castle, resolved to do all in his power to retain Carlisle for the house of Stuart, or perish in the attempt. But his efforts were unavailing. The Duke of Cumberland, having received some cannon from Whitehaven, and being reinforced by the arrival of some Dutch troops, opened fire on the 28th of December, and on the 30th, two breaches having been made in the walls, Hamilton proposed to surrender on being allowed the privilege of prisoners of war. To this proposition the duke's answer was that they must surrender at discretion; and the only terms he would grant was that the garrison should not be put to the sword, but referred to the king's pleasure. On these hard conditions the garrison was obliged to give up the city, which was immediately occupied by 1,100 infantry and 120 cavalry, under the command of Brigadier Blight. The garrison, amounting to 396 officers and men, were made prisoners, and, after laying down their arms in the market place, were conveyed for security to the cathedral, where a strong guard was placed over them. On the 31st the duke entered Carlisle, and at once ordered the mayor and town-clerk to be arrested and sent to London; but they being able to vindicate their

conduct, were subsequently restored to liberty. Several other gentlemen were also taken into custody, who did not fare so well. The duke took up his quarters in Mr. Highmore's house, where the prince also had lodged, but in a few days he returned to London, having given the command of the army to General Hawley, whom he instructed to follow the fugitives into Scotland. General Sir Charles Howard was appointed governor of Carlisle, where a considerable garrison was left, and on his arrival there early in January his first care was to get the prisoners removed to Chester and Lancaster. "On the 10th of January," says Mr. Mounsey, "these unfortunate men left Carlisle. The officers were placed on horseback, their legs tied under the bellies of their horses, their arms pinioned so as to afford them barely the power of holding the bridle, each horse was tied to the tail of the one before it. The privates were on foot—each man's arms tied—the whole marching two abreast, fastened to a rope hanging between them. The governor, Hamilton, went first, his horse led by a dragoon with a drawn sword; then followed the officers, and dragoons in the rear. The foot were preceded by two dragoons, one of whom held the rope to which the prisoners were attached; the whole were followed by a body of dragoons."¹

Governor Hamilton, Colonel Townley, and many of the officers of Prince Charles's army, were conveyed to London, where they were tried, convicted, and suffered death, the heads of some of them being placed upon Temple Bar, and those of others being sent to Carlisle, and placed over the gates there. In the latter end of July, a number of the prisoners were brought back to Carlisle, where the commission for their trial was opened on the 12th of August. The total number to be tried amounted to 382. It having been found that it would be next to impossible for the judges and juries to try this large number, it was, therefore, arranged that, with a few exceptions, the prisoners should have the option of drawing lots for selection of one out of every twenty to stand trial, the nineteen remaining to submit to transportation. These terms were accepted by several, and in this manner the number to be tried was reduced to 127, against whom bills of indictment were found by the grand jury. On the 9th of September the prisoners were arraigned, and of the large number just mentioned, very few were acquitted. Eighty-six were sentenced to death, of whom thirty-one were executed, two died in prison, and the remainder, with the exception of a few who received their pardon, were transported. At the conclusion of the assizes the

judges ordered the release of those who had been arrested by order of the Duke of Cumberland.

"On Saturday, the 18th October," says the authority above quoted, "Thomas Coppock, Major Macdonald, Kinloch Moidart, Francis Buchanan, Brand, Henderson, Roper, Cameron, and Macnaughton, were taken from Carlisle to Gallows Hill to suffer the execution of their sentence. . . . Coppock is said to have read a sermon to the rest, and when finished to have flung it to the crowd, but the sheriff seized it. . . . After the bodies had hung a few minutes they were cut down, ripped open, the bowels burnt, and the heads severed from their bodies. The remains of Coppock and two others were buried on the spot: the bodies of the rest were interred in the churchyard at Carlisle. The heads of Major Macdonald and Kinloch Moidart were placed on the Scotch-gate, where they remained many years. A Highland regiment, in after times, passing through Carlisle, is said to have been halted on the Sands, without the gate, in order to avoid marching under these revolting mementos."² On the 21st of October six more suffered death at Brampton, and three days later five others were executed at Penrith. On the 16th of November, Sir Archibald Primrose and two others suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Gallows Hill. Such was the closing scene of the rebellion of 1745, as far as Carlisle was concerned, but for some years afterwards a garrison was maintained there, and "watch and ward" duly and regularly kept. The numerous prisoners who had escaped the fate of their companions in arms were detained in captivity till late in the spring of 1747, when they were sent off to the various seaports for transportation. From this period the historical proceedings of Carlisle settled down into mere annals, possessing little interest to engage the attention.

From the recital of deeds of war and violence, let us turn now to the records of peaceful industry, and see what progress the city of Carlisle has made since the energies of its inhabitants have been directed to such pursuits. The situation of the city affords every facility for the encouragement of manufactures, though we do not find any mention made of them previous to the year 1747, the year of the deportation of the prisoners of Prince Charles's army, except that of a manufactory of fustians, which was established here about the period of the Restoration. In 1747 some Hamburg merchants commenced the manufacture of woolsens in the city, but after a few years, on the death of the leading partner, the concern was mismanaged, and soon ceased to exist. A few years afterwards an

¹ Authentic account of the occupation of Carlisle in 1745, p. 175.

² Authentic account, pp. 263, 264.

establishment for making coarse linens, and a new woollen manufactory were commenced, but with the like unsuccessful results. Shortly after this a public brewery is first mentioned. The cotton trade was subsequently introduced, and with the best results; the number of hands required for this branch of trade and the linen manufacture, which was equally successful, adding considerably to the population of the city and neighbourhood. Nor did the good effect produced end here. Many of the old houses were taken down and rebuilt in a superior style, the means of access to the city much improved, and greater facilities for traffic given to every one. In 1758 several hundred French prisoners were brought to Carlisle on parole, and by their expenditure in the city added considerably to its trade. We are also told that they introduced a more expensive style of living amongst the inhabitants. According to Jefferson, there were at this time only four private carriages in the city; and he gives the names of their owners: he adds that "about this period chaises were first kept at the inns." In 1761 calico printing was introduced by a Newcastle company, Scott, Laird, & Co. Cotton-spinning soon followed, and has continued to extend to our own days, affording employment to great numbers of the inhabitants. Iron and brass founding, and other branches of industry, were subsequently commenced. Power-looms have been recently introduced on a large scale. There are numerous cotton-mills; and one belonging to the Messrs. Dixon, by its extent, rivals some of the largest in Lancashire. The woollen manufacture is again "looking up," two large factories having lately been established. Carlisle is likewise noted for its extensive biscuit manufactories. One firm has obtained the royal appointment, and exports its goods to all parts of the world. Steady increase in material prosperity has been the characteristic of the city for a lengthened period; and the last ten years have witnessed great and important changes for the better in the old border city,—changes and improvements which are well described in the subjoined extract from the "Carlisle Examiner" of Tuesday, August 11th, 1857, and which, without further preface, we present to the reader:—

"There are few towns in England that have made more rapid strides in social and material advancement than Carlisle. In a single decade the face of the town has been almost entirely changed. Ten years ago green pastures basked in the sunshine and waved in the wind where now a city's population has taken up its abode, or pursues its ceaseless industry. Streets of houses, of massive form, with all the conveniences that modern art can suggest—with little gardens decked in the

lovely hues of summer—have sprung up as residences for the merchant, the manufacturer, and the tradesman. Streets of houses, too, have been erected for the working man, in lieu of dingy alleys, creaking garrets, and fever-stricken yards. The clerk, the mechanic, and even the labourer, has had his dwelling improved, and now enjoys the freshness of the fields and the recreation derived from the cultivation of his little plot of garden ground.

"Ten years ago, this very summer, was begun one of the grandest works of which Carlisle can boast. Then was formed that deep basin on the top of Gallows Hill which has since continued to pour its cleansing streams of water, received from a source a mile distant, into the heart of our city, and thence pursuing its directed course to the farthest extremity. Before the lapse of many months the same city will have raised a stately monument to the memory of the man who, amongst other important public works, took the foremost part in providing for his fellow-townsmen one of the greatest benefits to a community—an abundant supply of water. But that supply, ample as it then was to meet all the wants of the town, became insufficient for the increased demand; and only during last spring, exactly ten years after the water works company commenced their operations, it was found necessary to lay down pipes of enlarged diameter to carry a more dense body of water through the streets.

"Ten years ago another great boon was conferred upon the city by the establishment of the gas works. Previous to that time the town was indifferently lighted by a private company carrying on business at the head of Brown's Row—on the ground now spanned by the railway arch at the south end of the Citadel Station. To say nothing of the reduction that was made in the rates charged upon consumers of gas, the facilities offered by the corporation, when the old company broke up and the new works were built under their direction, the benefits to private consumers and to the town especially, were most important. Since then the town has been well lighted on the whole; shopkeepers can afford to place flaming lights in their windows, and nearly the whole of the cottage property that has since been built is provided with gas. The dim light of a halfpenny candle is superseded by a flame that illumines the whole house, and at a much cheaper rate. The gas works themselves possess all the modern improvements for the manufacture of this indispensable element—certainly one of the most useful and important which the civilisation of the nineteenth century has produced. Originally provided with two large tanks, the town was well supplied with gas; but, as in

the instance of the water works, these were in time found to be insufficient to meet the growing consumption, and two or three years ago, it was found necessary to lay down another gasometer capable of holding double the quantity of each of the others. But in addition to the benefit accruing from the formation of the gas works by the Corporation, their erection gave an impetus to the building trade in their immediate locality, and laid the foundation of one of the greatest improvements that has yet taken place in the city. This is the Nelson Bridge. Previous to the establishment of the gas house, the only means of communication between the east and west sides of the town—that is, between Botchergate, English-street, Scotch-street and Castle-street, and Caldewgate, was over the old bridge that spanned the Caldew. This route is to a great extent still adopted by the inhabitants residing in the last-named streets, and to them, therefore, the opening of a new road was not of much importance. But to the residents of Botchergate, and the extensive population that surround it, the inconvenience attending so circuitous a journey was very great. The opening out a new and direct road from Botchergate to Caldewgate was a desideratum the want of which had been long felt, and was at length obtained by the erection of the Nelson Bridge. The road once formed, houses rapidly sprung into existence, and the new town on the western bank of the Caldew may be said to owe its origin to the building of the bridge. This, however, was not all that the gas works produced. Three streets now radiate from the tall chimney that was called into being, where before there was nothing but the green fields and a dank reservoir to supply the gaol with water. At the end of one of these is the celebrated and extensive marble works of the Messrs. Nelson; opposite stands the equally well-known hattery of the Messrs. Carrick, which formerly stood on the other side of the dam course; in another of the streets may be heard the constant whir of the steam saw as it divides the huge tree or the slim plank in one of the largest saw mills in the country; and on the other side of the same street is another of those wonderful biscuit manufactories the fame of whose productions has been wafted across the sea to the ends of the earth. Two thoroughfares diverge from the west end of Nelson Bridge. One leads to the little colony founded by the Cumberland Land Society on the Denton Holme property, and to the extensive and celebrated beetling works of Messrs. Ferguson Brothers; while it also furnishes a convenient route to the Cemetery. The other road is along Charlotte-street, at the end of which it is intersected by Milbourne-street, and the old road to the Holme Head.

Junction-street, opened out by the Messrs. Dixon, gives a direct communication with the Dalston road and Caldewgate. In this locality several manufactories have been erected. During the period mentioned Messrs. Dixon have laid alongside their great factory a commodious building in which several hundred power-looms give work to a large number of our population. Within a few yards from the place Messrs. Joseph Robinson and Co. have built a large flour mill and biscuit manufactory; and close adjoining is another tall chimney and a power-loom shed belonging to Messrs. John Ferguson and Co. In the immediate vicinity the enterprising firm of Messrs. Nelson have erected works of the most novel character—being no other than a manufactory where, by means of steam and the proximity of a railway, thousands of perforated bricks are daily finished and transported to their destination.

“Ten years ago, or a little more, two railways and a canal had their termini at Carlisle. The one railroad carried our citizens and their merchandise to the banks of coally Tyne; the other had only recently opened a direct route to Maryport and the west. The canal brought the bales of cotton for our manufacturers from Liverpool, our timber from Quebec and the Baltic, and transported the coals that came along the Newcastle line to Scotland and Ireland. Then was opened out one of the most prosperous railways in the kingdom,—the Lancaster and Carlisle—an “impracticable” scheme in its day, but its success has since belied the prophecy—and there rolled along it the traffic of the south. Next came another gigantic undertaking—the Caledonian Railway, which forded the Esk and gave a direct communication to the heart of Scotland. A direct line was then laid down from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow; into which ran the traffic of the north-west part of the island. The Glasgow and South-Western Railway next opened up another extensive district, and brought traffic to Carlisle, which thus found itself the centre of a net-work of railways. With the railways came improvements—one of the first of which was the clearing away of extensive blocks of old property. The Citadel Station reared its beautiful form amid the surrounding waste, and is now the radius of four lines of railway, and one of the most attractive features in the town. The canal has now been converted into a railway, and a new line diverges from it to the Solway.

“But to take five years from our decade, and what do we find? What has been pulled down and what built up? Some of the finest streets of houses have risen into shape and form since then; a first class hotel stands on the site of a carrier's warehouse;

gentlemen's handsome villas overlook the Eden from overhanging banks; manufactories have been enlarged or rebuilt, and one of the most extensive locomotive building premises in the kingdom is now in course of erection at St. Nicholas, by the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Company; chapels have been extended and repaired; handsome shops greet the eye at almost every step; one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the country has been restored, if not to its original dimensions, at least to its pristine beauty; schools have been erected, and the benevolence of a single gentleman has sufficed to provide a home for the outcasts and wanderers amongst our juvenile population; the voluntary exertions of our citizens and neighbours will ere long result in the providing of a suitable Dispensary for the relief of the sick poor; the clay will this year be moulded for the bricks to be used in the erection of an asylum for the most helpless of God's creatures; and already has been laid down an extensive system of sewerage, which daily sweeps away, in its underground course, the filth of thirty thousand people.

"Over and above these multifarious works, which religion, philanthropy, or the requirements of commerce have called forth for the comfort and accommodation, the protection and occupation of the living, the last want of man here below has also been provided for. The grave has been closed that used to spread the seeds of disease among our population, and has been re-opened on a sunny hill far away from the din and bustle of the town. At Spital Moor, a mile and a half from the centre of the city, stands the Cemetery, which public decency demanded for the repose of the dead, as well as for the protection of the living. To this place hundreds of our citizens—some bound by the tenderest ties and others led by admiration of the lovely landscape that is unfolded to the view—take their summer evening ramble, rendered more pleasant and refreshing by the presence of rustic seats which the Burial Board have provided in different parts of the ground, and more easy of access by the footpath which has recently been made. Here are the graves of the unforgotten dead—for they are all new, and unfurrowed with age. It is a temple of Nature, but the footprints of Art are already traceable. It has none of that soft melancholy which lingers about older cemeteries—it is not shaded by trees, nor are its walks embowered by the majestic ivy or the enduring yew; but its broad expanse is turned to the open sky, and the graves are visited by the gentle sunshine and the refreshing shower. The warble of birds is not heard in the overhanging boughs; but the lark carols in the clear atmosphere above. There is not the mournful urn, or the storied monu-

ment, or the sculptured bust, that arrest the eye in other burial-grounds; but there is hardly a grave where a shrub or a flower is not planted to note that the hand of affection has been there. Simple headstones there are too—differing in design, but having a sameness in the general effect, from their uniform size; and there are four which may more appropriately be called monuments. One is a tapering pedestal surmounted by a cross, around which a wreath of evergreens is twined, to the memory of a loved child. Another, and the only one which has been erected some time, is dedicated to a man of genius—whose bones rest not there, but whose memory lives in his works,—the late Peter Nicholson; a third is a square pillar, with pointed summit, bearing the name and age of a worthy country gentleman,—the late Mr. John Dalton, of Cummersdale; and the fourth, a newly-erected structure of filial affection, is one of the neatest little monuments in this locality. It is of Gothic style, and has a well-proportioned base, with a slender pillar and a cross. The monument is in a prominent position—being at one corner of the Roman Catholic ground—and has a striking effect. Of the two chapels and the curator's lodge it is sufficient to mention their general neat appearance; the continued absence of a chapel for the Roman Catholics; and take our departure from the place where

'Nature provides for all one common grave,
The last retreat of the distressed and brave.'

Such is a *resumé* of the chief improvements that have been effected within the boundaries of our ancient city during a period of only ten years."

THE CATHEDRAL.

Twelve centuries have well nigh elapsed since St. Cuthbert, quitting his beloved Lindisfarne, visited Carlisle, and founded there a centre of Christian worship and teaching. Previous, however, to his time, the city possessed religious institutions, and there is little doubt that as soon as Christianity was planted in this part of the country, which was about the year 400, there was a church erected in Carlisle; tradition informs us that the site of this early church is that now occupied by the cathedral. During the Danish invasions, the religious edifices of our Saxon forefathers were completely destroyed, and lay in ruins for four centuries; nor were they restored till Saxon and Dane were alike brought under the yoke of the Norman conquerors of England.

The foundation of Carlisle cathedral is generally ascribed to Rufus, the second Norman king; but his

premature death prevented him from completing the structure, a work reserved for his brother Henry I., who dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin in 1101, and attached to it a college of secular priests. Thirty years later Henry founded the bishopric; and, with the authority of the Pope, changed the secular priests into a college of regular monks of the order of St. Augustine. "We have very little means of knowing," says the present Bishop of London, "what was the extent of the buildings of the old Norman establishment. As to the form of the church, we can make a tolerably good conjecture. It was built of a white stone, now grey with age. Its nave, with arches such as we find in St. Mary's parish church, and windows such as are in the corner between the transept and the nave, must have extended into the site of Mr. Gipp's house, nearly the whole way to Paternoster-row. The north transept, now entirely gone, must have a good deal resembled the south transept now standing; and the choir probably was very short, not reaching so far as the present robing-room of the minor canons, that is, about the length of the present stalls. The conventual buildings would of course be on the south side, though what they were it is impossible to conjecture: for, as far as I am informed, not a single vestige of them now remains,—cloisters, chapter-house, frater, and prior's residence having been almost all rebuilt, it would appear, from the very foundation, in the following age."¹

In the reign of Henry III. it was thought expedient to rebuild and enlarge the choir. The style of architecture visible in the walls of the north and south aisles, with their windows and arcades, shows them to have been erected about the year 1250; and from the same data we may infer the erection of St. Catherine's Chapel, as well as the arch and pillar leading into the north transept, and the window over the door in the south transept, to have taken place at the same period. How far the work of enlargement proceeded we have no means of knowing; but a fire which broke out in 1292, and is said to have consumed many houses in the city, and greatly damaged the cathedral, no doubt interfered materially with the rebuilding of the church, and prevented for some time the completion of the works. During the reign of Edward I. the new north transept was finished, and the choir raised to the height of the triforium: the east end also was probably carried up to the same height. The four small windows at the eastern end of the aisles are also specimens of the style of architecture prevalent at this period.

From the time of the first Edward we hear no more of the cathedral of Carlisle till the episcopacy of Bishop Kirby, who, to secure a fund by means of which the rebuilding of the church might be proceeded with, appropriated for a time for this purpose the revenues of the churches of Sowerby and Addingham. But it was not till 1352 that the work prospered. Bishop Welton and his successor, Bishop Appleby, made every exertion to have the church finished, granting indulgences of forty days, upon the usual conditions, to those who should render aid: and we are told that the king, the principal families of the neighbourhood, and the public treasury of Carlisle, contributed to the work. To this period belong the fine east window, with its nine lights; the graceful triforium; the beautiful carving of the great arches, with their rich tracery of leaves and flowers, and the decorated windows of the clerestory: all of which mark the most beautiful period of Gothic architecture. In 1401 Bishop Strickland commenced the rebuilding of the central tower, a structure not at all in harmony with the splendour of the choir; and shortly afterwards some alterations were made in the north transept.

Little more was done to the building till near the beginning of the sixteenth century, when Thomas Gondibur was elected prior, who at once set about ornamenting the details of the building, and restoring whatever was decayed. The beautiful tabernacle work of the stalls is usually ascribed to him, but by some they are considered to be older. The grotesque paintings, at the back of the stalls, appear to have been executed under his direction; and the screens of St. Catherine's chapel, and others of similar workmanship, which once enclosed the centre of the choir from the stalls to the high altar, are said to have been erected by him. Dr. Tait says, "He probably inserted two very indifferently executed Perpendicular windows, one on the north, the other on the south side of the choir, for the purpose of admitting light to the part of the building in which the high altar, we may suppose at that time stood. . . . And now we have come to the last prior, who was not unwilling, at the bidding of Henry VIII. to become the first reformed dean. His initials, L. S., Lancelot Salkeld, you see on the screen, close below the pulpit to the north side, a somewhat remarkable piece of workmanship, speaking, when examined minutely, of the waning taste in architectural decoration."

From this time there is little to relate concerning the cathedral, and we may say it all in a few words. It suffered severely from the fanatical zeal of the first reformers, who thought they were doing a service when they were destroying the monuments which the piety

¹ An Historical Sketch of Carlisle Cathedral. By the Rev. A. C. Tait, D.C.L., Dean of Carlisle. London and Carlisle, 1853.

of their ancestors had raised, and which for so many centuries had adorned the length and breadth of the land. Carlisle cathedral shared the fate of other churches: the monumental brasses were torn from the tombs, the stained glass of its windows destroyed, and the ornaments and images completely demolished. But the most serious blow was inflicted upon it by the orders of Cromwell during the Parliamentary wars. The damage done on this occasion can never be repaired. In contempt of the articles of capitulation, which stipulated that "no church should be defaced," more than two-thirds of the nave of the cathedral were pulled down, and the stones carried away to erect guardhouses, in different parts of the city, for the more effectual suppression of any feelings of attachment to royalty which might be supposed to linger in the breasts of the citizens. In 1745 the cathedral served as a prison to the unfortunate adherents of Prince Charles, and was much injured during the time they were detained there. The building having fallen into a very decayed state, it was found necessary to have it repaired, and this was done by the dean and chapter in 1764. On this occasion a new groined ceiling in plaster was put up, hiding completely the fine old timber roof; the fine screens which filled the spaces between the piers of the choir were removed, and others of much inferior workmanship placed in their stead. In the year 1852 the dean and chapter made an arrangement with the Cathedral Commissioners, by which they agreed to convey to the latter the estates of the chapter, and to receive a certain fixed income, with a suitable provision for the support of the establishment and the maintenance of the fabric of the cathedral. The Commissioners having caused a survey to be made by Mr. Christian, their architect, on his report determined to expend the sum of £15,000 upon the necessary repairs and improvements, including the purchase of the leasehold interests in two houses, the property of the dean and chapter, which had long been condemned by public opinion, as they concealed from view the matchless east window, and now stood in the way of the projected new entrance to the cathedral. In the autumn of 1853 the work of restoration was begun. The repair of the tower was the first work of the architect, and this was followed by the raising of the roof of what is left of the nave to its original height.

In its perfect state the cathedral of Carlisle must have presented a noble and imposing appearance, but the wars of the Commonwealth swept away its glories, and what is now remaining gives us only an imperfect notion of what the structure was previous to the time of

Cromwell. The church is at present nearly surrounded by lofty lime trees, and being situated on the most elevated site in the city, is seen from a great distance on every side. It is, like the great majority of cathedral churches, a cruciform structure, consisting of nave, transepts, choir, aisles, and central tower, and its original length was about 330 feet.

The nave formerly extended 135 feet from the intersection of the transept, but 39 are all that now remain, the other 96 feet being destroyed during the civil wars. The original nave seems to have consisted of eight bays, six of which have been destroyed: the remaining two are in the Norman style, of a simple and massive character. The exterior of the nave is somewhat enriched, the windows having small detached shafts inserted at their sides for the springing of the arches, which have the zig-zag, billet, and other usual ornaments of this style. The interior of the nave is massive in its character. The main arches are circular, with plain architraves springing from immense piers, whose height is only fourteen feet, while their circumference is more than seventeen. Some of the capitals have the chevron and bell ornament, but others of them are plain. The fragment of the nave still standing has been galleried and pewed, and now serves as the parish church of St. Mary; the space formerly occupied by the remainder has been converted into a burial ground.

The transepts, which are without aisles, are 114 feet long by 28 broad, and consist of three stories. The south transept is in the same style as the nave, and is entered from the abbey by a richly decorated doorway, the capitals and arch mouldings of which are profusely decorated with foliage and figures, carved in the most beautiful manner; a gable rises over it, terminating in a cross; and on each side it is supported by strong buttresses, canopied and decorated with finely carved crockets. In this transept, on the eastern side, is a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, but now used as a vestry for the choristers. This chapel was founded at an early period by John de Capella, a wealthy citizen, and endowed by him with certain rents, lands, and burghage houses. In the year 1366, a portion of its revenues being fraudulently retained, Bishop Appleby commanded the chaplain of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's to give public notice that the offenders were required to make restitution within ten days, on pain of excommunication. Its revenues, according to the King's Book, were valued at £3 2s. 8d. per annum. In this chapel is a large altartomb, ornamented on the sides with large quatrefoils, and supporting a figure of Bishop Barrow beneath a rich canopy, who, in his will, dated in 1429, bequeathed some plate to the cathedral, and £20 to a priest to sing

masses in this chapel for the repose of his soul. The monument is well executed, and in a tolerable state of preservation. On the western side of the south transept, about a foot from the ground, there is a Scandinavian Runic inscription, which was discovered in 1855, soon after the recent restorations. The runes are of a slender character, and some are not over well defined. The Rev. Mr. Maughan, of Bewcastle, has suggested that the inscription might perhaps be read thus,—“Dolfin [raised] this stone in sorrow for the soul of his son.” Dr. Charlton is of opinion that the inscription is not sepulchral, but a simple whim of a workman, the signification being, “Tolfin made these marks on this stone.” There is but one other Danish inscription known to exist in England—one recently discovered in London; and as this in Carlisle is in great danger of being effaced and lost, it has been suggested that some means be taken for its protection and preservation. The screens here are ancient, and contain some curious tracery, with the initials of Prior Gondibour. In the south transept is a monument, erected by subscription, to the memory of Robert Anderson, the “Cumberland Bard,” a native of this city, and of humble birth. His songs in the Cumberland dialect are truthful as well as amusing delineations of rustic life as it still exists in this county. In the Norman part of the transept are two wells, from the presence of which it has been inferred that the cathedral served in times of pressing danger as a place of refuge as well as of devotion. The north transept, in its restored state, presents a fine example of the Early English style. The heavy Perpendicular tracery of the large window of this transept has been removed, and its place supplied by a very fine one of geometrical tracery, and with the best effect. Over this the newly-erected gable is pierced with a circular window of the same style, which has been fitted with stained glass, the gift of Mr. Scott, of Carlisle. In this transept is the altar-tomb of Prior Simon Senhouse, and in the west side of the same transept is a monumental window, erected by subscription, to the memory of the late chancellor of the diocese, the Rev. Walter Fletcher. This window contains a full-length portrait of the deceased in the attitude of prayer.

The choir, which is elegantly furnished for the cathedral service, is 138 feet in length, 72 feet in height, and 72 feet wide, inclusive of the aisles. It consists of eight bays, those at the several extremities being narrower than the rest, and the most easterly serving as a passage behind the communion table. The altar formerly stood two arches from the eastern end, and, for the purpose of throwing additional light upon it, had the narrow lancet-shaped windows in the corresponding division

of the aisle displaced, on either side, by one large Perpendicular window; it was removed one pier nearer to the east end in the middle of the last century. The general style of this part of the edifice is Early English; at its junction with the transept the flat mouldings of the arches indicate an early period of that style, but towards the east it becomes more advanced, and the last division, with the whole of the eastern end, is in the Decorated style. “The east front,” says Rickman, “contains one of the finest, if not the finest, Decorated window in the kingdom. It is considerably decayed; but its elegance of composition and delicacy of arrangement, the harmony of its parts and the easy flow of its lines, rank it even higher than the celebrated west window of York Cathedral, which it also exceeds in the number of divisions.” This window fills up the whole space between two uncommonly bold buttresses, which rise to the ridge of the roof, where they are terminated with fine crocketed pinnacles; they have niches with enriched canopies, which have recently been filled with statues. The whole of the accessories, including the shafts, mouldings, and buttresses, are very chaste and beautiful. The aisles at the east end have each a fine small window of two lights, with rich tracery, deep mouldings, and clustered shafts. The south aisle has a low parapet supported by a range of brackets, and is flanked by two bold buttresses, which are crowned with fine pinnacles. The north aisle differs from the south, having its parapet carried higher, and partially enriched; its buttresses have no pinnacles, and do not reach to the parapet, but they are pannelled and have enriched canopies. At the north angle is a small octagonal turret.

The tower has an embattled parapet, with a small turret at its north-east angle, and previous to the Restoration had a leaden spire. This is the latest portion of the building, and appears to have been erected about three hundred years later than the nave. Between two small windows in the second floor is a niche containing an angel bearing a shield, as a pedestal for a statue, but there is nothing to show that it was ever occupied. The tower was thoroughly repaired during the recent restorations. Its height to the top of the vane is about 130 feet.

The interior appearance of the choir is very beautiful, and seldom if ever fails to excite the admiration of the beholder. The heavy screens which formerly stood betwixt its clustered pillars have been taken away, and the visitor has an uninterrupted view of the entire structure, exhibiting a lengthened array of massive columns, with their high overhanging roof “stretching in aisles majestic,” terminating in the glorious eastern

window, with its slender mullions and delicate flowing tracery. It is in very truth—

“A dim and mighty minster of old time!
A temple shadowy with remembrances
Of the majestic past!”

The main arches of the choir are equilaterally pointed, and have a deep architrave consisting of various mouldings, enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, and finished with a dripstone, whose extremities are supported by a variety of heads. These arches spring from fine clustered piers of eight shafts, whose capitals are ornamented with foliage and grotesque figures, illustrative of domestic and agricultural pursuits, such as sowing, reaping, grape gathering, and the like. At the base of the piers on the south side, the foundations of the original Norman piers of the old choir may yet be traced. The arches of the clerestory have a pierced parapet ornamented with quatrefoils. Its windows, in each compartment, consist of three pointed arches, the centre one being carried higher than the other two; they are Early English windows, but are filled with tracery of the succeeding style, which nearly corresponds in every alternate group. The two Decorated windows of the clerestory in the most easterly bay of the choir are very curious, especially that on the north side, the arch of which, instead of being pointed, is elliptical, and its tracery is continued half way down the uprights. The Early English windows of the aisles are strangely diversified in their style, form, and arrangement; and not less so in the manner in which their workmanship is executed. The form which prevails in the north aisle is that of four long lancet arches of equal height, with rich mouldings. Of these the two middle ones have been pierced for windows. They have detached shafts, with bands and capitals between them, and the space between their heads is occupied by a quatrefoil panel. But there are singular variations from this form, and there are also some Decorated and Perpendicular insertions. Under these windows, against the wall, on both sides of the church, is a range of elegant small arches, with cinquefoil heads, and a series of deep and rich mouldings running round the cinquefoil, and springing from shafts which are generally detached, but towards the east end they form an integral part of the wall. Two crowned heads occur in the south-east corner of the building.

The lath and plaster ceiling of the choir of 1764 has been taken down, and the ancient and unique wagon-shaped ceiling, with its azure and gold decorations is once more displayed. A manuscript of the arms which originally were carved on the bosses is

preserved in the Heralds' College; among them occur those of the ancient families of Percy, Warren, Montagu, Mortimer, Clifford, Greystoke, Beauchamp, Dacre, Musgrave, Fitz Hugh, Neville, Vaux, Curwen, Lamplugh, and Lowther, all of whom, there is little doubt, were benefactors of the cathedral. Under the great east window, a little to the south, is an ancient piseina, which was long built up, but has recently been restored. The stalls in the choir are composed of fine tabernacle work, supplied by Bishop Strickland, about the year 1401. They are ornamented with numerous niches, formerly filled with small statues, surmounted by canopies terminated with enriched pinnacles. The images were removed about 1649. The seats of the stalls are so constructed as to turn up, when they form small shelving seats called misereres, and exhibit knots of very curious carving, in a great variety of grotesque designs. The door by which the choir is entered from the north aisle, is a fine, and the only remaining, example of the original screens of the choir. The upper part of it is filled with rich tracery, and on the lower panels are exhibited several profiles and other carved work skilfully executed. This screen bears the initials of Lancelot Salkeld, the last prior and first dean of Carlisle. The bishop's throne is a much more recent production; it is formed of oak, and though not splendid, is in keeping with the wainscotted screens which run round the more easterly part of the choir, and which were erected from a design furnished by Lord Camelford, nephew to Bishop Lyttleton, who formerly held the see. The whole design and appearance of the choir may be pronounced elegant; but that which contributes most to this effect is the great east window before alluded to. This beautiful structure, allowed to be the finest in the kingdom, consists of an equilateral pointed arch, divided by slender mullions into nine lights; the upper portion being filled with delicate flowing tracery, remarkable for its elegance and graceful arrangement. This tracery is filled with stained glass; but owing to its great elevation and the smallness of the figures, the subject depicted cannot be distinctly seen from below. It is thus described by Mr. Purday:—“The subject is the favourite one for such situations—the Last Resurrection and Judgment. In the uppermost compartment is a sitting figure of our Saviour surrounded by angels bearing the crown of thorns and other emblems of the Passion. Lower down are angels sounding trumpets, while on every side the dead are seen pushing aside the sculptured gravestone and rising from the tomb. Among them may be distinguished popes, kings, bishops, priests, &c. Two central compartments are occupied by the procession of the redeemed to the New Jerusalem.

The towers and gates of the city appear to the right guarded by angels; and the river of life flows under its walls. In the lowest central compartment is a representation of the punishment of the lost." It is understood that there is in the hands of the dean and chapter a fund, raised by subscription, sufficient to substitute stained glass of the richest character for the present plain glazing of the lower part of this splendid window, and the whole of the large window in the northern transept. When these improvements have been effected, the venerable cathedral church of Carlisle will bear a comparison with many of the more highly favoured ministers of England, and may be looked up to with no small feelings of pride by the natives of the ancient border city. A powerful organ has been placed over the north entrance to the choir, and has added materially to the solemnity and impressiveness of the daily services.

Among the ancient tombs in the choir and aisles of the cathedral, are two placed in low recesses in the wall of the north aisle, the arches of which are ornamented with very peculiar mouldings, in the form of the ragged staff. These are supposed to be the tombs of Bishop Welton, who died in 1362, and his successor, Bishop Appleby, who died in 1395. Under the next window, in a low arched recess, is a slab, supporting the figure of a bishop, now much decayed. This is said to be the monument of Bishop Strickland, who died in 1419. Speaking of this tomb, the Messrs. Lysons say, "The sides of the slab supporting the effigies are ornamented with foliage, like that of Bishop Kilkenny, in Ely Cathedral. It is much more ancient than 1419, and from the style of it, was probably designed for some bishop who died before the middle of the thirteenth century." This tomb, with the two just mentioned, having been opened, and the foliage removed, since 1808, the period at which Lysons visited Carlisle, it is impossible now to judge from its style of the accuracy of the deduction then made, but if it be correct, the tomb in question may probably be that of Bishop Halton, who died in 1324, and is said to have been buried in the north aisle of the cathedral. About half-way up the north aisle is the last resting place of Archdeacon Paley; a small brass plate let into the stone, and a small marble slab upon the wall, bearing his name, and the date of his decease, are all that mark the place of his interment. In the south aisle, near the vestry, in an arched recess, is the tomb of Sir John Skelton, Knight. In the middle of the choir, between the pews, there is a fine example of the monumental brasses so much in use during the fourteenth century. It marks the last resting place of Bishop Bell, who, after presiding over the

see for eighteen years, resumed the monastic habit, and died in the year 1496. The monument consists of a large slab of blue marble, on which is the representation in brass of a bishop, in his pontifical vestments, with a book in his right hand, and a crosier in his left. This tomb has been well preserved, but since the removal of the litany desk, which formerly stood at its head, it has been much worn, in consequence of persons walking over it, and, unless some means be taken for its preservation, the inscription upon it will soon become illegible.¹ A small monumental brass plate, in memory of Bishop Henry Robinson, is preserved. He was a native of this city, and died of the plague in 1661. It is a finely engraved copy from the original plate in the chapel of Queen's College, Oxford, and was presented to this cathedral by his brother. It is finely engraved; the bishop is represented in his episcopal robes, kneeling, with one hand supporting a crosier, the other holds a lighted candle, and a cord, to which three dogs are attached, who appear guarding sheepfolds from the attack of wolves. Below the candle is a group of figures, bearing implements of agriculture and peaceful industry; near their feet is a wolf playing with a lamb, and various warlike instruments scattered and broken. Each part is illustrated with appropriate Greek and Latin sentences. At the bottom of the plate is a Latin inscription, to this effect. "To Henry Robinson, of Carlisle, D.D., a most careful provost of Queen's College, Oxon, and afterwards a most watchful bishop of this church for eighteen years, who, on the 13th calend of July, in the year from the delivery of the Virgin, 1616, and of his age, 61, devoutly resigned his spirit unto the Lord. Bernard Robinson, his brother and heir, set up this memorial as a testimony of his love."² This plate was discovered in taking down the hangings and ornaments of the high altar, in the middle of the last century: it is now fixed in the wall of the north aisle of the choir. In the choir towards the altar, is a flat stone, inscribed to the memory of the munificent Bishop Smith, who died in 1702: at the head of the stone is a shield charged with his armorial bearings, and followed by a Latin inscription. Against a pillar, behind the pulpit, is a beautiful monument, to the memory of Bishop Law—above the tablet is the figure of Religion resting upon the mitre, and supported by the cross. Bishops Ralph de Irtou, who died in 1292; John de Kirkby, who died in 1352; John Best, who died in 1570; John Mey, who died in 1597, and Richard

¹ An engraving of this tomb will be found in Hutchinson's Cumberland, and in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

² This plate is engraved in Jefferson's "History of Carlisle," p. 150.

Senhouse, who died in 1626, were all buried in the cathedral, but their tombs cannot now be identified. There are in the transepts and other parts interesting monuments or tablets to the memory of the following: Bishop Fleming, who died in 1747; his son, Archdeacon Fleming, who died in 1749; Thomas Wilson, D.D., fourteen years dean of the cathedral, who died in 1778; Sir J. D. A. Gilpin, Knt., inspector of hospitals and an alderman of this city, who died in 1834, and Hugh James, M.D., who died in 1817.

On the screens behind the stalls of the choir are a number of curious paintings, of great age, and rude execution, said to be the gift of Prior Gondibour. They occupy the spaces between several of the arches. Three of them are the legends of the saints, Anthony, Cuthbert, and Augustine; as related by the early chroniclers. A fourth is intended to represent the twelve apostles. The rhymes describing the different stages of the life of each saint as pictured below, are as rude as the paintings, and are said to have been written by Prior Senhouse. These paintings were long concealed by a covering of whitewash, which was removed by Deau Percy.

Among the relics of antiquity yet remaining in the cathedral, the most remarkable is the cornu eburneum, or ivory horn, which is said to have been given to the priory in the twelfth century, instead of a written document, as evidence of certain grants made by Henry I. It was originally mounted with some precious metal, the whole of which has now disappeared. There are also two copes, used in the cathedral before the Reformation. One of these is of embroidered silk, with a broad border of needlework, in which are representations of several saints of the church; the other is of crimson velvet, richly wrought with gold, and having a gold border. These copes are in a decayed state, and have been deprived of some of the ornaments with which they were formerly enriched.

In addition to St. Catherine's Chapel above alluded to, the cathedral comprised two chantries, those of St. Roch and St. Cross, the former of which was founded in the year 1422, by Bishop Whelpdale, who, at his death, left the sum of £200 for the purpose of founding and endowing a chantry for the celebration of masses for the repose of the souls of Sir Thomas Skellory, Knt., and Mr. John Glaston, two of his intimate friends, who were buried in the cathedral. Nicolson and Burn consider it probable that this was the chantry of St. Roch; its revenues were valued at £2 14s. per annum. There was another chantry, that of St. Cross, but we possess no record of the date at which, or the person by whom it was founded. It was granted by Edward VI., with

all messuages, lands, tenements, profits, and hereditaments belonging thereto, valued at £3 19s. per annum, to Henry Tanner and Thomas Bueker.

ANNALS OF THE BISHOPS.

On the foundation of the see, in 1133, Athelwald, a Saxon, and prior of St. Mary's, was appointed the first bishop. He appears to have been also prior of St. Oswald's, at Nostell, in Yorkshire, and the king's confessor; and in 1136 his name occurs as a witness to a charter of King Stephen. The churches of Wetheral, Warwick, and other places, having been granted to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, Athelwald confirmed this grant, stipulating, however, that the abbot and convent should take care that the cure of souls in those places should not be neglected, but that a decent maintenance should be allowed to the clergymen whom they were bound to provide. This prelate died in 1155.

Bernard, the second bishop, was consecrated in 1157, and in 1169 officiated at the dedication of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Lanercost. He died in 1186, and the see remained vacant for thirty-two years. We find, however, that King John granted it in 1200 to the Archbishop of Selavonia, who was succeeded in the following year by Alexander de Laey; but the next regular bishop was

Hugh de Bello Loco, abbot of Batele, in Sussex, who was elevated to the see in 1218. Two years later his name occurs as making grants to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, and to the monks of Wetheral. This prelate appears to have stood high in the estimation of his sovereign, Henry III., who requested the Pope to restore the rectories of Penrith, Newcastle, Corbridge, and Whittingham, to the see of Carlisle. He also appears as one of the sureties of Henry III. for the due performance of engagements which that monarch had entered into with the King of Scotland. This bishop died at the abbey of La Ferte, in Burgundy, and was succeeded by

Walter Maleclerk, who was consecrated in 1223, and received the temporalities of the bishopric on the 26th of October in the same year. In 1230 Henry III. granted the manor of Dalston to Walter and his successors, bishops of Carlisle. Two years later the same king, by charter, made this prelate treasurer of his exchequer, an office which the bishop retained but a short time, though he had been appointed for life. In 1234 he was instrumental in effecting the contract entered into between the king and the daughter of the Earl of Winchester, and subsequently we find his name as a witness to the great charter. In 1239 he was appointed catechist to Prince Edward, and in 1243

was joined in commission with the Archbishop of York and William de Cantelupe as lords-justices of the realm in the king's absence. He held the office of sheriff of Cumberland for the space of ten years. In 1246 he resigned his see, and became a Dominican friar at Oxford, where he died in 1248.

Silvester de Everdon, archdeacon of Chester, was consecrated bishop of Carlisle in 1246, on the resignation of Walter Malclerk, and in the following year confirmed the grants of his predecessors to the abbey of St. Mary, at York. He was afterwards made Lord High Chancellor. In 1253 Bishop de Everdon supported the Archbishop of Canterbury and others in their opposition to the king, who wished to encroach upon the liberties and privileges of the church. Two years afterwards the bishop died in consequence of a fall from his horse, his successor being

Thomas Vipont, or de Veteripout, of the family of the earls of Westmoreland, who was consecrated in 1255. This bishop only held the see for a year, dying in 1256.

Robert de Cheverel, or de Chauncy, called by Leland the Queen's chaplain, was the next occupant of the see, to which he was elevated in 1258. He appears to have been for some time engaged in an unhappy controversy with the sheriff of Cumberland, although he himself filled the office for two years. On his demise, in 1278, William de Rotherfeld, dean of York, was nominated, but he refused the proffered elevation, and the prior and convent elected

Rodolph, or Ralph de Ireton, prior of Gisborne, who was consecrated in 1280. This bishop, who was of a Cumberland family, was a firm defender of all ecclesiastical rights, nor could he be deterred from upholding those rights and privileges by any person, however high his rank or station. In 1284 he maintained a suit against Sir Michael de Hercla, by which he recovered the manor and church of Dalston. He also strove to obtain the tithes of newly-cultivated lands within Inglewood Forest, which he held to have been granted to the church of Carlisle, by Henry I. "who enfeoffed the same per quoddam cornu eburneum." This suit was decided against the bishop, and the tithes were adjudged to the king, Edward I., who subsequently granted them to the prior and convent. Bishop de Ireton was called upon to take part in the various events which occurred in the country during the time he held the see of Carlisle. He was joined in commission with the Bishop of Caithness, to collect tenths within the kingdom of Scotland; and in 1291 was a confidential commissioner to the English monarch for adjusting the claims to the Scottish crown. He was also one of the plenipotentiaries

empowered to contract Prince Edward in marriage with Queen Margaret of Scotland. He died at Linstock, March the 1st, 1292, and was succeeded by

John de Halton, canon of Carlisle, who was elected on the 9th of the following May. The powers granted to his predecessor seem to have been continued to Bishop de Halton, who took an active part in Scottish affairs. He was present when Baliol was adjudged the rightful claimant for the Scottish throne, in 1292, and five years afterwards witnessed Robert Bruce swear fealty to Edward at Carlisle. In 1302 Bishop Halton was appointed governor of the castle of Carlisle, and had the custody of the Scottish prisoners and hostages. Three years afterwards his name occurs as one of the petitioners for the canonisation of Thomas de Cantelupe, bishop of Hereford; and in 1307 we find him entertaining the English monarch and his retinue for six days at Linstock Castle. Next year he was summoned to attend the coronation of Edward II. In 1311 he was summoned to a parliament at Westminster, but not being able to answer the summons, in consequence of Carlisle Castle being blockaded by the Scots under Edward Bruce, he was obliged to request the rectors of Levington and Brough-under-Stanemore, to appear for him, and to excuse his personal attendance on account of the position in which he was placed, and the troubles in which his diocese was involved. This prelate died in November, 1321, and William Ayremyn, canon of York was elected, but the pope appointed

John de Rosse, canon of Hereford, who, in 1330, was summoned to appear before the papal delegate, the prior of Durham, to answer charges preferred against him by the prior and convent of Carlisle, for interfering with their peaceable enjoyment of several churches appropriated to them, as likewise for his seizure of their rents, which he disposed of as he thought fit. This bishop subsequently excommunicated the prior for neglecting to pay some tenths that were in his hands. He died at Rose, in 1332.

John de Kirkeby, prior of St. Mary's, Carlisle, and the next bishop, was invested with the temporalities of his diocese by the king, on the 8th of May, 1332. This prelate, says Hutcheson, "came to his episcopacy in a most unhappy era, both in regard to the public troubles and agitations in the state, and the litigious and unhappy disposition of the clergy. He was continually subject to alarms from the Scots, in consequence of the king of England's unfortunate expeditions and unsuccessful arms; and, added to this, he had gained the hatred and contempt of that people before his advancement to the see: so that, it is said, his ordinations were held in very distant parts of the

kingdom, and he was frequently out of this diocese; and to render his life still more distressful, he was involved in innumerable suits with his clergy." Passing through Penrith, in the spring of 1337, he was attacked by a band of ruffians, and several of his retinue were severely wounded. In the same year he was not able to raise the tenths, in consequence of most of his clergy having fled from the Scots, and was obliged to certify to the barons of the exchequer to that effect. In October the Scots burnt Rose, and devastated the surrounding country. In 1341 he received £200 from the receiver of the royal funds, to pay the men whom he had in his service for the safe keeping of the western marches. Two years later he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with others from Scotland, to settle and preserve peace and commerce, and in the following year was required to assist Edward Baliol, king of Scotland, who had been appointed by Edward III. captain-general of all his forces in the north. In 1348 he received instructions to convey the Princess Joan to her husband, she having been betrothed to Alphonsus, king of Castile. He died in 1352, when John de Horn-castle, prior of Carlisle, was elected, but he was set aside by the pope, and the see given to

Gilbert de Wilton, in 1353. Shortly after his elevation, Bishop de Wilton assembled the clergy of his diocese, for the purpose of obtaining a subsidy, which was at once granted, and amounted to 200 marks. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the king to treat for the ransom of King David of Scotland, and for the establishment of peace between the two nations. In 1359 he was joint warden of the western marches with Thomas de Lucy; and subsequently, as one of the commissioners, took part in the treaties which acknowledged David as king of Scotland, and renounced the claims of the English monarchs to the sovereignty of that country. As we learn from his registers, this bishop took great interest in the repair of public bridges, and the erection and adornment of churches and monasteries. After a life of great usefulness, he died in 1362.

Thomas de Appleby, canon of Carlisle, was the next occupant of the see, being consecrated at Avignon, on the 18th of June, 1364. In 1365, he, amongst other prelates, took an oath in the king's presence, at Westminster, "to keep and observe inviolably all the articles of peace lately concluded and agreed upon by his majesty and the French king." Two years afterwards, he received a joint commission with Roger de Clifford, Anthony de Lucy, and Ralph de Dacre, for the wardenship of the western marches. In 1369, in obedience to the king's writ, the bishop ordered the rural dean of

Cumberland to summon all the abbots, priors, and other religious and ecclesiastical persons, to array all the men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, apprehensions being entertained of a French invasion; and in the same year he was again appointed to the wardenship of the western marches, in conjunction with Roger de Clifford, Thomas de Musgrave, and others. In 1373 Bishop de Appleby, with the Bishop of Durham, Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, and other noblemen, were appointed to bear and determine all complaints and causes of action upon the borders; and they were required to see satisfaction made for injuries done by any of the king's subjects. In 1384, during the reign of Richard II. the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Northumberland, the Lord of Raby, and the Sub-dean of York, were appointed special commissioners and ambassadors, to treat with the King of Scotland, for a truce between the two kingdoms, and for the adjusting of all differences on the borders. Eight years after this, the bishop was again appointed a commissioner, to see executed "that part of a late treaty of peace, concluded with the French king, which related to the kingdom of Scotland." This prelate died in 1395, and William Strickland was chosen to succeed him, but was set aside by the pope in favour of

Robert Reade, who was translated from the see of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, in 1376, and obtained the royal warrant for all the mesne profits of the see, from the demise of Bishop de Appleby. He was translated to Chichester in the course of the same year, and was succeeded by

Thomas Merkes, who was invested with the temporalities of his see by Richard II., and received a provision from the pope in 1397. From the will of the unfortunate Richard we learn that Bishop Merkes was one of the five prelates whom that monarch numbered amongst his executors, and to whom he bequeathed a gold ring of the value of £20. It is a remarkable fact that the Bishop of Carlisle is the only bishop who is recorded to have taken letters of protection from Richard, and placed himself under an obligation to personally attend the king towards the coast of Ireland. On the removal of Richard, Bishop Merkes remained faithful to the fallen monarch, and in the first parliament courageously showed his attachment by speaking in favour of the deposed king. For this he was accused of high treason in January, 1400, and was soon after deprived of his see, and committed a prisoner to the Tower. On the 23rd of the following June, the bishop was placed in the custody of the Abbot of Westminster, in whose community he had formerly been a monk, and on

November 28th received the king's pardon, and was set at liberty. In consequence of his "notable poverty," he was allowed to receive from the pope, who had conferred upon him the title of Bishop of Samothrace, ecclesiastical benefices to the value of 200 marks, which the king increased to 300. He held the vicarage of Sturminster, in Dorsetshire, and, in 1104, the Abbot of Westminster bestowed upon him the rectory of Todenham, in Gloucestershire. It is probable he died in the latter place about the end of the year 1109.

William Strickland was the next prelate appointed to the see of Carlisle. He was elected in 1399, consecrated at Cawood by the Archbishop of York, August 24th, 1400, and received the temporalities of his see on the 15th of the following November. Bishop Strickland was a devoted adherent of Henry IV., from whom he received a commission to arrest all those persons in the diocese of Carlisle "who should assert that Richard II. was still alive, and abiding in the parts of Scotland." In 1406, the Bishop of Carlisle was one of the prelates that signed and sealed the act of succession, by which the crowns of England and France were entailed upon the king's four sons. The erection of the tower and belfry of the cathedral is ascribed to this prelate, as is also the tabernacle work in the choir, and the covering of the spire on the tower with lead. He built the tower at Rose Castle, called Strickland's tower, and constructed a watercourse from the river Petteril through the town of Penrith. A chantry in the church of St. Andrew, in the same town, is likewise of his foundation. He died on the 30th of August, 1419, after an episcopacy of twenty years, and was buried in his cathedral. His successor was

Roger Whelpdale, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, who was consecrated by the Bishop of London in 1420, and had restitution of the temporalities on the 12th of March, in the following year. This prelate, who was a native of the county, having been born at or near Grey-stoke, did not long enjoy his elevation to the episcopate, for he died in London on the 4th of February, 1422, and by his will ordered his body to be interred in St. Paul's Church, in that city, leaving £200 for the foundation and endowment of a chantry in his cathedral of Carlisle. Bishop Whelpdale was a learned man, and well versed in the literature of the period in which he lived. His works are a book with the title *De invocato Deo*, and some treatises on logic and mathematics.

William Barrow, bishop of Bangor, was the next occupant of the see of Carlisle, to which he was translated on the death of Bishop Whelpdale, and received the temporalities on January the 16th, 1423. In 1429 his

name occurs among the bishops who protested against Cardinal Beaufort appearing at Windsor, on Saint George's day, as prelate of the order of the garter, in right of his bishopric of Winchester. In the July following he bore a joint commission with the earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, on behalf of the King of England, for the truce concluded with Scotland, at Hawden Stank. He died at Rose Castle, the seat of the bishops of Carlisle, on September 4th, 1429, and was buried in the chapel of St. Catherine in his cathedral church. His successor was

Marmaduke Lumley, archdeacon of Northumberland, who was raised to the see in 1430, and received restitution of the temporalities on April the 15th, 1431. In 1433 he was licensed to attend the Council of Basil, the eighteenth general council, and two years later was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Scots. During the episcopacy of Bishop Lumley, the diocese suffered so severely from the ravages of the Scots, that the bishop could not obtain wherewithal to support the dignity of his office, and in order to enable him to do this, an application was made to the throne, in consequence of which a royal grant was issued in June, 1441, by which the churches of Caldbeck and Rothbury were annexed to the see for ever. These appropriations, however, did not take place, and the two churches are to this day rectorial. Bishop Lumley, who was of the noble family of Lumley, in the county of Durham, filled the offices of lord treasurer, lord chancellor, and chancellor of Cambridge University. He was translated to Lincoln in 1449, when

Nicholas Close, archdeacon of Colechester, and one of the king's chaplains, was appointed bishop, receiving restitution of the temporalities on the 11th of March in the following year. In 1451, he, with the Bishop of Durham and others, was commissioned to superintend "the conservators of the truce and wardens of the marches, and to punish their negligence and irregularities." In 1452 he was one of a commission appointed to receive the homage of James, earl of Douglas, and all other Scottish noblemen who should apply for that purpose. These are all the notices of this prelate that occur during the time that he filled the see of Carlisle. He was translated to Lichfield and Coventry in 1452, and was succeeded by

William Percy, a son of the Earl of Northumberland, and a prebendary of York, Lincoln, and Salisbury, who was invested with the temporalities of his bishopric on the 24th of October, 1452, and, though he held the see for ten years, nothing is on record respecting him, except that he was chancellor of Cambridge. He died in 1462.

John Kingscotes, archdeacon of Gloucester, was elected by the chapter bishop of Carlisle on the demise of Bishop Percy, but he only held the see one year, dying on the 16th December, 1613, when

Richard Scrope, rector of Fen-Ditton, Cambridge-shire, succeeded to the vacant mitre. Nothing whatever is recorded of this prelate, except the dates of his elevation and decease; the latter event occurring on the 16th of May, 1468; his successor was

Edward Story, chancellor of Cambridge, who being elected by the chapter and approved of by the pope, had restitution of the temporalities on September 1st, 1468. Three years later we find his name among those of the prelates and chief of the nobility who took an oath of fealty to Edward V., then Prince of Wales; and shortly afterwards, he, with the Bishop of Durham, the earl of Northumberland, and others, was appointed a commissioner to treat with those of Scotland at Alnwick, and the year following at Newcastle; and in 1473 at either of these places or any other place. In 1474 he again appears as a commissioner in the treaty of marriage between the Prince of Scotland and the Princess Cicely, daughter of Edward IV. Three years later he was translated to Chichester, where he died in 1502.

Richard Bell, prior of Durham, was the next prelate, being elevated to the see in 1478, shortly after the translation of Bishop Story. While prior of Durham, he was several times in the commissions of Edward IV., on treaty with the king of Scots. All that we learn of him during his episcopacy is, that he built the tower at Rose Castle, which still bears his name. He died in 1496, and was interred in the middle of the choir of his cathedral, where a monumental brass still recalls his memory, and requests a prayer for the repose of his soul. His successor,

William Sever, abbot of St. Mary's, at York, was shortly afterwards elected, and received restitution of the temporalities of his see on the 11th of December, in the same year, when he also received a license to hold his abbacy in *commendam*, and was included in a commission with the Bishop of Durham and others, to treat about the marriage of the king's daughter, Margaret, with James IV. of Scotland. The following year his name occurs as one of the royal plenipotentiaries in a general treaty between the English and Scottish monarchs. In 1499 Bishop Sever's services were again brought into requisition, and he was appointed one of the conservators of the truce, which had just been agreed upon between the kings of England and Scotland. Three years later he was translated to Durham, and

Roger Leybourn, archdeacon and chancellor of Durham appointed his successor. This prelate was conse-

crated on the 1st of September, 1503, and received restitution of the temporalities on the 15th of the following October. He was a native of Westmoreland, and was educated at Cambridge, where he became master of Pembroke Hall. Little is known of him, and even the year of his demise is uncertain. His will, in which he expresses a wish to be buried in St. James's Hospital, near Charing Cross, London, bears date July 17th, 1507; but, whether he died in that year or the following one we have no means of ascertaining.

John Penny, bishop of Bangor, was translated to the see of Carlisle by a papal rescript, bearing date, Rome, September 21st, 1508; and on the 23rd of the following January he made his promise of canonical obedience to his metropolitan, the Archbishop of York. He held the see for twelve years, dying in 1520, and the following year

John Kite, archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, was translated to the vacant bishopric, when he relinquished the primacy of Ireland, but was appointed archbishop of Thebes, in Greece. Cardinal Wolsey and he appear to have been intimate friends; and it is to the influence of the former that Bishop Kite is said to owe the alterations in his preferments. Jefferson informs us that the fees of the translation of this prelate, "with the commendams for Carlisle and his other benefices, amounted to 1800 ducats. But the cardinal successfully pleaded for the remission of 270 ducats." Bishop Kite, in 1524, was appointed by Henry VIII. as one of his commissioners to meet those of the King of Scotland, concerning a cessation of hostilities; and two years later, he, in conjunction with Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and others, was named as a plenipotentiary to conclude a treaty of peace with the Scottish monarch. In 1529 a document having been signed by several of the English bishops, approving of the reasonableness of the scruples of Henry VIII. in the matter of his marriage with Catharine of Arragon, and advising that the case should be laid before the Holy See for speedy settlement, Bishop Kite's name appears among the subscribers. In the following year he was one of the four bishops, who, with Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Warham, and the majority of the English nobility, addressed Pope Clement VII., on the question of the king's divorce. In 1536 his name again occurs in the history of the period. He appears to have been much attached to the old religion, and zealously assisted his metropolitan, the Archbishop of York, in opposing the innovations proposed by Crammer, in the convocation of the clergy. During his occupation of the see he made several additions to the episcopal residence at Rose, and otherwise improved it. He died in London, on the

19th of June, 1537, and was buried in Stepney Church. He was succeeded the same year by

Robert Aldrich, provost of Eton College, and canon of Windsor. This prelate, who was a native of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, received his early education at Eton, and in 1507 became scholar of King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1529 he became B.D. at Oxford, and was subsequently advanced to the dignity of D.D. Among his contemporaries he appears to have been eminent as an orator and poet; and, in conjunction with Crammer and others, wrote the work commonly called the "Bishop's Book." He performed the duties of chaplain and almoner to Lady Jane Seymour, queen of Henry VIII. and mother of Edward VI. Although he held this office, Bishop Aldrich was, nevertheless, a firm supporter of the tenets of the old religion, and, in 1510, was consulted by the king on the teaching of the church with respect to the seven sacraments. When Crammer strove to propagate the new doctrines, he met with the most determined opposition from the Bishop of Carlisle, who clung to the ancient faith in its entirety during the whole of his life. He died in 1555, and

Owen Oglethorpe, dean of Windsor, was appointed his successor, in October, 1556; but the papal confirmation did not arrive until the 28th of the following January. This prelate was born at Newton Kyme, near Tadeaster, in Yorkshire, and becoming a member of Magdalen College, Oxford, was made proctor of that university in 1531. Four years afterwards, having attained the degree of B.D., he was chosen president of his college, and was elected vice-chancellor in 1551. He was shortly afterwards appointed first canon and then dean of Windsor, and in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary became secretary of the Order of the Garter. In 1551 a public disputation on the mass was held at Oxford, at which Crammer, Ridley, and Latimer stated their opinions, and were opposed by several members of the ancient faith, among whom Bishop Oglethorpe stands conspicuous. Two years after this he was raised to the see of Carlisle, as above stated. When Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, in 1558, she at once proceeded to reintroduce Protestantism, and to put down the religion which Queen Mary had restored. One of the first indications of this change was her command to the Bishop of Carlisle not to elevate at mass the consecrated host; a command with which the bishop refused compliance, adding, at the same time, "My life is the queen's, but my conscience is my own." Suspecting the queen's intentions from this prohibition, the English bishops publicly declared that they could not, in conscience, administer the coronation oath, and

refused, therefore, to assist at the forthcoming ceremony. This announcement greatly embarrassed the court; but at length Bishop Oglethorpe was induced to separate himself from his colleagues, and the coronation was performed. The services of the Bishop of Carlisle were, however, soon forgotten; for refusing, in common with the other members of the English episcopacy, with the exception of the Bishop of Llandaff, to take the oath of supremacy, he was deprived of his see in 1559, when it was offered to Bernard Gilpin, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, but by him declined.

John Best, prebendary of Wells, and the first Protestant bishop, was consecrated on the 2nd of March, 1560. He was a native of Yorkshire, and received his education at Oxford, but embracing the principles of the Reformers, was obliged to live retired during the reign of Mary. In 1561 he received a commission from Elizabeth, by which he was empowered to arm himself and his dependents; a measure deemed necessary in consequence of the unsettled and turbulent state of the diocese. Nothing further is recorded of this prelate, whom Fuller speaks of as "a grave and learned divine." He died on the 22nd of May, 1570, and was buried in Carlisle Cathedral. His successor was

Richard Barnes, who came to the see in the same year. This prelate was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, and entering Brazenose College, Oxford, received there his degree of M.A. in 1556. He became B.D. at Cambridge, and, in 1561, was made chancellor and prebendary of York, and subsequently styled Bishop of Nottingham. When raised to the see of Carlisle he was allowed to retain in *commendam* his stall and dignities at York, for one year after his consecration. In 1577 he was translated to Durham, and

John Mey, prebendary of Ely, was appointed to the vacant bishopric, having previously been master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and vice-chancellor of that university, for which he appears to have procured a new body of statutes. He held the see of Carlisle for twenty years, and fell a victim to the plague in 1597, being buried in his cathedral church on the evening of the same day on which he died.

Henry Robinson, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, was the next bishop. He was a native of Carlisle, where he was born in the year 1556. At an early age he entered the University of Oxford, and making great proficiency in his studies, soon became a fellow, attaining a high character as a preacher. In his twentieth year, having just taken his master's degree, he was chosen principal of Edmund Hall, and in 1581 was unanimously elected provost of Queen's College, an office which he held for eighteen years, during which

time the college enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. He was also chaplain to Archbishop Grindall. On the 27th of May, 1598, he was chosen to fill the see of Carlisle, was consecrated on the 23rd of the following July, and in the next year named one of the royal commissioners for ecclesiastical causes. From the records of the exchequer we learn that, in 1613 Bishop Robinson filed a bill in that court against George Denton, of Cardew Hall, who had refused all suit to his lordship's court, and having obtained a decree in his favour, secured thereby the rights and privileges of the see of Carlisle. This prelate died, it is supposed, of the plague, at Rose Castle, on the 19th of June, 1616, and was interred the same night in his cathedral church, where a mortuary brass, on the wall of the north aisle of the choir, still perpetuates his memory. Bishop Robinson's character as a scholar stood high amongst his contemporaries. He took part in the conferences held at Hampton Court, and is said to have been held in great estimation by Queen Elizabeth. His successor was

Robert Snowdon, prebendary of Southwell, who was consecrated on November 24th, 1616, in York Minster, by Archbishop Matthews. He only held the see for a little more than four years, dying in London, in May, 1621. Of the incidents of his episcopate we have nothing recorded. In the following September,

Richard Milbourne, bishop of St. David's, was translated to Carlisle, which he held till 1624, when he died, leaving a bequest for the endowment of a school and the foundation of an hospital. This prelate was born at Utterbank, in Gilsland. Previous to his promotion to the see of St. David's, he had been respectively vicar of Sevenoaks, in Kent, and dean of Rochester.

Richard Senhouse, dean of Gloucester, the next bishop, was of an old Cumbrian family, the Senhouses of Nether Hall, on whom he reflected the greatest credit by his talents and abilities. Having entered as a student in Trinity College, Cambridge, he shortly afterwards removed to St. John's, where he gained a fellowship, and took his degree of D.D., in 1622. He served as chaplain to the Earl of Bedford, Prince Charles, and subsequently to James I., the latter of whom gave him the deanery of Gloucester. He had the reputation of a great preacher, and was styled the "Cambridge Chrysostom." He was killed by a fall from his horse, on the 6th of May, 1626, and was interred in Carlisle Cathedral. The Dean of Carlisle,

Francis White, was his successor, being consecrated bishop on the 3rd of the following December. He however, only continued at Carlisle till the 9th of February, 1628, when he was translated to Norwich, and

Barnabas Potter, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, appointed bishop. He was consecrated in London, on the 15th of March, 1628. This prelate was born at Kendal, or, as Atkinson says, in Winster Chapelry, in 1577, of poor but respectable parents. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. in 1615, and the following year was elected provost, an office which he held for about ten years. He was chaplain to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I., by whom he was much esteemed. Bishop Potter died at his lodgings in Covent Garden, in January, 1642, the fourteenth year of his episcopate, and was buried in St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, where the monument erected to his memory, with the sacred edifice, was destroyed by fire in 1795.

James Usher, archbishop of Armagh, was the next occupant of the see. "This great advocate of what has been invidiously termed 'moderate episcopacy,' was born in Dublin, on the 4th of January, 1580, and he became one of the earliest students of Trinity College, in that city. He early distinguished himself in the Roman Catholic controversy, and gaining thus the favour of James I., he was, in 1620, appointed to the see of Meath, whence he was, five years later, translated to Armagh, the primatial see of all Ireland. He came to England in 1640, and the rebellion in the next year preventing his return to Ireland, he repaired to the king at Oxford, and as a means of subsistence was allowed to hold the see of Carlisle in *commendam*. He was greatly esteemed by the king, and was expressly summoned to assist him with his advice at the Treaty of Newport. Archbishop Usher produced many laborious works, written amid trouble and danger, and his learning and virtues commanded the respect of many who were the avowed enemies of his order. Thus he was allowed to hold the professorship of Lincoln's Inn after the bishop's lands had been sold, and Cromwell listened to his earnest remonstrances in favour of the despoiled clergy, who owed some alleviation of their sufferings to him. Usher found a home in the house of the countess dowager of Peterborough for several years, and he died under her roof at Reigate, March 21, 1656. His remains were honoured with a public funeral, to the cost of which Cromwell contributed £200 by letter of privy seal, April 2nd, 1656."¹ On the death of Archbishop Usher, the see was vacant four years. On the Restoration of Charles II., in 1660

Richard Sterne, master of Jesus' College, Cambridge, was nominated to Carlisle. He was a native of Nottinghamshire, and educated at the college just named,

¹ Annals of England, vol. iii. p. 8, London, 1857.

and while there took his degree of D.D. Being domestic chaplain to Archbishop Laud, he attended him on the scaffold at his execution, and was subsequently imprisoned, with some other heads of houses in the universities, on a charge made by Cromwell, that they had conveyed their college plate to Charles I. at York.² He was then deprived of his mastership, and obliged to retire into private life till the restoration of the regal power, when he was promoted to this see. During his episcopate he erected a chapel at Rose Castle, which, however, was taken down shortly afterwards. He was translated to York, in 1664, and was succeeded by

Edward Rainbow, dean of Peterborough. Bishop Rainbow was a native of Bilton, in Lincolnshire, and entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1623, being then in his fifteenth year. He remained there for two years, after which he proceeded to Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he became tutor to several noble pupils, and obtained a fellowship. In 1642 he was appointed master of Magdalene, and four years afterwards received the degree of D.D. In 1650 Dr. Rainbow was requested to sign a protestation against Charles II., then in course of signature, but having refused he was deprived of his office, which he did not regain till the Restoration. In 1662 he was nominated vice-chancellor of his university, and two years later he was promoted to Carlisle. This prelate made considerable additions to the episcopal residence at Rose, rebuilt the chapel erected by his predecessor, and carried out many other improvements. He died at Rose Castle, March

² Of his sufferings at this period we have the following account in a letter of his, written from his prison in Ely House, October the 9th, 1643:—"This is now the fourteenth month of my imprisonment; nineteen weeks in the Tower, thirteen weeks in the Lord Petre's house, ten days in the ships, and seven weeks here in Ely House. The very fees and rents of these several prisons have amounted to above £100, besides diet and all other charges, which have been various and excessive, as in prisons is usual. For the better enabling me to maintain myself in prison and my family at home, they have seized upon all my means that they can lay their hands on. . . . And all this while I have never been so much as spoken withal, or called either to give or receive an account why I am here. Nor is anything laid to my charge (not so much as the general crime of my being a malignant), no, not in the warrant for my commitment. What hath been wanting in human justice, hath been, I praise God, supplied by divine mercy. Health of body, and patience, and cheerfulness of mind, I have not wanted, no, not on shipboard, where we lay, the first night, without anything under or over us but the bare-decks and the clothes on our backs; and after we had some of us got beds, were not able, when it rained, to lie dry in them, and when it was fair weather, were sweltered with heat, and stifled with our own breaths, there being of us in that one small Ipswich coal-ship (so low built, too, that we could not walk or stand upright in it,) within one or two of three score; whereof six knights, and eight doctors of divinity, and divers gentlemen of very good worth, that would have been sorry to have seen their servants, nay, their dogs, no better accommodated. Yet among all that company, I do not remember that I saw one sad or dejected countenance all the while; so strong is God, when we are weakest."

26th, 1684, and was buried at Dalston. The next bishop was

Thomas Smith, dean of Carlisle. This prelate was born at Whichall, in the parish of Asby, Westmoreland, on the 21st of December, 1611. He was educated at Appleby School, and in the sixteenth year of his age was admitted into Queen's College, Oxford, where his early proficiency in his studies "gained him a singular repute in the university." After he had taken the degree of M.A. he obtained a fellowship, and soon became eminent as a tutor, most of the gentlemen of the college being committed to his care. When Charles I. resided at Oxford he was one of those who were appointed to preach before his majesty, at Christ Church, and before the parliament at St. Mary's. In consequence of the events which soon after occurred he removed to the north, where he remained till the Restoration, after which he took his degree of D.D., and became chaplain to Charles II. He was appointed to a prebend in Carlisle Cathedral in November, 1660, and a few months later received one of the "golden" prebends of Durham. He became dean of Carlisle in 1671, on the promotion of Dean Carleton to the see of Bristol; and while holding this office he restored the deanery at his own expense, bestowed a communion service to the cathedral, endowed the Grammar School, made additions to the capitular library, and proved himself in every way a public benefactor. Nor were his good deeds confined to Carlisle, for Dalston, Penrith, Appleby, Asby, and other places experienced his bounty. On the death of Bishop Rainbow, in 1684, Dr. Smith succeeded to the see, which he held for eight years, and died at Rose Castle on the 12th of April, 1702. He was buried in Carlisle Cathedral, where there is an inscription to his memory.

William Nicholson, archdeacon and prebendary of Carlisle, was the next occupant of the see. He was born at Orton, about the year 1655, and, in 1670, was entered at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1678, and the early part of the following year, he visited Germany and France, and on his return home was admitted a fellow of his college, having previously taken the degree of M.A. He received a prebend in Carlisle Cathedral and the vicarage of Torpenhow from Bishop Rainbow, in 1684, and next year was made archdeacon. In 1702, on the demise of Bishop Smith, he was elected bishop, and was consecrated at Lambeth on the 11th of June in the same year. The first four years of his episcopate were spent by Bishop Nicholson in inspecting the various churches, parsonage houses, glebelands, &c. in his diocese. In 1715 he was appointed lord high almoner by George I., and three years later was

translated to Londonderry, which see he held till February, 1726, when he was made archbishop of Cashel, but he died on the 14th of that month, and was buried at Londonderry. This celebrated man was well versed in the several departments of human knowledge, but particularly in that of history, which he appears to have cultivated with the greatest assiduity and success, and to his industry and learning the historians of this county are particularly indebted. In 1678, when at Leipsic, he translated into Latin Hook's Essay on the Motion of the Earth from the Sun's Parallax, which was subsequently printed. Two years later he published an account of Denmark, Poland, Norway, and Iceland, in the first volume of the English Atlas, of which he afterwards published the second and third volumes, containing Germany. These were followed, in 1685, by a letter to the master of University College, on the Runic inscription at Bewcastle, which was published in the philosophical transactions, No. 178, and also a letter to Sir William Dugdale, concerning the font at Bridekirk. In 1696 appeared the first part of his English Historical Library, the second part was published the following year, and the third in 1699. After an interval of three years he published a similar work for Scotland, and in 1721 one for Ireland. Between the publication of the two latter works, he produced, in 1705, his Border Laws, with an appendix of charters and records. Besides these works, he wrote, in 1715, an essay to be inserted in Chamberlain's book, containing the Lord's Prayer in one hundred languages; and in 1719 the preface to the third edition of Wilkin's *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae*. The bishop published several sermons, and left to the capitular library at Carlisle his MS. collections for a history of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland and the diocese of Carlisle. In 1809 John Nichols, F.S.A. published in two octavo volumes, *Letters on Various Subjects, Literary, Political, and Ecclesiastical*, to and from William Nicolson, D.D.

Samuel Bradford, prebendary of Westminster, succeeded Bishop Nicolson, in the see of Carlisle, when the latter was translated to Londonderry. This prelate was a native of London, received his education at Bennet College, Cambridge, and having been admitted to orders, became chaplain to Bishop Compton, and tutor to the children of Archbishop Tillotson. He subsequently became rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, prebend of Westminster, master of Bennet College, and ultimately dean of the most honourable order of the Bath. After holding the see of Carlisle for five years he was translated to Rochester; and dying in 1731, was interred in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. His successor was

John Waugh, dean of Gloucester, a native of Appleby in Westmoreland, where he was born in 1660. He received his early education at Appleby School, and subsequently entered Queen's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, in 1708; ten years later prebendary of Lincoln; two years afterwards dean of Gloucester; and in 1723 bishop of Carlisle. For eleven years he governed the diocese with great zeal and ability, and with the greatest credit to himself. He died in Westminster, in 1734, and was buried in St. Peter's, Cornhill.

Sir George Fleming, Bart., the next bishop, was the son of Sir Daniel Fleming, Knt., of Rydal Hall, Westmoreland, where the future bishop was born, in 1667. He seems to have had his school education at Appleby, whence he was transferred to Edmund Hall, Oxford, which he entered in 1688, and having received his degree in arts, became domestic chaplain to Bishop Smith of Carlisle, by whom he was collated to the vicarage of Aspatria, and in 1700 to a prebendal stall in the cathedral. The favour shown to Mr. Fleming by Bishop Smith was continued by that prelate's successor Bishop Nicolson, who, in 1705, promoted the subject of this notice to the archdeaconry. He became dean in 1727, and was raised to the see of Carlisle, in 1734. He enjoyed his elevation for thirteen years, and died at Rose Castle on July 2nd, 1747, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was interred in his cathedral church where a marble monument perpetuates his memory. His successor was

Richard Osbaldiston, dean of York, who was descended from a good family at Humnaby, in Yorkshire, and received his education at Cambridge. He held this see from 1747 till 1762, when he was translated to London, which see he held for two years, dying in 1764.

Charles Lyttleton, dean of Exeter, his successor, was the third son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Bart., of Hagley Hall, in Worcestershire, at which place he was born in 1714. Having received his early education at Eton, he entered University College, Oxford, and on the completion of his studies became a member of the Middle Temple. He was in due course called to the bar, but not finding legal studies congenial to his disposition, he returned to Oxford, and subsequently took orders. He was appointed to the rectory of Alve, in his native county, in 1742, and in 1747 became chaplain-in-ordinary to George II. The following year he was made dean of Exeter, and in 1762 received the bishopric of Carlisle, which he held for six years. He died in London on December 22nd, 1768, and was interred with his ancestors at Hagley. Bishop Lyttleton

was a zealous antiquarian, and was for some time president of the Antiquarian Society, to which he gave a considerable number of books and manuscripts.

Edmund Law, the next bishop, was a native of Lancashire, being born at Cartmel in that county in 1703. He received his early education at Cartmel and Kendal, and afterwards entered St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he removed to Christ's College, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1737 he was presented by the university to the living of Greystoke, and in 1743 was appointed archdeacon of Carlisle by Bishop Fleming; and as the archdeaconry has the rectory of Salkeld annexed to it, he went to reside there in 1746. In 1751 he took the degree of D.D., and two years afterwards he was elected master of Peter House, upon which he resigned his office of archdeacon. About 1760 he received the appointment of head librarian of the university. He subsequently became archdeacon of Staffordshire, prebendary of Lichfield, and in 1767 received a prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral. He was elected bishop of Carlisle in the following year, and held the see till 1787, when he died at Rose Castle on the 14th of August, in his eighty-fourth year. He was buried in his cathedral. During his residence in Christ's College he published a translation of Archbishop King's "Essay on the Origin of Evil," with notes, and prepared for the press an edition of Stephen's "Thesaurus." He also formed an acquaintance with several literary celebrities, among others the learned Dr. Fortin, Dr. Taylor, the editor of *Lysias* and *Demosthenes*, and Dr. Waterton, the master of Magdalene College. In 1734 or 1735 he published an "Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time," &c.; and while resident at Salkeld his "Considerations on the Theory of Religion." About 1777 he edited Locke's works, which he published in three volumes quarto, with a preface and life of the author. Bishop Law devoted a great portion of his time to metaphysical studies, and is said to have held the writings of Locke in the highest esteem. "He was distinguished by a mild and tranquil disposition, and the amenity of his manners endeared him to all who knew him. His countenance always wore the same kind and composed aspect, truly indicating the calmness and benignity of his temper." He was succeeded in the see of Carlisle by

John Douglas, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, who was born at Pittenween, in Fifeshire, and in 1736 entered a commoner at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, from which he removed, in 1738, to Baliol College. Having been appointed chaplain to the 3rd Foot Guards, he went to the continent with his regiment, and was present at the Battle of Fontenoy. He subsequently

became tutor to Lord Pulteney, with whom he travelled for some time, and, in recognition of his services, was rewarded by the Earl of Bath with considerable church preferment. He was consecrated bishop of Carlisle in 1787, having previously held the dignities of canon and dean of Windsor. In 1791 he was translated to Salisbury, and died the 18th May, 1807. Bishop Douglas held the office of chancellor of the most noble order of the garter, was a fellow of the Royal Society, a vice-president of the Antiquarian Society, and a trustee of the British Museum. The next bishop was

The Hon. Edward Venables Vernon, who was appointed on the translation of Bishop Douglas, at which time he was canon of Christ Church, Oxford. This prelate, the second son of George, Lord Vernon, was born on the 10th of October, 1757, educated at Westminster School, and afterwards removed to Christ Church, Oxford. He subsequently became Fellow of All Souls' College, chaplain to the king, prebendary of Gloucester, and canon of Christ Church. In 1791 he was appointed to the bishopric of Carlisle, and upon inheriting the Harcourt estates, assumed the surname of Harcourt. In 1808, Bishop Harcourt was translated to York, and the see was offered to Dr. Thomas Zouch, prebendary of Durham, who declined to accept it, in consequence of his advanced age and retired habits.

Samuel Goodenough was elected bishop on the 26th of January, 1808, and held the see till his death on the 14th of August, 1827. Bishop Goodenough was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, when he took the degree of LL.D. in 1772. He was appointed dean of Rochester in 1802, and six years later was promoted to Carlisle, as above stated. His lordship was a vice-president of the Royal and Linnean Societies, and one of the council of the first named learned body. Bishop Goodenough was the author of some papers, which were printed in the transactions of the Linnean Society, and also of some sermons.

The Hon. Hugh Percy, bishop of Rochester, was translated to Carlisle in September, 1828. This prelate, the third son of Algernon, first earl of Beverley, was born on the 29th of January, 1781. He entered the University of Cambridge as a member of Trinity College, and graduated M.A. in 1805, but subsequently placed his name on the boards of St. John's College. Having married a daughter of Archbishop Manners Sutton, he was by him collated, in the year 1809, to the rectories of Bishopbourne and Iyechurch. He subsequently became, in 1814, chancellor and prebendary of Salisbury; in 1816, a prebendary of Canterbury, and of St. Paul's; in 1822, archdeacon of Canterbury; and in 1825, dean of that cathedral church. He was con-

secrated bishop of Rochester in June, 1827, and translated to Carlisle as above, retaining the chancellorship of Salisbury and the valuable living of Finsbury, during his episcopacy. Dr. Percy died at Rose Castle in February, 1856, aged 72 years, and was succeeded by

The Hon. H. Montague Villiers, the present bishop.

THE SEE OF CARLISLE.

When the see was founded by Henry I. in 1133, it was made suffragan to York, and its jurisdiction comprised the greater part of the two counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, which were taken from the diocese of Durham, to which they had up to that time belonged. From its establishment till 1856, this diocese was the smallest in England, the whole of it being comprised in one archdeaconry, containing only 137 benefices; but on the demise of Bishop Percy, on the 5th of February, in the year just named, it was, under the provisions of 6 and 7 William IV. c. 77, and of an order in council made in August, 1847, greatly enlarged by the creation of the new archdeaconry of Westmoreland, abstracted from the diocese of Chester, with a view to the equalising of the two sees, and by which arrangement upwards of 120 benefices, comprising an area of 662,676 acres, were added to the former. The diocese of Carlisle now comprises the whole of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland (excepting the parish of Alston, which is within the bishopric of Durham), and Furness and Cartmel (Lonsdale North of the Sands), in the county of Lancaster. It is divided into two archdeaconries—the archdeaconry of Carlisle, comprising the deaneries of Carlisle, Allerdale, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; and the archdeaconry of Westmoreland, containing the deaneries of Copeland, Furness and Cartmel, Kendal, and Kirkby Lonsdale. The see of Carlisle has given to the state one lord chancellor, two lord treasurers, and three chancellors to the University of Cambridge. We subjoin a list of the archdeaconries, deaneries, and parishes which at present (1858) form the diocese.¹

ARCHDEACONRY OF CARLISLE.

DEANERY OF ALLERDALE.

Allhallows, P.C.
Aspatria, V.
Bassenthwaite, P.C.
Bolton, R.
Bridelkirk, R.
Broughton, Great, P.C.
Bronfield, V.
Allonby, P.C.
Caldbeck, R.
Camerton, P.C.

Crosscanonby, P.C.
Maryport, P.C.
Crosthwaite, V.
Borrowdale, P.C.
Newlands, P.C.
St John, Keswick, P.C.
St. John-in-the-Vale, P.C.
Thornthwaite, P.C.
Wythburn, P.C.
Dearham, V.
Flimby, P.C.

Gilerux, V.
Holme Cultram, P.C.
St. Cuthbert, P.C.
St. Paul, P.C.
St. John, Newton Arlosh, P.C.
Trebly, P.C.
Isel, V.
Kirkbride, R.
Plumblaud, R.
Torpenhow, V.
Uldale, R.
Westward, P.C.
Wigton, V.

DEANERY OF CARLISLE.

Ailton, R.
Arthurct, R.
Bewcastle, R.
Bowness, R.
Brampton, V.
Burgh by Sands, V.
Carlisle, St. Mary, P.C.
Holy Trinity, P.C.
St. Cuthbert, P.C.
Christchurch, P.C.
Upperby, P.C.
Wreay, P.C.
Castlecarrcock, R.
Crosby-on-Eden, V.
Cunrew, P.C.
Cumwhitton, P.C.
Dalston, V.
High Head, P.C.
Denton Nether, R.
Denton Over, P.C.
Farlam, P.C.
Grinsdale, P.C.
Hayton, P.C.
Hesket in the Forest, P.C.
Armathwaite, P.C.
Irthington, V.
Kirkandrews upon-Eden, R.
w. Beaumont, R.
Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, R.
Kirkbampton, R.
Kirkclinton, R.
Lanercost, P.C.
Gilsland, P.C.
Nichol Forest, P.C.
Orton, R.
Rockliffe, P.C.
Scaleby, R.
Sebergham, P.C.
Stanwix, V.
St. John, Houghton, P.C.
Stapleton, R.
Thursby, V.
Walton, P.C.
Wetheral P.C. w. Warwick, P.C.
St. Paul, Holm Eden, P.C.
Scotby, P.C.

DEANERY OF CUMBERLAND.

Addingham, V.
Ainstable, V.

ARCHDEACONRY OF WESTMORELAND.

DEANERY OF FURNESS AND CARTMEL.

Aldingham, R.
Dendron, P.C.
Cartmel Fell, P.C.
Field Broughton, P.C.
Flookburgh, P.C.
Lindale, P.C.
Staveley, P.C.

Castlesowerby, V.
Raughton Head, P.C.
Croglin, R.
Daere, V.
Edenhall, V., with Langwathby, C.
Greystoke, R.
Matterdale, P.C.
Mungrisdale, P.C.
Threlkeld, P.C.
Water Milloch, P.C.
Hutton-in-the-Forest, R.
Kirkland, V.
Culgaith, P.C.
Kirkoswald, V.
Lazonby, V.
Plumpton, P.C.
Melmerby, R.
Newton Reigny, P.C.
Ouseby, R.
Penrith, V.
Christ's Church, P.C.
Renwick, P.C.
Salkeld, Great, R.
Skelton, R.

DEANERY OF WESTMORELAND.

Appleby, St. Lawrence, V.
St. Michael, V.
Murton, P.C.
Asby, R.
Askham, V.
Bampton, V.
Barton, V.
Martindale, P.C.
Patterdale, P.C.
Brough under Stanemore, V.
Stanemore, P.C.
Brougham, R.
Cliburn, R.
Clifton, R.
Crosby Garret, R.
Crosby Ravensworth, V.
Dafton, R.
Kirkby Stephen, V.
Mallerstang, P.C.
Soulby, P.C.
Kirkby Thore, R.
Milburn, P.C.
Temple Sowerby, P.C.
Lowther, R.
Marton, Long, R.
Morland, V.
Bolton, P.C.
Thrimby, P.C.
Muggrave, Great, R.
Newbiggin, R.
Ormside, R.
Orton, V.
Ravenstonedale, P.C.
Shap, V.
Mardale, P.C.
Swindale, P.C.
Wareop, V.

DEANERY OF WESTMORELAND.

Colton, P.C.
Finsthwaite, P.C.
Haverthwaite, P.C.
Rusland, P.C.
Dalton in Furness, V.
Kirby, P.C.
Ramsdale, P.C.
Walney, P.C.
Hawkshhead, V.

¹ In this list R. means Rectory, V. Vicarage, and P. C. Perpetual Curacy.

Hawkshead—	Dissington, R.
Brathay, P.C.	Drigg, P.C.
Satterthwaite, P.C.	Egremont, R.
Kirkby Ireleth, V.	St. John's, C.
Broughton in Furness, P.C.	Gosforth, R.
Seathwaite, P.C.	Harrington, R.
Woodland, P.C.	Haile, P.C.
Pennington, V.	Iron, P.C.
Ulverstone, P.C.	Lamplugh, R.
Blawith, P.C.	Millom, Holy Trinity, V.
Conistone, P.C.	Thwaites, P.C.
Egton and Newland, P.C.	Alpha, P.C.
Holy Trinity, P.C.	Moresby, R.
Lowick, P.C.	Muncaster, P.C.
Torver, P.C.	Ponsonby, P.C.
Carswick, V.	Waberthwaite, R.
Bardsca, P.C.	Whigham, R.
Grange, P.C.	Whitbeck, P.C.
	Whitehaven. See Bees, St.
	Workington, R.
	St. John's, P.C.
	Clifton, P.C.

DEANERY OF KIRKBY LONSDALE.

Kirkby Lonsdale, V.
Barbon, P.C.
Casterton, P.C.
Firbank, P.C.
Hutton Roof, P.C.
Killington, P.C.
Mansergh, P.C.
Middleton, P.C.

DEANERY OF COPELAND.

Arleedon, P.C.
Beekermat, St. Bridget, P.C.
St. John's, P.C.
Calder Bridge, P.C.
Bees, St., P.C.
Ennerdale, P.C.
Eskdale, P.C.
Hensingham, P.C.
Loweswater, P.C.
Mount Pleasant, P.C.
Nether Wasdale, P.C.
St. James, Whitehaven, P.C.
St. Nicholas, ditto, P.C.
Trinity, ditto, P.C.
Wasdale Head, P.C.
Bootle, R.
Brigham, V.
Buttermere, P.C.
Cockermouth, P.C.
Embleton, P.C.
Lorton, P.C.
Mossor, P.C.
Satmurthy, P.C.
Wythop, P.C.
Cleator, P.C.
Corney, R.
Dean, R.

DEANERY OF EENDAL.

Beetham, V.
Witherslack, P.C.
Burton in Kendal, V.
Hohne, P.C.
Preston Patrick, P.C.
Grassmere, R.
Ambleside, P.C.
Langdale, P.C.
Rydal, P.C.
Heversham, V.
Crossthaite, P.C.
Crosscrayke, P.C.
Levens, P.C.
Milnthorpe, P.C.
Kendal, V.
St. George, P.C.
St. Thomas, P.C.
Burneside, P.C.
Crook, P.C.
Grayrigg, P.C.
Helsington, P.C.
Hugill, or Ings, P.C.
Kentmere, P.C.
Long Sleddale, P.C.
Natland, P.C.
New Hutton, P.C.
Selside, P.C.
Staveley, P.C.
Under Barrow, P.C.
Winster, P.C.
Windermere, R.
Birchwaite, P.C.
Troutbeck, P.C.

Denton Nether, R., Cumberland	£196
Gilerux, V., Cumberland	100
Horncastle, V. (<i>Lincol.</i>), Lincoln	612
Lazonby, V., Cumberland	551
Mareham, R. (<i>Lincol.</i>), Lincoln	355
Mareham-on-the-Hill, P.C. (<i>Lincol.</i>), Lincoln	80
Melbourne, V. (<i>Lich.</i>), Derby	179
Morseby, R. (<i>Lincol.</i>), Lincoln	140
Mount Pleasant, P.C., Cumberland, alternately with Crown	160
Musgrave, R., Westmoreland	149
Newburn, V. (<i>Durh.</i>), Northumberland	230
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, V. (<i>Durh.</i>), Northumberland	474
Newton Reigney, P.C., Cumberland	80
Ormside, R., Westmoreland	166
Ousby, R., Cumberland	353
Penrith, V., Cumberland	200
Rothbury, R. (<i>Durh.</i>), Northumberland	1106
Salkeld, R., Cumberland	345
Sealey, R., Cumberland	107
Stanwix, V., Cumberland	264
Toynton, High, P.C. (<i>Lincol.</i>), Lincoln	80
Torpenhow, V., Cumberland	305
Wakworth, V. (<i>Durh.</i>), Northumberland	528
Wigton, V., Cumberland	150
Woodenderby, P.C. (<i>Lincol.</i>), Lincoln	56

THE PRIORS.

The first foundation of the Priory of St. Mary is involved in obscurity, but it is generally supposed to have been founded in the reign of Rufus, when the city was rebuilt, and its various edifices restored. Little progress, however, was made during the lifetime of the Red king, and it was reserved for the first Henry to finish the work and attach to it a community of secular priests, over whom he placed the Saxon Athelwald, as prior. This was in 1101. Some years afterwards, in 1129, Henry's son, Prince Henry, was lost with many of his companions in the ill-fated White Ship, and all traditions agree that it was to the sorrow felt by the English monarch on that occasion that we owe the foundation of the bishopric of Carlisle. "Twenty years before," says the present Bishop of London, "the king had gone on with William Rufus' work, and had, as we have seen, founded here a college of secular priests. He had completed the Norman church, with its nave, transepts, and a choir much smaller than the present structure, and in proportion to the nave; he had endowed it with the tithes of the churches in the forest of Inglewood, and now, by the advice of Prior Athelwald, he determined to do a greater work for this northern district. He founded the bishopric, and changed his secular priests into monks. This design, however, took some time to be matured, and probably was not fully accomplished till 1133, within a few years of Henry's death," when Athelwald became the first bishop of Carlisle.

His successor in the government of the priory was Walter, who, previous to his embracing the religious life, had been a soldier, and had followed the fortunes

The patronage of the bishop consists of the right of presentation to the archdeaconries of the diocese, the four canonries in the cathedral, and the following thirty-eight benefices:—

Allhallows, P.C., Cumberland	£80
Appleby, St. Michael, V., Westmoreland	175
Applethwaite, P.C., Westmoreland	120
Asby West, C. (<i>Lincol.</i>), Lincoln	51
Aspatrin, V., Cumberland	249
Bronfield, V., Cumberland	270
Caldbeck, R., Cumberland	436
Chellaston, V. (<i>Lich.</i>), Derby	80
Cliburn, R., Westmoreland	188
Clifton, R., Westmoreland	150
Crosby on Eden, V., Cumberland	90
Crossthaite, V., Cumberland	430
Dalston, V., Cumberland	283

¹ An Historical Sketch of Carlisle Cathedral, p. 1.

of the Conqueror from Normandy. As a reward for his valorous conduct the guardianship of Carlisle was entrusted to his care, and during his term of office the walls and fortifications of the city were restored. Extensive grants of lands and manors in the neighbourhood seem to have been bestowed upon him; and amongst other possessions he held the lordship over Stanwix and St. Cuthbert's. He subsequently joined the community of St. Mary's, and when Athelwald was raised to the episcopate, became the second prior. Walter enriched the priory with the lands and other possessions which his stout arm had won, and was long looked up to by the brotherhood as their greatest benefactor. The property given to the convent by this prior consisted of the manors of Linstock, Rickerby, Crosby, Little Crosby, Walby, Brunskew, Carleton, Little Carleton, and the Wood; also the churches of St. Cuthbert, in Carlisle, and St. Michael, Sanwix.¹

Prior John succeeded Walter, and governed the community in Bishop Bernard's time. He is stated to have granted Waitcroft and Flimby to the lord of Workington.

Bartholomew occurs as fourth prior. His name is found as a witness to several old charters; and he and the community confirmed the appropriation of the church of Orton, in Westmoreland, to the priory of Conishead.

Ralph is the next prior on record, and during his government the abbey of Holme Cultram, received from the prior and convent of Carlisle, the appropriation of the church of Burgh-upon-Sands.

We know no more than the names of the next six priors, they were respectively, Robert de Morville, Adam de Felton, Alan, John de Halton (who was raised to the see in 1292), John de Kendal, and Robert.

Adam de Warthwic succeeded Prior Robert. Hutchinson says that "he was in contention with the bishop, and in 1300, at his visitation, articles were exhibited against him. Warthwic being old and infirm, resigned in 1304, with a pension of twenty marks arising out of Langwathby tithes."

William de Hantwyssel was the next prior, but he only held the office for four years, when he resigned, and was succeeded by

Robert de Helperton, who governed the convent for about seventeen years.

Symon de Hantwyssel, William de Hastworth, 1325: John de Kirby, and Galfrid were the successors of Robert de Helperton.

John de Horneastle, 1352, was the next prior. During the period of his government Bishop Welton

made inquiries concerning the appropriate churches belonging to the convent, and certified them accordingly. The convent underwent four episcopal visitations during the time Prior Horneastle held office. In consequence of his age and infirmities he resigned in 1376, his successor being

Richard de Ridal, who, having leave of absence for a time, Martin de Brampton was appointed to the guardianship of the convent.

John de Penrith was his successor, and resigned in 1381.

William de Dalston, the next prior, refused to take the oath of canonical obedience to the bishop, who thereupon excommunicated him, but the prior appealed to the king, who issued a writ to stop further proceedings. The difficulty was shortly afterwards amicably arranged, and the prior, being preferred, at once resigned his priory, and was succeeded by

Robert de Edenhall, who was elected in 1386.

Thomas de Heton, of an ancient Cumberland family, was his successor, and was followed by

Thomas Elye, who built New Layth's Grange, near Carlisle.

Thomas Barnaby became prior in 1433; after whom Thomas de Haithwaite was elected.

Thomas Gondibour was the next prior. He improved the priory building, to which he made considerable additions, and in many ways proved a great benefactor to the community.

Simon Senhouse succeeded Prior Gondibour in 1507, and carried on the works commenced by his predecessor. He repaired and beautified the square tower within the precincts of the priory, besides ornamenting other portions of the building. He was succeeded by

Christopher Slee, who erected the gatehouse at the western entrance to the priory, on which the request, "Orate pro anima Christopher Slee, prioris, qui primus hoc opus fieri incepit, A. D. 1528," is inscribed.—Growing old and infirm, Prior Slee resigned his office in 1532, and retired upon a pension of £25 per annum.

Lancelot Salkeld, the next and last prior, lived at the period of the suppression of the religious houses, and, on the 9th of January, 1540, surrendered the priory to the commissioners of Henry VIII., who, two years afterwards, founded, in its stead, an establishment consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, eight minor canons, a sub-dean, four lay clerks, or singing men, a grammar master, six choristers, a master of choristers, six alms-men, a verger, two sextons, and other persons; granting to them the site of the priory and the greater part of its revenues, together with the revenues of the dissolved priory of Wetheral. In the

¹ Jefferson's Carlisle, p. 135.

new foundation the church is called "The Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity," and Salkeld was constituted the first dean. Thus ends the history of the priory of St. Mary. The revenues were valued by Dugdale at £118 3s. 1d.; by Specl at £181 8s. 1d. We subjoin the succession of deans, prebendaries, &c., from the foundation to the present time:—

DEANS OF CARLISLE.

- 1510. Lancelot Salkeld, the last prior of St. Mary's, deprived on the accession of Edward VI.; restored in the reign of Mary, and again ejected by Queen Elizabeth; died in 1560.
- 1517. Sir Thomas Smith, appointed on Salkeld's deprivation by Edward VI.; ejected by Queen Mary, but restored by Elizabeth; died in 1577.
- 1577. Sir John Wooley, M.A.; died in 1595.
- 1596. Christopher Perkins, L.L.D.; died in 1622.
- 1622. Francis White, S.T.P.; elected bishop of Carlisle in 1626.
- 1626. William Patterson, S.T.P.; became dean of Exeter in 1629.
- 1630. Thomas Comber, S.T.P.; deprived by the parliament in 1642; died in 1653.
- 1660. Guy Carleton, D.D., prebendary of Durham; promoted to the see of Bristol in 1671.
- 1671. Thomas Smith, D.D.; elected bishop of Carlisle in 1684.
- 1684. Thomas Musgrave, D.D., prebendary of Chichester; died in 1686.
- 1686. William Graham, D.D., prebendary of Durham; became dean of Wells in 1704.
- 1701. Francis Atterbury, D.D., chaplain to William and Mary; appointed dean of Christ Church in 1711.
- 1711. George Smalridge, D.D., prebendary of Lichfield; promoted to Christ Church, 1713.
- 1713. Thomas Gibson, D.D., rector of Greystoke; died in 1716.
- 1716. Thomas Tullie, L.L.D., chancellor of Carlisle; died in 1726.
- 1727. George Fleming, L.L.D.; elected bishop of Carlisle in 1734.
- 1731. Robert Bolton, L.L.D., vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, Berks; died in 1763.
- 1764. Charles Tarrent, D.D.; became dean of Peterborough in the same year.
- 1764. Thomas Wilson, D.D., prebendary of Carlisle; died in 1778.
- 1778. Thomas Percy, D.D., chaplain to George III; promoted to the see of Dromore in 1782.
- 1782. Jeffrey Ekins, D.D., rector of Sedgfield, Durham; died in 1792.
- 1792. Isaac Milner, D.D., F.R.S., professor of mathematics, and master of Queen's College, Cambridge; died in 1820.
- 1820. Robert Hodgson, D.D., F.R.S., rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, London.
- 1844. John Anthony Cramer, D.D.; died in 1818.
- 1848. Samuel Hinds, D.D.; promoted to the see of Norwich in 1849.
- 1850. A. C. Tait, D.C.L.; promoted to the see of London in 1856.
- 1856. Francis Close, D.D.

ARCHDEACONS.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Gervase de Lowther, in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., John, and part of the reign of Henry III. | 1361. John de Appleby. |
| 1203. Americ de Theobald, rector of Dalston, Alexander de Lucy. | 1115. John de Kirkeby. |
| 1230. Robert. | 1503. Hugh de Dacre. |
| 1234. Peter de Ross. | 1524. William Bowerbank. |
| 1293. Richard. | 1548. George Neville. |
| 1302. Peter de Insula. | 1567. Edwd. Threlkeld, L.L.D. |
| 1311. Gilbert de Halton. | 1588. Henry Beltrick. |
| | 1599. Richard Pickington. |
| | 1323. William de Kendale. |
| | 1354. Richard de Arthuret. |
| | William de Botherby. |

- 1599. Giles Robinson, D.D.
- 1602. Nicholas Dean.
- 1622. Isaac Singleton.
- 1660. Lewis West.
- 1667. John Peachill, B.D.
- 1668. Thomas Musgrave, M.A.
- 1682. William Nicolson, M.A.
- 1702. Joseph Fisher, M.A.
- 1705. George Fleming, M.A.
- 1734. William Fleming, M.A.
- 1743. Edmund Law, M.A.
- 1756. Venn Eyre, M.A.
- 1777. John Law, B.D.
- 1782. William Paley, D.D.
- 1805. Charles Anson, M.A.
- 1827. Wm. Goodenough, M.A.
- 1855. William Jackson, D.D.
- 1856. Robert W. Evans, B.D., archdeacon, Westmoreland.

VICARS-GENERAL AND OFFICIALS.

VICARS-GENERAL.

- 1320. Adam de Kirbythore.
- 1311. Robert de Helpethon and William de Gosford.
- 1314. Adam de Appleby.
- 1335. Thomas de Halton.
- 1353. Abbot of Holme Cultram.
- 1363. John de Horncastle, John de Appleby, and Adam de Caldbeck.
- 1380. William, rector of Bowness.
- 1397. Richard Pyttes.

OFFICIALS.

- 1311. Adam de Appleby.
- Walter de Flesby.
- 1335. Robert de Southayke.
- John de Appleby.
- 1342. John de Stoketon.
- 1352. Nicholas de Whitby.
- 1355. Adam de Caldbeck.
- 1373. William de Bowness.
- 1379. William del Hal.
- 1498. John Wheelpdale.
- 1513. Nicholas Williamsen.

CHANCELLORS OF THE DIOCESE.

- 1552. H. Beltrick, M.A., L.L.B.
- 1569. Gregory Scott.
- 1576. Thomas Burton, L.L.B.
- 1577. Thos. Hammond, L.L.B.
- 1586. H. Beltrick, M.A., L.L.B.
- 1597. H. Beltrick, M.A., L.L.B.
- 1615. Henry Woodward.
- 1622. Isaac Singleton.
- 1641. Robert Lowther.
- 1666. Henry Marshall, M.A.
- 1667. Rowland Nichols, M.A.
- 1683. Thomas Tullie, M.A.
- 1727. John Waugh, M.A.
- 1765. Richard Burn, L.L.D.
- 1785. William Paley, M.A.
- 1795. Joseph Dacre Carlyle.
- 1804. Browne Grisdale, D.D.
- 1814. Walter Fletcher, M.A.
- 1855. Charles J. Burton, M.A.

PREBENDARIES.

FIRST STALL.

- 1512. William Florens.
- 1549. Hugh Sewell, D.D.
- 1585. Edmund Bunnie, B.D.
- 1617. Richard Snowden.
- 1619. Lancelot Dawes.
- 1660. Thomas Smith, S.T.P.
- 1661. Thomas Canon, B.D.
- 1661. William Sill, M.A.
- 1681. William Nicolson.
- 1702. John Atkinson, M.A.
- 1733. Edward Birket, M.A.
- 1768. John Waugh, M.A.
- 1771. J. L. Lushington, M.A.
- 1785. George Henry Law, M.A.
- 1824. William Vansittart.
- 1847. Henry Percy, M.A.

- 1727. John Waugh, M.A.
- 1765. Robert Wardle, M.A.
- 1773. John Law, M.A.
- 1782. Joseph Hudson, D.D.
- 1811. R. P. Goodenough, M.A.
- 1826. Edmd. Goodenough, D.D.
- 1845. Henry Gipps, M.A.

THIRD STALL.

- 1512. Bernard Kirkbride.
- 1564. Gregory Scott, M.A.
- 1576. Thomas Burton, L.L.B.
- 1577. Anthony Walkwood.
- 1612. Bernard Robinson, D.D.
- 1637. Lewis West, M.A.
- 1667. John Peachill, B.D.
- 1669. Thomas Musgrave, M.A.
- 1676. John Arthey, M.A.

- 1684. Thomas Tullie, M.A.
- 1716. Thomas Benson, M.A.
- 1727. Richard H. duc, M.A.
- 1738. William Fleming, M.A.
- 1743. Thomas Wilson, M.A.
- 1764. Roger Baldwin, M.A.
- 1801. Robert Markham, M.A.
- 1837. C. G. V. Harcourt, M.A.

SECOND STALL.

- 1542. Edward Lesh.
- 1546. William Parrye, D.D.
- 1552. John E. Tremellius.
- 1552. Edwin Sandys, D.D.
- 1554. Edward Mitchell, L.L.B.
- 1566. John Maybray.
- 1568. Thomas Tookie, L.L.B.
- 1574. John Barnes.
- 1577. Thomas Fairfax, S.T.P.
- 1595. John Meye, L.L.B.
- 1596. William Meye, M.A.
- 1609. Thomas Fairfax, jun.
- 1649. Frederic Junstall, M.A.
- 1660. Arthur Savage, M.A.
- 1709. George Fleming, M.A.

FOURTH STALL.

- 1719. Richard Blanding.
- 1759. Arthur Key.
- 1776. Thomas Burton, L.L.D.
- 1776. George Flower.
- 1582. Edward Hansly.
- 1584. Edward Mayplate.
- 1624. John Fletcher, B.D.

In 1570 Bishop Barnes granted a patent to Chancellor Scott, by which the powers of official and vicar-general were given to the chancellor, and since that period the three offices have been united.

1632. William Dodding, M.A.	1720. Thomas Tullie, L.L.B.
1637. Richard Smith, B.D.	1742. Erasmus Head, M.A.
1643. Henry Sutton, M.A.	1763. Joseph Amphlett, L.L.D.
1660. George Buchanan.	1780. William Paley, M.A.
1666. Henry Marshall, M.A.	1795. Wm. Sheepshanks, M.A.
1667. Jeremy Nelson, M.A.	1810. S. J. Goodenough, M.A.
1685. Hugh Todd, M.A.	1858. William Jackson, D.D.

The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle possess the patronage of the following twenty-nine benefices:—

Addingham, V. Cumberland	£253
Appleby, V., Westmoreland	306
Bassenthwaite, P.C., Cumberland	150
Bewcastle, R., Cumberland	
Camerton, P.C., Cumberland	
Carlisle, Christ Church, P.C.	150
" St. Cuthbert, P.C.	150
" St. Mary's, P.C.	79
" Upperby, P.C.	
" Wreay, P.C.	50
Castlearrock, R., Cumberland	98
Castlesowerby, V., Cumberland	98
Corbridge, V. (<i>Dur.</i>), Northumberland	482
Crosceanonby, P.C., Cumberland	150
Cumrew, P.C., Cumberland	81
Cumwhitton, P.C., Cumberland	102
Edenball, V., Cumberland	178
Hayton, P.C., Cumberland	133
Hesket, P.C., Cumberland	150
Hutton, R., Cumberland	133
Ireby, P.C., Cumberland	64
Kirkland, V., Cumberland	221
Morland, V., Westmoreland	177
Rockliff, P.C., Cumberland	100
Sebergham, P.C., Cumberland	139
Thursby, V., Cumberland	160
Westward, P.C., Cumberland	120
Wetheral, with Warwick, P.C., Cumberland	140
Whittingham, V. (<i>Dur.</i>), Northumberland	549

CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 1858.

The figures denote the value of the incomes, and the date when each dignity was inducted.

BISHOP.

Hon. and Rt. Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, D.D. . . £4,500 . . 1856.

DEAN.

Very Rev. Francis Close, M.A., 1856.

CANONS.

C. G. Vernon Harcourt, M.A., 1837. Henry Gipps, M.A., 1845.
Henry Percy, M.A., 1847. William Jackson, D.D., 1858.

ARCHDEACONS.

Carlisle.—Ven. Wm. Jackson, D.D. . £200 . 1855.
Westmoreland.—Ven. Robert W. Evans, D.D. . £200 . 1856.

CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE.

Worshipful Charles James Burton, M.A., 1855.

MASTER OF THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

William Bell, M.A.

MINOR CANONS.

William Reos, M.A. (Sacrist), 1819. T. G. Livingston, M.A.,
(Precentor), 1855. F. S. Tizard, M.A., 1855.

BISHOP'S EXAMINING CHAPLAIN.

T. R. Birks, M.A.

REGISTRAR.

Joseph Milner, M.A., 1823.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR.

G. G. Mounsey, Esq., 1818.

SECRETARIES TO THE BISHOP.

John B. Lee, Esq., London; and G. G. Mounsey, Esq., Carlisle.

ORGANIST.

Mr. Ford.

HONORARY CANONS.

C. J. Burton, M.A., 1857. Benjamin Ward, 1857.

THE CASTLE, WALLS, ETC.

The castle occupies a fine situation on an eminence at the north-west extremity of the city, and is popularly said to stand upon the site of a Roman fortress. Its origin is generally ascribed to William Rufus, though some writers think, and not without good reason, that the Conqueror would not fail to perceive the strong and important position occupied by Carlisle, and would not think of leaving it unprotected, or exposed to the attacks of the Scots, without some means of defence. It is, however, certain that in the reign of Rufus the castle was put into a state of defence, and the fortifications were further strengthened by Henry I., in 1122. David of Scotland, who obtained possession of Carlisle in 1135, assisted in the completion of the works. From the numerous sieges which the castle from time to time sustained, its defences became much weakened, and when, in 1217, Archbishop Gray arrived at Carlisle, to take possession of the fortress for the English crown, he found it in a very dilapidated condition. In 1256 it is again reported as in a decayed state. In 1302 Bishop Halton, who was governor of the castle, expended £275 14s. 7d. in repairing the structure; in 1344 repairs were again needed. We hear no more of the fortifications till 1522, when the castle appears to have mounted 45 pieces of cannon. During the reign of Henry VIII. some additions were made, and the whole fortress put into a state of repair. It was at this period that the citadel was built, to strengthen the defences of the southern part of the city. In the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence of a report being made of the condition of the fortifications, the queen ordered the whole to be repaired, and the castle and citadel to be furnished with guns and ammunition. During the period of the Commonwealth, the keep was converted into a battery, and other alterations made in the defences of the place. From this time nothing of importance is recorded of the castle till the rising of 1745, when it fell into the hands of the Scots, as we have seen at page 94.

The castle contains two wards, an inner and outer, the entrance to the latter being from the south, through a tower, which is embattled and defended by a strong gate and portcullis. In front of this entrance there was formerly a drawbridge across the moat which extended along that side of the fortress. The outer ward is extensive, and includes a good parade ground for the garrison, barracks for fifteen officers and upwards of 200 men, an hospital, and a house for the master gunner. On the north-west angle of the wall is a bastion, upon which six guns were formerly mounted; five guns were upon the battery of the south-west angle, and between these

is a semi-bastion, which contains embrasures for two guns. The walls of this ward are embattled, and are eighteen feet in height by nearly nine in thickness. The inner ward, which is separated from the outer one by a rampart, is entered through an arched gateway, the passage to which, up to a recent period, was protected by a halfmoon battery, and a ditch with a draw-bridge, to which the approach was by a covered way; a subterranean passage connected this battery and the keep. The chapel, Queen Mary's Tower, a hall, and a barracks, were all in this ward. The hall was taken down in 1827, and a magazine erected upon its site: the chapel has been converted into barracks and a mess-room for the officers of the garrison; the old barracks was taken down in 1812. Queen Mary's Tower was situated at the south-east angle of the castle, and derived its name from having been the place in which the unfortunate Scottish queen was confined during her stay in Carlisle. It was of a much better style of architecture than the other buildings; but, in consequence of its insecure state its demolition was deemed advisable in 1834-5. On the south side of this ward the castle was defended by a battery of eight guns, and on the north by a battery armed with nine; the total number of guns mounted on the castle, when its defences were complete, being thirty. The keep is, however, the most prominent and most interesting part of the castle, and though it has borne the storms of seven hundred winters, and sustained many a fierce assault and many a lengthened siege, it still stands a noble and enduring monument of the architecture introduced by the Norman conquerors of England. It is nearly square; its dimensions are sixty-six feet by sixty-one, and its height sixty-eight feet. The wall fronting the city is eight feet in thickness, the others are each fifteen feet thick. A well, seventy-eight feet in depth, and supposed to be the work of the Romans, is situated within the north wall. The keep comprises three stories, exclusive of the ground floor, each of which is sixteen feet in height. The dungeons are situated in the latter; the upper rooms serving as military store-rooms or barrack-rooms.

The following is a list of the governors of Carlisle, arranged under the different reigns, and in chronological order as far as has been ascertained:—

<p>HENRY II. Robert de Vaux, or Vallibus. John, William de Suteville. Robert de Vaux.</p> <p>HENRY III. Robert de Veteripont. William de Daere. Thomas de Multon.</p>	<p>John Baliol. Robert Bruce. William de Fortibus. Eustace de Baliol. Roger de Leyburne.</p> <p>EDWARD I. Robert de Bampton. Richard de Halebok. John de Swinburn.</p>
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Gilbert de Curwen.
William de Boyville.
Robert Bruce.
Michael de Hercla.
John Halton.
Alexander de Bassenthwaite.

EDWARD II.
John de Castre.
Andrew de Hercla.
Piers de Gaveston.
Ralph Fitzwilliam.
John Halton.

EDWARD III.
Ranulph de Daere.
Anthony, Lord Lucy.
John de Glanton.
John Kirby.
Sir Hugh de Moresby.
Thomas, Lord Lucy.
Rowland de Vaux.
Sir Richard de Denton.
Sir Hugh de Lowther.

RICHARD II.
Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland.
Ralph, Lord Neville.
John, Lord Ross.
John Halland, earl of Huntingdon.
Sir Lewis Clifford, Knt.

HENRY IV.
Henry, Lord Percy.

EDWARD IV.
Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

RICHARD III.
Sir Richard Salkeld, Knt.

HENRY VII.
Sir Richard Salkeld, Knt.

HENRY VIII.
Thomas, Lord Wharton.
William, Lord Daere.

EDWARD VI.
William, Lord Daere.
John, Lord Conyers.

MARY.
William, Lord Daere.

ELIZABETH.
Henry, Lord Scrope.
William, Lord Daere.

CHARLES I.
Sir Nicholas Byron, Knt.
Sir Henry Stradling.
Sir John Brown.
Sir William Douglas.
Sir William Livingston.
Sir Philip Musgrave.
Jeremiah Tollurst.
Colonel Thomas Fitch.

CHARLES II.
Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.
Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart.

JAMES II.
Francis Howard.

WILLIAM III.
Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle.
Jeremiah Rubb.

GEORGE I.
Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle.

GEORGE II.
Colonel Durand.
General John Stanwix.

GEORGE III.
Henry Vane, earl of Darlington.
Lieut.-gen. Montgomery Agnew.
Lieut.-gen. Robert Burne.

GEORGE IV.
Sir George A. Wood, K.C.B.

WILLIAM IV.
Lieut.-gen. the Hon. J. Ramsay¹

The ancient walls from which the citizens of Carlisle so often resisted the attacks of the Scots have well nigh disappeared, the only remaining portions being nearly all on the west side of the city. They were long in a state of great dilapidation, and, in many places, had become quite ruinous. This added to the fact of their being no longer needed for defence, leave to remove them was obtained early in the present century. Previous to their removal they had long served as a promenade for the citizens, and from that part of the west wall which yet remains, fine views of the distant mountains of the Lake district may be obtained. Of the portion of the walls still standing, that part which extends from the south-west angle of the castle to the Gloucester Tower (so called from its having been erected by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., during his governorship) is the most perfect. From this spot the wall extends in a southerly direction, and about fifty yards from the tower stood the Irish Gate, the site of which may be

¹ On the demise of Lieut.-gen. Ramsay, in 1837, the ancient office of governor of Carlisle was discontinued.

known by the narrowness of the road from Abbey-street to the bridge. From the Irish Gate the wall proceeds without interruption until it approaches the gaol, but its height has been considerably reduced, and near its termination on the south it is concealed by numerous buildings which have been erected against it on the outside. This is the west wall, and when complete it formed the line of defence between the Irish and English Gates, the latter of which was connected with the citadel by a short wall. The east wall extended from the citadel to East Tower-street, along a line which may be described as from four to five yards distance from the present footpath on the west side of Lowther-street. At the point of junction of the east and north walls was a circular tower, called the Springold, from which the north wall was carried to the Scotch Gate, along East Tower-street, upon a line close to its north side. Between the Scotch Gate and the castle were three semi-circular and one square tower.

The gates of the city were semi-circular, with double iron-studded doors of great strength, but without any architectural features deserving of particular mention, and until almost the close of the last century were shut every evening at sunset. There were apartments over the Scotch Gate, which served for some time as a prison for debtors. On this gate, as well as on the English Gate, were exposed the heads of the unfortunate followers of Prince Charles Stuart, where they remained for many years; and Allan Cunningham informs us that an old lady of Dumfries-shire often mentioned to him the horror which she felt when she saw several heads upon the Scotch Gate at Carlisle, one of which was that of a youth with very long yellow hair. Tradition tells us that a lady, young and beautiful, used to come from a distant part and gaze at the head every morning at sunrise, and every evening at sunset—at last the head and lady disappeared. To each gate a guard-house was attached, the whole of which, as well as the main guard in the market-place, were built during the wars of the Commonwealth, by the orders of Cromwell, with the materials obtained by the destruction of the greater part of the nave of the cathedral. The main guard was removed in 1855.

Nothing authentic is known respecting the origin of the citadel, but it is generally believed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VIII., though some writers state that it formed part of the ancient fortifications of William Rufus, and that Henry repaired and strengthened it. These repairs do not seem to have been very substantial ones, for in an account given in the reign of Elizabeth, it is stated that “the great round

tower at the east side being paved with stone and sand upon a lead roof was thereby so overcharged that a great part had fallen to the ground; and that two houses called the buttery and the boulting house, standing within the rampire wall were falling to the ground in consequence of their being overcharged with earth.” The citadel consisted chiefly of two strong circular towers, united by a curtain wall facing the south. The ward was entered from English-street, and contained besides the buttery and the boulting house a large hall, but there was little accommodation for a garrison. Previous to the towers being converted to their present use, their roofs were covered with soil and served as gardens. An act of parliament was obtained in 1807, by the provision of which the citadel and walls of Carlisle were granted to the justices of the county of Cumberland for the purpose of building courts of justice for the county; and for the carrying out of this object the whole of the ancient fortifications, with the exception of the eastern bastion, were removed.

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Of the ancient conventual buildings of the Priory of St. Mary, as seen in their original state, we have no authentic account; but it is generally believed by those most capable of forming a correct judgment upon the subject, that they formed a quadrangle, the east side of which abutting upon the south transept of the cathedral, extended in the same direction to the house occupied by the late Canon Goodenough, as is evident from the vaulting of its cellars. The ruins of the cloisters were visible at the commencement of the present century; the only portion now remaining is a blocked up doorway near the present south entrance to the cathedral. Over the cloisters on this side were the chapter house, and no doubt dormitories. The refectory, or fraternity, formed the south side of the cloister quadrangle, which was completed by cloisters and dormitories from the west end of the refectory to the nave of the cathedral. The refectory fortunately escaped the destruction which befel the adjoining buildings, and in its original state was a noble structure in the Perpendicular style, about eighty feet in length by thirty in breadth; it has lately been restored and beautified. The interior originally formed the noble and spacious dining hall of the priory, occupying nearly the whole area of the building, but it is now divided into several apartments, the principal being the chapter house, which is fitted up in an elegant style. On the wall opposite the windows are three ancient niches, of considerable beauty, with projecting semi-hexagonal crenellated canopies, ornamented with panels, and osse and cinque-foil arches; they are sup-

ported by large projecting corbels, and appear formerly to have held statues. At each end of this apartment there is a fine picture, of large dimensions,—one of which represents St. John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, the other the Resurrection; they were presented to the capitular body, about the beginning of the present century, by the Earl of Lonsdale. The apartment at the west end of the refectory is fitted up for the library of the dean and chapter, which, though not extensive, contains many valuable works, on history, divinity, &c., as well as several volumes of MSS. The original library appears to have been scattered during the civil wars, as the present one was founded by the Rev. Arthur Savage, who was a prebendary in 1660. It has been enlarged by subsequent contributors, among whom Bishop Smith stands foremost, many of the most valuable books having been given by him. In the apartment at the east end, elevated above the floor by three steps, is a stone ambo, or pulpit, from which grace was said, or passages of Scripture, or parts of the lives of the saints, read to the monks during dinner. The basement story consists of a double range of vaulting, plainly groined, supported in the middle by short octagonal piers, from which the groining springs without capitals. At the intersection of the groins, there is, in one instance, a boss charged with the letters P. T. G., the initials of Prior Thomas Gondibour, thus pointing out the end of the fifteenth century as the period at which the building was erected; at the south-west angle is a circular staircase, conducting to the upper apartments; and at the south-east is a small octagonal turret. A little to the west of the refectory is a square embattled tower, which at present forms part of the residence of the dean. It is not unlikely that this tower was formerly fortified, and in times of war used by the community as a place of retreat, and it may have been the usual residence of the prior. This ancient structure was repaired by Prior Senhouse, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and its principal apartment is well worthy of particular notice. It is lighted by two oriel windows, in part ornamented with stained glass, and the ceiling, which is of oak, is carved and painted with armorial and other bearings, among which the ragged staff and escallop shell are conspicuous. It is in a good state of preservation. The buildings connected with the tower are of more recent date, the greater part of them having been erected about the year 1690 by Bishop Smith. The deanery was a short time ago improved and enlarged by the late dean, the present bishop of London. The western gate house was erected in 1528, by Prior Slec, as we learn from an inscription on its inner arch.

A Convent for the Franciscan, or Grey Friars, was founded in Carlisle in 1233, and occupied a site on the east side of English-street, near the south-east corner of the city. It was burnt down in a dreadful conflagration which took place on the 19th of May, 1292, but was subsequently rebuilt, and in 1315, when Carlisle was besieged by Bruce, the Chronicle of Lanercost tells us that the besiegers "caused the greater part of their army to make an assault on the eastern part of the city, against the place of the Friars Minors, that they might draw thither the party within." From Bishop Nicholson's MSS. we learn that Edward III., in 1331, honoured the convent with a visit, but we are not informed how long he remained. Nothing further is known of this house, except that in some of the gardens on its site, many bones have from time to time been dug up, and portions of the foundations of buildings have sometimes been met with.

The Dominicans, or Black Friars, were introduced into Carlisle in 1233, when a convent was founded for them. The information relating to this house is very meagre, and Tanner can only inform us that it was founded before 1267. It appears that the friars first took up their residence without the walls, but Leland mentions them as within. During the siege mentioned above, some of the besieging army "posted themselves on the western side, over against the place of the Canons and the Preaching Friars," the latter name being borne by the Dominicans, from preaching being the peculiar end and object of the order. The site of the convent was between the English Gate and St. Cuthbert's Church, and the name Blackfriars-street still recalls the locality where the community resided. Every vestige of the convent and buildings has long since disappeared, but part of the old county gaol is said to have been a portion of their convent. Jefferson says, "It is supposed that the buildings and site were granted to the Aglionby family, and it was in a garden here that Camden saw the Roman sepulchral inscription, which has since been removed to Drawdika's Castle."

A Nunnery seems to have been founded at Carlisle at a very early period, of which the sister of Egfrid, king of the Northumbrian Angles was an inmate, and where she was visited by St. Cuthbert.¹ It appears to have been destroyed during the Danish invasions, as every record or memorial appertaining to it has perished. Another institution of the same kind is said to have been founded here by David, king of Scotland, but we possess no further knowledge relating to it. When the foundations of the present church of St. Cuthbert were being dug, the workmen discovered, below the

¹ See page 6.

foundation of the church, the remains of a building still more ancient, as also several pieces of broken sculpture, amongst which was one representing a nun with veil or hood: and from this discovery the church of St. Cuthbert is supposed by some to occupy the site of the nunnery.

The Hospital of St. Nicholas was situated in the suburbs of the city, near the southern extremity of Botchergate, and although the period of its establishment is unknown, it is said to have been of royal foundation. Bishop Nicholson's MSS. state that it was endowed for thirteen lepers, male and female, but the Messrs. Lysons inform us it was for twelve poor men and a master. A moiety of the tithes of Little Bampton was granted to it, before the year 1180, on condition that the parish of Bampton should always enjoy the privilege of appointing two of the almsmen. The hospital was burnt and totally destroyed during the siege of Carlisle by the Earl of Buchan, in 1296, but being afterwards rebuilt, it again experienced the same fate in a subsequent siege. In the year 1477, the hospital of St. Nicholas, with its lands, was granted to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and with the other possessions of the priory became the property, at the Reformation, of the dean and chapter. Among the payments charged on the capitular body by this transfer are £2 6s. 8d. to the chaplain of St. Nicholas' Hospital, and £5 17s. to three poor bedesmen there. The buildings connected with this hospital are supposed to have been destroyed in the civil wars, about the year 1646.

Carlisle formerly possessed a free chapel dedicated to St. Alban, the prote-martyr of Britain, which is supposed to have been founded by some one of our English kings, and to which a burial ground was attached. It occupied a site at the head of Scotch-street and Fisher-street, and St. Alban's Row still points out the situation. The cross which formerly ornamented the eastern end of the building is preserved in the Museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and the bell on the Town Hall is supposed to have belonged to this chapel. Some remains of the foundations may yet be discovered in the cellars of the houses which have been erected on its site. In 1326, Bishop Welton having discovered that the chapel and burial ground had not been consecrated, forbade, under pain of suspension and excommunication, anyone to celebrate or attend divine service in it. It appears to have been afterwards consecrated, for it continued till the reign of Edward VI., when it shared the fate of similar establishments throughout the country, and was then granted by letters patent, with several houses belonging to it, to Thomas Dalston and William Denton.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.¹

The Catholic Church of Sts. Mary and Joseph is situated at the east end of Chapel-street, facing Albert-street. Adjoining is the Rectory, within an enclosure of rather more than half an acre of ground, part of which was for some years used as a cemetery. This church was opened for divine service on Christmas-day, 1821. It owes its existence to the almost unaided exertions of the late venerable incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Marshall, who was appointed to this mission at Christmas, 1800. After conducting its pastoral duties with great care and successful zeal for exactly half a century, he officiated for the last time on the morning of Christmas day, 1850, when he suddenly fell at the altar, and was carried in a state of unconsciousness from the church. He survived this accident four years, when his long and arduous labours were brought to a peaceful close on the 4th January, 1854, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and the fifty-fourth of his residence in Carlisle. He was justly venerated by his flock, which he had seen increase from the small number of 20 to upwards of 4000, and was also held in high estimation by all classes of his fellow-citizens. The first Catholic place of worship established in Carlisle after the change of religion in this country, was at the close of the eighteenth century, when a small building in the West Walls was provided for that purpose by Mr. Fairbairn of the Bush Hotel, and was served for a short time by the Rev. Charles Saul. He was succeeded by Mr. Marshall, the late venerable founder of the present church. It is a spacious building, measuring ninety feet in length, by thirty-eight in breadth, and has a gallery at the west end which will accommodate about two hundred. In its original state it was not so large, and without much pretension to ecclesiastical style: but within late years it has undergone considerable alterations, which have improved its general appearance. A handsome Gothic porch has been built for the staircase to the gallery, and a rather lofty bell-turret erected on the east gable, with spaces for three bells. The presbytery has been enlarged to nearly double its original size, and the whole premises are enclosed with a strong wall surmounted with iron palisading. In the interior of the church we perceive that the old ceiling has been removed, and the roof thrown open, and the old organ replaced by a new and very fine instrument built by the late Mr. Bishop, of London. The high altar, on

¹ St. Mary's, St. Cuthbert's, Christ Church, and Trinity Church, will be found described, with their parishes, &c., at a subsequent page. We give here the other churches and chapels of the city.

which stand six massive brass candlesticks of great beauty, with its altar-piece of "Christ rising from the tomb," executed by Mr. Nutter, a native artist, and the two neatly-painted side chapels, (one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and the other to St. Joseph) which are separated from the rest of the church by open screen-work, give to the interior a very imposing appearance. The present rector of the church is the Rev. L. Curry, his assistant the Rev. J. Danderdale. The congregation is estimated to be at present about 5000.

The Evangelical Union Church meets for worship in the Atheneum, Lowther-street, temporarily, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Whitson who commenced his ministerial labours with the formation of this body in November, 1854. In doctrine this church is Armenian, and in government Independent. It has been characterised by steady growth since its commencement, and its members anticipate being able, before long, to erect for themselves a neat and suitable place of worship.

The Friends' Meeting-house is near the upper part of Fisher-street, where it was erected in 1776. The Society of Friends have had a meeting-house in Carlisle since the time of George Fox, who was imprisoned in the city in 1653, during the time of the Commonwealth.

The Independent or Congregational chapel in Lowther-street was opened in 1813. It is built of white freestone, from a design by Mr. Nichol of Edinburgh, is well fitted up, and will seat 800 persons. There are also commodious rooms beneath the chapel used for instructing the young and other purposes. The Independents had a chapel in Annetwell-street, which was occupied until the present one was erected. The first Congregational minister of the old chapel was the Rev. C. Hill, who was appointed in 1808. He died some time before 1814, when the Rev. John Whitridge was appointed; he resigned in 1819. In 1820 the Rev. Thos. Woodrow became the minister, and resigned in 1835. He was succeeded by the Rev. Percy Stoutt in 1836, who resigned in 1837. The next minister was the Rev. Robert Wolstenholme, who continued from 1837 to 1843, and resigned. These were the ministers of the old chapel. The Rev. H. Wright was the first minister in the new chapel: he entered on his duties in 1843, and resigned in 1846. The Rev. Thomas Hind was minister from 1847 to 1854, and resigned. The Rev. W. A. Wrigley became minister in 1855, and resigned in 1858. The Rev. Ninian White is the present minister.

A new Congregational Church has been established

under the ministry of the Rev. W. A. Wrigley, which meets in the Mechanics' Hall, Fisher-street, as a temporary place of worship. The first service was held January 10th, 1858.

The Presbyterian Church (Scotch), Chapel-street, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, was erected in 1834, and will accommodate upwards of 700 persons. The Rev. David R. Lowson, M.A., is the present minister.

The Presbyterian Church (United), situate in Fisher-street, is an elegant structure, capable of accommodating about 700 persons. It was erected in 1855-6, at a cost of £1,150, and was opened for public worship on the 29th of June of the latter year. The style is Transition between the Norman and Early English. The congregation was in existence as early as the year 1707, but how long before that period cannot be determined, and was thus one of the early English Nonconformist Churches. At that time they met for worship at a place called Blackfriars, under the west wall of the city. The names of any of the ministers officiating there are not known. In the year 1731 they removed to the church they had erected in Fisher-street. Among their ministers since that period we find the names of Thomas Dickinson, minister in 1733; Israel Bennett, translated from Brampton, and inducted in Carlisle, in 1745; Robert Miln, A.M., author of *Physico Theological Lectures on the State of the World from the Creation to the Deluge*, and other works. He was ordained about the year 1768, and died in 1801. His successor was Jame Kyle, a licentiate of the Associated Synod, but who, when in Carlisle, was not in ministerial connection with that synod. He was pastor of the congregation from 1800 to 1809, when he met an untimely end by drowning. During the vacancy caused by his death the congregation connected themselves as a congregation with the Associated Synod, and on the 31st of October, 1810, George Henderson, M.A., was ordained over them by the Presbytery of St. Kirk. He laboured among them for eight or nine years, and then resigned his charge and went to Canada, where it is believed he still is. The next minister was Richard Hunter, who was ordained on the 31st of August, 1819, and died on the 22nd of March, 1853. By the union of the General Associate Synod and the Associate Synod, in September, 1829, the United Secession Church was formed, and again by the union of the United Secession and Relief Denomination, in May, 1847, the United Presbyterian Church was formed—a denomination adhering to the Westminster Confession, and which in all its parts has ever protested against patronage; and has asserted the right,

the privilege and the duty of the Christian people to elect and support their own ministers. With this denomination the congregation in Carlisle came then to be connected. The late pastor, the Rev. Robert S. Drummond, M.A., was ordained on the 29th of September, 1853. During his ministry the congregation increased so much that it was found necessary to build the present large and commodious church upon the site of the old one. Mr. Drummond removed to Edinburgh in February, 1858, and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Miller.

Wesleyan Methodism was introduced into the city of Carlisle about the year 1767, by Mr. William Bell, an excise officer, who, at that time, resided at Lengtown, on the Scottish border, eight miles from Carlisle. The Wesleyan Methodists having passed through great persecutions in the city and neighbourhood were favoured with the presence and services, for the first time, of the Rev. John Wesley, on Good Friday, April 13th, 1770, when he preached in a barn in Abbey-street. In 1785 the first Wesleyan chapel was built in the city, in Fisher-street, and ten years afterwards, being found much too small, it received considerable additions, and the chapel, as then enlarged, is still standing, the underpart of it having been converted into two dwelling-houses, and the upper part making the place of worship occupied, a few years ago, by a congregation of Baptists. A new and elegant chapel was built in another part of Fisher-street, capable of containing about 1100 persons, in 1817, at a cost of about £2000; and from that time to the present, the services conducted in it have shed a beneficial influence upon a considerable portion of the population of the city and neighbourhood. There is a large room underneath which serves as a Sunday school. In 1790 Carlisle first became the place of the residence of Wesleyan ministers, and has continued so ever since.

The Wesleyan Free Church, Lowther-street, is a neat and graceful structure. The front is in the Early English style, and is divided into three parts, a centre and two side wings. The chief window is in the front, and consist of five lights, glazed with round and stained glass. There are two principal entrances, one in each wing, and each of the porches is lighted by a two-light window above the entrance. At each angle of the front there is a buttress crowned with a roof-shaped canopy. The front rises in a pyramidal form, having towards the top the date 1857, in a circular panel. The apex is finished by an elegant cross. The ceiling of the interior is supported on two ranges of lofty pillars, its central portion curved and ribbed, and the sides rather inclined from the horizontal. In the

centre is an elliptical dome-light of plain and stained glass. The arrangements of the interior are well adapted to the requirements of the congregation. The organ is a fine instrument by Nicholson, of Newcastle. This place of worship formerly belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Association, the Carlisle members of which forming a junction with a large body of Wesleyan Reformers, constituted themselves the Wesleyan Free Church.

In addition to these churches and chapels, the Latter Day Saints have a meeting house in Barnes' Yard, Castle-street: the New Testament Church meets for worship in Porters' School room, West Walls; and the Primitive Methodists have a chapel in Cecil-street.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Foremost among the schools of Carlisle, both for its antiquity and usefulness, stands the Grammar School, which, as we learn from a register in the library of the dean and chapter, was founded by St. Cuthbert, about the year 686. Like the other ecclesiastical and educational establishments of the country it suffered much from the ruthless ravages of the Danes, who appear to have been, in this country at least, enemies to all mental culture. When Rufus began the priory of St. Mary, he also gave his attention to this school, making it an appendage to the monastic establishment, from which the teachers were appointed, and thus it continued till the time of Henry VIII., who, in refounding the cathedral, re-established the school, and endowed it with an annual payment of £20. Bishop Smith, during his occupancy of the see of Carlisle, gave £500 to be applied for the benefit of this school, with which sum an estate in the parish of Addingham was purchased, from the rent of which the principal part of the income, about £110 per annum, is at present derived. Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester, who received his early education here, left £1000 stock, the interest of which was to be applied for the benefit of two sons of clergymen, educated here, and sent to Queen's College, Oxford. For a long period the school was held in the room over the Abbey Gate, but, in 1832, a new and commodious school was erected in Eaglesfield Abbey, and, in consequence of the rapid increase in the population of the city, greater accommodation being necessary, large additions have since been made, with great advantage to the comfort both of masters and pupils. Among the eminent men which this school has produced we may mention the names of Bishop Thomas, of Rochester; Bishop Carleton, of Bristol; Dr. Tullie; and Professor Carlyle.

The British or Lancasterian School, Mary-street,

Botchergate, is a large and commodious structure, erected by subscription, aided by a grant of £300 from government, in 1833, and comprises two large rooms, in which about 100 children of both sexes are educated. Previous to the erection of the present building, the school business was transacted in a large room in Watergate, which was opened in 1811, when the Lancasterian school was first founded. Since its commencement, this school has been eminently successful, and has conferred great benefits upon the population of the city. It is supported by subscription, and is managed by a committee of the subscribers.

The Central School, for children of the Established Church, is situated on the West Walls, and is a spacious building, erected in 1812, upon ground leased from the corporation, at a nominal rent, for a long term of years. It is managed by a committee of subscribers. As it was intended to be a school for the training of masters for other schools in the diocese, as well as for the instruction of children, it receives the name of the the Diocesan Central School.

Christ Church School, Day and Sunday, for boys, girls, and infants, is situated in Crown street. It was erected by subscription in 1812, aided by grants from the Committee of Council on Education, and the National Society, at a cost of £1400, inclusive of the master's house, and the purchase of the site, and will accommodate nearly 100 children. This school was the first in Carlisle built under the minutes of the Committee of Council. It is under government inspection, and conducted by certificated teachers, assisted by pupil teachers.

The Fawcett School was erected by public subscription in 1850, as a testimonial of the veneration and love of the parishioners of St. Cuthbert's for their pastor, the Rev. John Fawcett, and to commemorate the fiftieth year of his incumbency. As it was erected during his lifetime, he was a witness of this gratifying proof of public feeling. It stands upon a piece of ground adjoining the West Walls, granted by the corporation, at a small annual rent, and embraces a day school for boys, girls, and infants, and a Sunday-school for boys and girls; in connection with the Sunday-school there is a sick club, and a library for the teachers and scholars. The building is of brick with stone dressings, and comprises three schoolrooms, a committee room, open and covered play grounds, and is well supplied with gas and water. The cost of erection was £1700, including a government grant of £334. The schools, which are under government inspection, are taught by certificated teachers, aided by pupil teachers, and supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. From the an-

nual report for 1857, we learn the following particulars. The treasurer's financial statement showed a balance in his favour of £7 7s. 8d., against £41 4s. 5d. due to the treasurer last year. The attendance, &c., during the year was as follows:—

	Average Attendance.	Pence Received.	No. on the Books.
FIRST QUARTER.			
In the boys' school....	90.8	£ s. d. 7 12 6	120
In the girls' school....	70.2	4 18 11	105
In the infants' school..	80	4 16 3	135
SECOND QUARTER.			
In the boys' school....	91	7 6 7	126
In the girls' school....	76	4 10 4	103
In the infants' school..	102	5 10 5	141
THIRD QUARTER.			
In the boys' school....	86.6	7 11 7	119
In the girls' school....	75.5	4 14 6	104
In the infants' school..	102.3	6 0 9	148
FOURTH QUARTER.			
In the boys' school....	92.6	7 7 11	124
In the girls' school....	77	5 12 1	124
In the infants' school..	79.1	4 3 10	143

The average attendance of boys, girls, and infants during the past year has, therefore, been 255 as compared with 229 last year. The falling off in the attendance at the infant school during the last quarter is chiefly attributable to an unusual prevalence of measles.

In the Sunday-school the number of scholars is 220, the number of teachers, 35. Evening classes under an efficient teacher, have lately been added to the other departments of these schools.

St. Patrick's Catholic Schools, near the Catholic Church, with which they are in connexion, were founded in 1825, on a site granted by the Duke of Devonshire. They consist of separate schools for boys, girls, and infants, and have for some years been placed under government inspection. The boys' school is under the care of a certificated teacher, who is assisted by two pupil teachers. A certificated mistress and three pupil teachers superintend the girls' and infants' school. The total average weekly attendance is about 250.

Trinity Church School, in Caldewgate, is a plain commodious brick structure, erected in 1832, and attended by about 100 children. It is partly endowed.

Besides these schools, there are the Ragged School, Caldewgate, built and supported by G. H. Head, Esq., and the Shaddongate Schools, near the extensive works of Peter Dixon and Co., erected and supported by the firm for the education of the children of the workmen in their employment. There are also many private schools, as well as some day schools connected with the Dissenting places of worship, and several Sunday-schools.

RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL,

Besides the religious agency at work in the various churches, chapels, and Sunday-schools, there is in the city a number of societies by means of which various

religious and other praiseworthy objects are greatly promoted. We subjoin the names of the different societies:—Carlisle Auxiliary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews; the Carlisle Branch of the Irish Society of London, for Promoting the Education and Religious Instruction of the native Irish, established in 1847; Carlisle Church Missionary Association, instituted 1817; Carlisle Ladies' Bible Association; Carlisle Town Missionary and Scripture Readers' Society; Cumberland and Carlisle Auxiliary Bible Society, instituted 1813; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Northern Sub-division of the Evangelical Alliance; Peace Society; Religious Tract Society; Wesleyan Benevolent Society; and the Wesleyan Missionary Society. In addition to these, which are strictly of a religious character, there are the Carlisle Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance, the Anti-capital Punishment Society, the Carlisle Temperance Society, and the Female Visiting Society for the Relief of the Aged and Indigent.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Cumberland Infirmary stands foremost among the charitable institutions of Carlisle. It is situated on the western outskirts of the city, and is a handsome Grecian building of white stone, with lodge in correspondence, the grounds of which are nearly six acres in extent. The building was completed in the year 1830, but owing to disputes with the contractors, which ended in a chancery suit, it was not opened for the reception of patients until the beginning of the year 1842. From that time until his death, which took place in 1856, the late Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Percy, as president of the institution, took an active constant personal interest in the management, and it is doubtless in great part owing to the known care bestowed at all times upon the expenditure that the accumulated benefactions have reached at the present time to £16,000. At the death of the late president, the governors, in general meeting assembled, with the present bishop, Dr. Villiers, as his successor in the chair, determined on naming the principal ward "Bishop Percy's Ward." The building has accommodation for fifty-two in-patients; and cases, oftentimes the most formidable, are constantly congregated within its walls, not only from that part of the kingdom whose name it bears, but also from the surrounding counties. Carlisle being a manufacturing town, and a centre of many railroads, accidents in great numbers are brought for treatment. The number of out-patients annually is about 2000. A special fund maintains a chaplain, who also acts as curate in the parish (Trinity) in which the Infirmary is situate. The institution is managed by a

committee consisting of the principal gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood, which meets every Wednesday morning. The medical conduct of the institution is confided to a physician, a surgeon, and a house surgeon, and his assistant. The receipts for the year ending the 27th of July, 1857, amounted to £2,005 7s. d., and the expenditure to £1,786 3s. 6d., leaving a balance of £219 3s. 7d. in favour of the institution.

The following extracts from the statutes and rules will no doubt be acceptable to many of our readers:—

"Benefactors of twenty guineas or upwards, to be governors for life.

"Subscribers of two guineas or upwards annually, to be governors during payment.

"A subscriber of half-a-guinea annually, or a benefactor of five guineas, to be entitled to recommend two out-patients annually.

"Every annual subscriber of one guinea, or benefactor of ten guineas, shall be allowed to recommend two out-patients and one in-patient annually.

"Every annual subscriber of two guineas, or benefactor of twenty guineas, shall be allowed to recommend two in-patients and six out-patients within the year; and benefactors and subscribers to a larger amount after the same ratio.

"No subscriber or benefactor to have more than one in-patient at a time.

"No person to be admitted a patient but by recommendation of a benefactor or subscriber, unless in cases of accident or emergency which admit of no delay.

"In-patients are admitted by the committee on Wednesdays at 10 o'clock. Accidents and cases of emergency are received at all times."

OFFICERS — 1858.

PATRON.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale.

VICE PATRONS.—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.; The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.; Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Rev. William Graham.

TRUSTEES.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale; The Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.; Sir George Musgrave, Bart.

TREASURER.—Thomas Henry Graham, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—*Physician*: Dr. Lonsdale. *Surgeon*. Mr. W. B. Page. *House Surgeon*: J. M. Frodsham, M.D.

CHAPLAIN.—Rev. F. Steggal.

SECRETARY.—Mr. John Reed Donald.

MATRON.—Mrs. Llewellyn.

The Carlisle Dispensary was founded in 1782, under the auspices and patronage of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey and the clergy and gentry of the city and neighbourhood, and since that period has been the means of affording medical aid to thousands of the indigent sick of Carlisle and the surrounding district. For some years the institution carried on its good work amidst many difficulties, in a small house up a narrow passage in the entrance of the Abbey, but was at last compelled to cease from lack of funds, and Carlisle was for several years without a dispensary. In 1809 the medical gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood took the matter into consideration, and, having made a representation to the dean and chapter, obtained from that body the grant of the use of the room over the Abbey Gate which had formerly been the High School of Carlisle. The dean and chapter likewise gave the institution a yearly subscription of ten guineas, and other very liberal subscriptions having been sent in, the promoters were enabled to open the Carlisle Dispensary on the 1st of February, 1810. From that time the subscription list has been a good one, and the institution has gone on prosperously and most satisfactorily to our own day. In 1824 application was made to the dean and chapter for the room at the head of the Abbey Gate, but an offer was made by the chapter to allot to the institution a part of the Tithe Barn in Head's Lane for that purpose, and on the acceptance of that offer, they further subscribed a sum of £30 towards the fitting up of the place. This done the dispensary was carried on in that building till April, 1858, when it was removed to the new edifice in Chapel-street, the foundation stone of which was laid by John Waldie, Esq., on September 17th, 1857. The present building is of Pradhoe stone, in the Italian style; the cost, inclusive of the site, was £722 10s. 6d. The ground floor comprises patients' waiting room, consulting room, drug room, entrance and staircase to the apothecary's house, and the requisite offices. The upper floor is occupied by the apothecary's apartments and the committee room. The design was furnished by John Hodgson, Esq., and is very pleasing and effective.

We subjoin the following extracts from the rules:—

“ An executor paying over a legacy of £100 shall be a life governor; and all donors of ten guineas at one time, or who make up their contributions to that amount within the year, shall be governors for life, have two votes, and power to recommend an unlimited number of patients. All subscribers of ten guineas per annum are governors, entitled to recommend an unlimited number of patients. A subscriber of one guinea per

annum, is a governor with two votes, and can have two patients constantly on the books. A subscriber of ten shillings is a governor, has one vote, and can have one patient constantly on the books. No persons are deemed objects of this charity, but such as are really necessitous.”

The receipts for the year 1857 were £186 19s. 10d., and the expenses £173 6s. 1d. The number of patients who received the benefit of this institution during 1857 amounted to 3788. Of these there were casualties cured, 917; patients recommended by subscribers' tickets, cured, 2362; ditto relieved, 157; ditto irregular, 69; ditto died, 16; ditto no better, 25; transferred to parish surgeon, 59; remaining on the books, 162; total, 3788.¹

OFFICERS—1858.

PRESIDENT.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.; P. H. Howard, Esq.; W. Marshall, Esq., M.P.; the Dean of Carlisle; the Mayor of Carlisle.

PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY.—Thomas Barnes, M.D. F.R.S.E.

PHYSICIANS.—Gustavus Evans, M.D.; M. J. Rae, M.D.

HOUSE SURGEON.—Mr. George J. Langford.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Mr. Laver.

The House of Recovery, or Fever Hospital, was founded at Carlisle in 1820, when a building was erected in Collier's Lane for the reception of patients. But in consequence of the site being required for the construction of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, the institution was removed to Crozier Lodge, near the infirmary, which was purchased as a more salubrious

¹ We subjoin the following comparative statement from 1810 to 1857, at different periods, and continued to the present time:—

Year.	No. of Patients at the commencement.	Number admitted.	Number cured.	Income.			Expenditure.			Balance.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1810		848	620	215	12	7	247	9	7	..	..	..
1815	73	1089	745	460	13	8	211	8	9	249	4	11
1820	93	2651	2187	389	7	7	236	8	6	152	19	1
1825	154	2868	2503	387	3	10	292	1	4	185	2	6
1830	119	3330	2929	247	10	6	292	1	6	15	9	0
1835	171	3161	2866	215	0	4	234	16	10	..	..	..
1840	71	2687	2498	243	8	1	229	5	4	..	..	..
1845	145	3113	2723	38	10	8	138	10	8	94	14	1
1846	85	3053	2895	339	11	10	246	15	3	122	18	7
1847	88	2530	2438	353	14	5	223	6	0	131	8	5
1848	100	1853	1647	366	12	4	195	9	9	171	2	7
1849	91	2691	2421	387	2	6	239	12	9	136	9	9
1850	103	2492	1967	330	16	3	188	16	1	142	0	3
1851	125	2792	2593	343	5	9	199	0	4	123	5	5
1852	187	3142	2564	278	11	1	197	2	0	81	9	1
1853	198	2467	1920	293	18	4	249	18	6	73	19	10
1854	179	2044	1882	349	19	9	291	10	7	49	9	2
1855	77	3165	2745	299	2	1	196	10	1	12	12	0
1856	268	3268	2668	183	11	6	189	15	4	2	16	4
1857	251	3788	2592	186	13	10	173	6	2	13	15	6

situation. From the report for the year ending December, 1857, we learn that very great and necessary improvements have been effected in the house, so as to render it more efficient for the purpose to which it is applied. The total number of patients admitted into the house during the year amounted to 108; 55 of these were affected with typhus fever, 18 with scarlatina, and 35 with smallpox; of the 55 typhus fever cases admitted, 42 were discharged cured, five died, and 8 remained under treatment; 15 of the scarlet fever patients were discharged cured, and three died; of the 35 small pox cases, 33 were discharged cured, and two died; of the 17 cases remaining in the house at last report, six were labouring under typhus fever, two of whom recovered and four died, one of scarlatina was discharged cured, the remaining 10 were small pox cases, of which eight recovered and two died. The receipts for the year ending November, 30th, 1857, were £120 19s. 9d., and the expenditure £112 16s. 3½d.; balance £8 3s. 5½d.¹

¹The following table shows the number of patients admitted into the House of Recovery since its establishment:

YEAR.	No. of Patients Admitted	In Typhus alone.
Nov. 7, 1820, to Dec. 3, 1821	61	56
Dec. 3, 1821, to Dec. 2, 1822	44	40
Dec. 2, 1822, to Dec. 1, 1823	67	62
Dec. 1, 1823, to Dec. 1, 1824	92	88
Dec. 1, 1824, to Dec. 5, 1825	68	64
Dec. 5, 1825, to Dec. 4, 1826	58	50
Dec. 4, 1826, to Dec. 3, 1827	72	67
Dec. 3, 1827, to Dec. 1, 1828	52	51
Dec. 1, 1828, to Dec. 1, 1829	76	70
Dec. 1, 1829, to Dec. 1, 1830	66	64
Dec. 1, 1830, to Dec. 1, 1831	119	119*
Dec. 1, 1831, to Dec. 1, 1832	53	48
Dec. 1, 1832, to Dec. 1, 1833	44	41
Dec. 1, 1833, to Dec. 1, 1834	26	23
Dec. 1, 1834, to Dec. 1, 1835	51	47
Dec. 1, 1835, to Dec. 1, 1836	61	50
Dec. 1, 1836, to Dec. 1, 1837	91	86
Dec. 1, 1837, to Dec. 1, 1838	270	265
Dec. 1, 1838, to Dec. 1, 1839	61	55
Dec. 1, 1839, to Dec. 1, 1840	159	150
Dec. 1, 1840, to Dec. 1, 1841	192	169
Dec. 1, 1841, to Dec. 1, 1842	156	153
Dec. 1, 1842, to Dec. 1, 1843	86	83
Dec. 1, 1843, to Dec. 1, 1844	25	23
Dec. 1, 1844, to Dec. 1, 1845	43	25
Dec. 1, 1845, to Dec. 1, 1846	40	23
Dec. 1, 1846, to Dec. 1, 1847	190	174
Dec. 1, 1847, to Dec. 1, 1848	61	31
Dec. 1, 1848, to Dec. 1, 1849	78	19
Dec. 1, 1849, to Dec. 1, 1850	9	6
Dec. 1, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1851	13	7
Dec. 1, 1851, to Dec. 1, 1852	16	8
Dec. 1, 1852, to Dec. 1, 1853	69	53
Dec. 1, 1853, to Dec. 1, 1854	52	36
Dec. 1, 1854, to Dec. 1, 1855	40	23
Dec. 1, 1855, to Dec. 1, 1856	63	23
Dec. 1, 1856, to Dec. 1, 1857	108	55

* It appears by the report for that year that epidemic typhus prevailed at Warwick Bridge during the winter of 1830, and that only 55 of these 119 cases were from Carlisle.

OFFICERS—1857-8.

PRESIDENT.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle; the Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.; W. N. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.; the Mayor of Carlisle; the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle.

TREASURER.—Mr. John Norman.

COMMITTEE.—R. Cowen, Esq.; Mr. H. Dobinson; Rev. C. G. V. Harcourt; G. H. Head, Esq.; W. N. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.; P. H. Howard, Esq.; Geo. Mounsey, Esq.; John Nanson, Esq.; G. Ralph, Esq.; John Slater, Esq.; William Sturdy, Esq.; Mr. Wallie.

SECRETARY.—Mr. H. J. Halton.

PHYSICIANS.—Thomas Barnes, M.D., F.R.S.E.; M. J. Rae, M.D.; John Steel, M.D.

SURGEON-APOTHECARY.—Mr. Elleray Armstrong.

INSPECTOR.—David Little. MATRON.—Mrs. Little.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

The Athenæum, Lowther-street, was erected in 1840, from designs furnished by Messrs. Williams of Liverpool, at a cost of about £6,500, raised in £5 shares, but it has since become the property of G. H. Head, Esq., who purchased it for £4,000. This building has supplied a want long experienced in Carlisle, which, previous to its erection, possessed no room sufficiently large for general purposes. The external appearance is very striking: the façade is of white stone from the Prudhoe quarries, and is in what may be called the Roman style of architecture. The centre part is composed of four massive pilasters, with Corinthian capitals, and windows in the intermediate spaces. The cornices are surmounted by an open balustrade, with sunk panels, and the angles are ornamented with massive pilasters. The interior is divided, on the first floor, into entrance hall and staircase, committee room, library, museum, and lecture room; second floor, gallery over the library, with spacious concert room, fitted up in an appropriate manner, and well suited for the purposes for which it was erected.

The County Assize Courts are situated at the head of English-street, on the site of the ancient citadel, at the southern entrance to the city, adjoining the gaol. They were erected in 1810-11, from the design of R. Smirke, jun., R.A., pursuant to an act of parliament which was passed for the purpose of "enabling his majesty to grant the citadel and the walls of the city of Carlisle, &c. to the justices of the peace for the county of Cumberland, for building courts of justice for the said county, &c." The courts are built in the Gothic castellated style, and two projecting corridors, give the whole the semblance of a fortified gateway, and recall to mind the ancient citadel. They present elegant fronts

of polished freestone of a reddish colour, and are surrounded with cast iron railings. The Crown Court occupies the western tower, and is connected with the adjoining gaol by an underground passage, through which the prisoners are conveyed to the dock. In the entrance hall is a fine statue of the late Major Aglionby, for many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the county. Over the judge's seat is a fine bust of George III. by Rossi, on each side of which are statues of Justice and Mercy. The eastern tower on the opposite side of the street serves as the Nisi Prius Court, and, like the Crown Court, is finished and fitted up in a very handsome and appropriate manner. Attached to this court are suitable rooms for the grand jury, counsel, witnesses, &c., with the usual offices. In the centre of the street, between the two courts, is a fine statue of the late Earl of Lonsdale.

The County Gaol and House of Correction stands upon the spot formerly occupied by the Dominican Convent, near what was, in bygone days, the English gate, and is a fine structure, in the Gothic style, consisting of a centre and two wings, surmounted by an embattled parapet. It was completed in 1827, at a cost of £12,531, inclusive of the purchase of some land. The interior arrangements consist of a governor's house, from which six wings radiate, affording accommodation to thirteen classes of prisoners, with separate areas, divided by walls and lofty iron rails. The prison contains room for 150 prisoners, with means of extension for a much larger number. The whole is enclosed with a wall of red freestone. This edifice was begun from the designs of William Nixon, Esq., of Carlisle, but he dying during the progress of the work, the completion of the structure was entrusted to C. Hodgson, Esq., who added several improvements to the original plan. During the progress of the building several Roman and other antiquities were discovered. The office of governor or gaoler is at present held by Mr. Redin, whose salary is £365 per annum. The chaplain is appointed by the magistrates, at a salary of £125; he is not allowed to engage in any parochial duty, and is required to perform divine service in the chapel twice and to preach every Sunday, and on Christmas-day and Good Friday; to read prayers daily, and to attend on prisoners under sentence of death, unless in such cases where prisoners, not belonging to the Church of England, desire to be attended by a minister of their own religion. The Rev. John F. Simpson is the present chaplain. A surgeon is appointed by the magistrates, with a yearly salary of £70, and an allowance for medicine at prime cost. Besides these, the principal officers, there are a matron, a schoolmaster, six turn-

keys, and other subordinate assistants. For the year ending 30th September, 1857, the number of prisoners received into the gaol was 476. The number of criminals was 89 less, and debtors 29 more, than those received in the preceding year. The greatest number in custody, at any time, was 102; the lowest 59, and the daily average 75. The number of County Court debtors has much increased of late, being now nearly one-fifth of the number received. In the workroom, the prisoners manufactured 663 brush mats, 272 Samot mats, 672½ yards of matting, and 2372 brushes, from which a profit was derived of £86 19s. 8¾d. From the chaplain's report for the year mentioned above we learn that the total number of criminals committed was 375; and by comparing this number with those of 1855 and 1856, it appears there is a diminution of 89 in favour of this year over the last, and of 48 over the preceding one. As suggesting a reason for the unusual increase of 1856, the chaplain found that while in 1857 the committals upon military charges were 6, they amounted in 1856 to 47, and in 1855 to 16. If the military offences be deducted, and they cannot fairly be reckoned among the crimes of the county, the numbers would stand thus—1855, 407; 1856, 417; 1857, 369—showing the real decrease in the criminal committals. The number of debtors continues rapidly on the increase. In 1855 it was 58, in 1856, 72; and in 1857, 101; confirming the conjecture—thrown out in a former report—that an increase might be anticipated from the introduction of the alteration in the County Court Act, by which the cost of the conveyance of debtors to gaol, after the first commitment, was transferred from the plaintiff's account to that of the counties. The behaviour of the prisoners, with two or three exceptions, was satisfactory, and their conduct in school and the classes for religious instruction met with the chaplain's entire approbation, and the report concluded by his tendering thanks to a few magistrates and friends, through whose kind liberality a small organ had been procured. Their services in chapel being now conducted with a simplicity and order second to none in the kingdom. The surgeon reported that the general state of health of the prisoners during the year was good. No death occurred, and of the 363 cases of indisposition, but two were of sufficient importance to render removal to the infirmary requisite. A girl of unsound mind was committed to the prison, who was afterwards removed to a lunatic asylum.

The Guild Hall, Green Market, is a quaint old building, in which the meetings of the guilds or incorporated companies of the city are held.

The Town Hall is an ancient structure, situated in the Market Place, but without architectural pretensions.

The ground floor consists of shops, held upon a peculiar tenure, called callery tenure, one equal to freehold, and this circumstance prevents being effected in the building those alterations and improvements which the convenience of the public demands. The hall is entered by a double flight of steps. Above the mayor's seat are four fine old paintings, three of which are portraits of William and Mary, and Charles, the first Earl of Carlisle of the Howard family. In the passage leading to the magistrates' office stands the ancient *city chest*, which is formed of oak, strengthened by thick ribs of iron, and secured by five massive pullocks. The edifice is surmounted by a cupola, containing a clock with four dials, one of which is illuminated. Previous to the erection of the Court Houses, the assizes for Cumberland were held in this building, and it was here that the devoted adherents of the Stuarts were arraigned after the rebellion of 1745.

The Carlisle Library and Newsroom, situated at the junction of English and Devonshire-streets, is a very elegant modern structure of white freestone, exhibiting a fine example of the Decorated style. The south-west front consists of a gabled centre, flanked by two wings with embattled parapets, and containing a doorway with flowered mouldings and an enriched triangular canopy; above the door is a large window of four lights, having its head filled with good flowing tracery. The elevation in Devonshire-street is more extended. It contains in the centre a bay window, all the lights of which have crocketed canopies; the buttresses are particularly light and elegant, and are crowned with enriched pinnacles. In various parts of the exterior there is some good carving, and the ornaments discover considerable luxuriance of design and sharpness of execution. On the ground floor of the building, which has beneath a range of cellarage, is the Newsroom, and other offices. On the first floor is the Carlisle Library, having a separate entrance from Devonshire-street, which is elegantly furnished in a style corresponding somewhat to that of the building. The structure was completed in 1831, from designs by Rickman and Hutchinson, and the cost of erection was defrayed by shares of £50 each. The building is the property of a company.

The Police Office for the city of Carlisle is on the West Walls. The police force of the city was established in the year 1829, and has been increased from time to time as found necessary; one chief constable, three sergeants, and twenty-five constables at present constitute the force, for which the corporation obtained the government grant last year. In addition to their other duties, they have charge of the fire engines of the city. We annex the cost of the police establishment for each of the last

ten years—1818, £1,176 19s. 6d.; 1819, £1,184 4s.; 1850, £1,186 8s. 11d.; 1851, £1,154 9s. 10d.; 1852, £1,167 7s. 2d.; 1853, £1,185 7s. 8d.; 1854, £1,294 1s. 5d.; 1855, £1,325 1s. 9d.; 1856, £1,424 12s. 1d.; 1857, £1,611 14s. 4d. The rateable value of the property in the city in the years 1818 and 1857 was respectively £45,493 10s. 2d., and £60,968 7s. 8d.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

The Carlisle Library was established in 1768, but for many years after its formation the number of its supporters was very limited, and consequently its sphere of usefulness was much restricted. In 1801, however, measures were adopted by which the institution was placed upon a broader basis, and this change bringing a greater number of subscribers, the institution began to flourish, and has since continued in a very satisfactory state. The subscription list includes the names of nearly all the leading families of the city and neighbourhood, and even some from the more distant parts of the county. The institution possesses about 10,000 volumes in the various departments of literature. The government is vested in a committee of thirteen subscribers, chosen yearly. The number of members at present is 80, who pay a subscription of one guinea each per annum.

The Church of England Religious and Literary Association, established in the Athenæum, Lowther-street, "consists, as its name imports, of members of the Church of England, and was designed to provide instruction and agreeable recreation for such of the operative and industrious classes of that communion as might, without such a resource, have become connected with institutions in which opinions are tolerated, if not openly encouraged, calculated to corrupt and mislead those whose education may not have sufficiently provided them with means to counteract the subtle poisons, or the open assaults of infidelity." It is well supported by the higher classes of the community, and possesses a good library, consisting chiefly of donations from persons who feel an interest in its success. The newsroom is well supplied with the metropolitan, provincial, and local newspapers. The present number of members is 106. Lectures are frequently delivered on subjects of general interest, and are usually well attended.

The Mechanics' Institution, Fisher-street, was first founded in 1824, but not meeting with adequate support, was closed in 1831. Two years afterwards it was re-opened, and has since maintained its place among the institutions of Carlisle. It possesses a good reading room and newsroom, with a lecture hall, and the

members have now the privilege of access to a well-selected library of 4074 volumes, which is rapidly increasing. The number of members is 520.

The Union Newsroom was opened to the shareholders and subscribers in 1831. It occupies the ground of the same building as the Carlisle Library, in Devonshire-street, and is supported by subscribers, who each pay two guineas a year.

The Young Men's Christian Association, Fisher-street, was established in 1856, and is based upon the principles of the parent society in London. This institution possesses a good reading room and library, and is at present in a very flourishing condition. "To young men separated from their friends, it offers a comfortable and convenient place of resort, where they may enjoy Christian communion, and the sympathy and friendship of those who, like themselves, are engaged in the battle of life." The Bishop of Carlisle is president of the association, and the dean is one of its most active supporters.

One of the most interesting and promising features connected with the institutions of Carlisle has yet to be mentioned. This is the existence of a number of reading rooms, libraries, and schools, which are exclusively under the management of working men. It is a fundamental rule of these societies that no man shall exert an influence by holding office unless he be one dependent upon weekly wages for support. It is also a rule, that any member capable of getting and doing work, shall be expelled if he leave his contribution for a month unpaid; but in the manly spirit which has guided the whole management of these institutions, it is also a law that any member that is out of work, through real inability to obtain it, or to do it, shall be entitled to continue in the enjoyment of the privileges without payment and without responsibility. There is no one who has taken a deeper interest in the progress of working men's reading rooms than Dr. Elliot, of this city, whom Lord Brougham has well designated the "worthy successor of Dr. Birbeck in these good works." "In April, 1848," says a writer in *Vickens' Household Words*, "when everyone was daily listening for the great tidings which that period of strange excitement was continually furnishing—in April, 1848, a few poor men, most of them hand-loom weavers, clubbed their wits together for the purpose of getting a weekly newspaper. Obviously it was found requisite that they should also club their pennies. The result was, that within the first week after the suggestion had been made, fifty persons had come forward as the subscribers of a weekly penny, and a school-room had been lent to them, wherein to meet and read their papers. These

men were all of the same class; they had originated their idea, and they were themselves managing its execution. Companions multiplied about them; there was formed quite a prosperous little society of men contributing their weekly pennies, and it was resolved, therefore, to attempt the formation of a permanent reading room, and a committee was appointed to draw up a code of rules. The working men's reading room in John-street, Botchergate, became thus one of the institutions of Carlisle, and flourished for a few months; then news became less interesting, trade also was bad, members fell off, funds declined, and the experiment would have been abandoned but for the judicious and well-timed assistance of Dr. Elliott, and other members of the middle class. These aided the efforts of the working men to help themselves, with advice, and cash, and books: their aid was fairly given, fairly taken, no abandonment of independence on the part of the men being asked or offered. This is what working men can do: and there is no duke who can be made, by virtue of his title, more noble than the labourer who thus strives in his own behalf. He need not mind the good old gentleman who informs him that he ought to touch his hat and be respectful to his betters. The good old gentleman who has let the world outrun him, and made little effort to keep pace therewith, might much more properly uncover the head to him. The best minds claim him as their kindred, and the help of others ever presses upon him who helps himself. Two or three men, however poor, if they will have faith in the force of a right heart and a stout will may gather to their council other poor mechanics like themselves: and there is no town in which, according to its size, one or a dozen true mechanics' institutions may not rise to occupy the place which Dr. Birkbeck's institutes were meant to fill, but which they have insensibly vacated."

The following is a list of the working men's reading rooms, and the years in which they were established:—

- 1846. Duke-street Adult School and Reading Room, Shadlow-gate. No. of vols. 519, No. of members 90.
- 1847. John-street Working Men's Reading Room, Caldew-gate. No. of vols. 1000, No. of members 154.
- 1848. Lord-street Working Men's Reading Room, Botchergate. No. of vols. 709, No. of members 250.
- 1853. Parham Beck Adult School and Reading Room. No. of vols. 300, No. of members 19.
- 1854. Caldew-gate Adult School and Reading Room, Brewery Row. No. of vols. 200, No. of members 168.
- 1854. Trinity Buildings Reading Room. No. of vols. 177, No. of members 30.
- 1857. Shadlow-gate Adult School and Reading Room. No. of vols. 70, No. of members 70.

Carlisle possesses two weekly papers and one tri-

weekly, the "Carlisle Journal," the "Carlisle Patriot," and the "Carlisle Examiner." The "Journal" was first published in November, 1798, by Mr. Francis Jollie, in whose family it remained for many years. It was subsequently purchased by the late Mr. Steel, at that time the editor, and it is still published by his family. It advocates whig or liberal principles, and has an extensive circulation. The "Patriot" was commenced on the 3rd of June, 1815, by a company of proprietors in £25 shares. It is now, however, private property, and is conservative in its political principles. The "Examiner" issued its first number in May, 1857, and has for its editor and proprietor Mr. Wilks. In politics it is popularly liberal, and "goes for peace, retrenchment, and reform."

COURTS OF LAW.

In 1435, in consequence of the assizes having been removed to other places during the Scottish war, an act of parliament was obtained, the provisions of which are as follow:—"Whereas, by a statute made in the time of King Richard II., it was ordained that the justices assigned, or to be assigned, to take assizes and deliver gaols, shall hold their sessions in the principal or chief town of every county, that is to say, where the shire courts of the county heretofore and hereafter shall be holden. Our lord the king, willing the same statute to be observed and kept in the county of Cumberland, considering that the city of Carlisle is the principal and chief town of the said county, and in which the shire court of the same county hath been holden before this time, hath granted and ordained by the authority of the same parliament, that the sessions of the justices to take assize and to deliver gaols in the county of Cumberland, be holden in time of peace and truce in the said city of Carlisle, and in none other place within the same county, as it hath been used and accustomed of old times." The assizes are now held here in spring and autumn, each assize being attended by two judges, who hold their courts in the County Court Houses, which are described at page 128.

The midsummer and Christmas quarter sessions for the county are held at Carlisle.

Quarter sessions for the borough of Carlisle are held in the Town Hall, on the Monday preceding each county sessions, by the mayor and two senior aldermen.

The borough magistrates also sit at the Town Hall, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and the county magistrates at the Court House, every Wednesday and Saturday.

The court of the mayor and bailiffs of the borough of Carlisle sits every Monday in the Town Hall, to try

actions of debt and trover, to the amount of forty shillings. It may be adjourned at pleasure, and is held quarterly, when, by a concurrent jurisdiction, actions of debt, &c., amounting to upwards of forty shillings may be tried and determined.

A Court Lect and View of Frank Pledge for the city of Carlisle was formerly held twice, but now only once a year, in October, by the dean and chapter, in their manors of Botchergate and Caldewgate.

The County Court of Cumberland for the recovery of debts under £50, is held at Carlisle, and other places in the county.

BANKS, MARKETS, FAIRS, ETC.

There are three banking establishments in Carlisle, two of which issue their own notes, viz., the Carlisle City and District, and the Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Company. The Carlisle Old Bank, J. M. Head and Co.'s, is a private bank, and issues Bank of England notes. The first banks established in Carlisle were opened about the middle of last century, by Messrs. Foster and Son, and a Mr. Wilson, and were found to be of considerable service to the trade of the city.

The Market Place is situated in the centre of the city, where English-street, Scotch-street, Castle-street, and Fisher-street meet. The Market Cross is a stone structure, erected in 1682, and consists of an Ionic column, with a plain shaft and pedestal, rising from the centre of a flight of circular steps. It is surmounted with a square block of masonry, the sides of which serve as sun-dials, and is terminated by a lion bearing the arms of the corporation. Above the capital of the column is the inscription, "Joseph Reed, Maior, 1682." The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter of which is perhaps the best attended market in the north of England, large quantities of grain and other farm produce being brought from a distance of twenty and thirty miles around the city. The shambles consist of two rows of butchers' shops, extending from Scotch-street to Fisher-street, and were erected by the corporation, who, in 1790, purchased and renewed the old shambles, which stood in the Market Place. The Fish Market occupies the spot upon which formerly stood the Main Guard, and is well supplied with various kinds of fish.

Fairs for the hiring of servants and the sale of cattle are held here on the nearest Saturdays to Whitsuntide and Martinmas. Fairs are also held on the 26th of August, when they continue for fourteen days, and on 19th of September. During the last named fairs, all persons are free from executions issued by the borough court. A series of fairs for horses and cattle commences

on the Saturday after the 10th of October, and continues until Christmas. There is an annual show of cattle in the large Cattle Market, near the race course, when prizes are distributed by the Agricultural Society.

Races are held here annually in July. The race course is situated on the Swifts, on the south side of the Eden, and possesses a grand stand, erected in 1839. Races were first established in Carlisle about the middle of the last century—the first King's Plate was run for in 1763.

RAILWAYS, GAS, WATER WORKS, ETC.

Carlisle possesses railway communication with almost every part of Britain, a fact that has much improved its position as a commercial and manufacturing town. The Newcastle and Carlisle line connects it with the German Ocean, and the Carlisle and Silloth with the Irish Sea; the Maryport and Carlisle with West Cumberland, as well as with Ulverston and the peninsula of Furness, and so onward into Lancashire; while the Caledonian unites it with Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Lancaster and Carlisle with London and the south. The whole of these lines, with the exception of the Newcastle and Carlisle, make use of the Citadel Station, a fine structure, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1817-8. The Newcastle and Carlisle Station is a mean structure, situated on the London Road, about a mile from the city, and possesses few, if any, of the requisites of a railway station. Two schemes are now before parliament for connecting Carlisle with Hawick, one by Langholm, and the other by Longtown and Carnobie.

In 1819 an act of parliament was obtained for the formation of a Gas and Coke Company, and works were shortly afterwards erected at a cost of about £10,000, raised in shares of £25 each. The works were situated at the south end of the town, upon a plot of ground forming part of the present general railway station. In 1846, the corporation purchased nearly all the shares, at £13 per share, and in the following year erected the present gas works, the site of the old being required for the railway station.

The want of pure water was long felt in Carlisle, and many schemes were from time to time propounded to obtain an adequate supply. At length, in 1846, a joint stock company was formed for the purpose of furnishing the city and its environs with the limpid element, from the river Eden, and operations being at once commenced, the city is now in a very fair position as far as water is concerned. The water is raised from the Eden through a deep bed of gravel, by powerful steam engines, and forced into a reservoir on the hill, near the London Road, about a mile from the Market Place, whence it is distributed to all parts of the city.

Carlisle has been put under the operation of the Health of Towns Act, and a Board of Health established, through the instrumentality of which the city has been sewered, many nuisances removed, and its sanitary condition much improved.

BRIDGES.

Carlisle is connected with the surrounding country by five bridges, one of which crosses the Eden, three the Caldew, and one the Petteril. During the sixteenth century, two wooden structures, called Eden and Prestbeck bridges, formed the communication between Carlisle and Stanwix, but one of them having fallen down, and the other being in a state of great dilapidation, an act of parliament was passed in 1600 for rebuilding them at the expense of the county, and in their stead two narrow stone bridges were erected. In 1807 an act of parliament was again obtained for the rebuilding of Prestbeck Bridge, and a new structure was commenced in 1812, from designs furnished by Robert Smirke, jun., Esq., R.A. It was completed in 1815, at a cost of £70,000, towards which government advanced £10,000, in consequence of its being in the line of the intended new north road to Port Patrick. The bridge consists of five elliptical arches of sixty-five feet span each, and is connected with the city by an arched causeway. The piers are founded partly on the solid rock and partly upon piles, ten or twelve feet below the surface of the Eden. The material employed in the principal portions of the structure is white freestone, brought from near Gairna, in Scotland. The entire length of the bridge and its approaches is 400 yards; its breadth within the parapet, twelve yards; and there is a flagged pavement on each side of the carriage way for pedestrians. On the completion of this fine structure the old bridge was removed. In 1820 two bridges were erected over the Caldew, one of three arches, and the other of one, for the purpose of facilitating the communication between the city and its western suburb. Ten years afterwards a bridge of three semicircular arches was built over the Petteril, at the southern entrance of the city; and five years ago, another bridge, Nelson Bridge, was erected over the Caldew, opening a new and direct road from Butcher-gate to Caldewgate. On the south battlement of this bridge is the following inscription:—The Nelson Bridge. The foundation stone of this bridge was laid June 25th, A.D. 1852, by Thomas Nelson, Esq., mayor. On the north battlement is the following:—The Nelson Bridge. This Bridge was built by the following subscribers, and completed A.D. 1855. Family of the late John Milbourne Dixon, Ferguson Brothers, Peter Dixon and

Sons, John Ferguson and Company, Joseph Rome, Thomas Nelson, Corporation Gas Works Committee.

CORPORATION.

We have no positive information relating to the first incorporation of the burgesses of Carlisle, or the form of the original city government. The city has, however, received many marks of favour from the different monarchs of England, who, in their charters, granted to the citizens many privileges and immunities. Many of these documents are no longer in existence, having been lost or destroyed during the various scenes of war and tumult of which Carlisle has been the theatre. "The first charter granted to Carlisle now named in history, was granted in the reign of Henry II., and was burned in a fire which destroyed great part of the city. This charter was confirmed by Henry III., in the 35th year of his reign, granting to the citizens freedom from toll, passage, pontage, all customs belonging to the king, with the privilege of dead-wood for fuel, and timber for their houses, in divers places within the forest of Carlisle, by the assignment of the king's sergeants and foresters, with a free guild for trade and merchandise. Edward I., by his charter bearing date the 28th June, in the 21st year of his reign, setting forth that Henry III.'s charter was also burned, recites the tenor thereof from the enrolment in chancery, and confirms the same verbatim. Edward III., by his charter bearing date the 7th of February, in the 26th year of his reign, setting forth that it having been found upon inquisition taken by his trusty and well-beloved Richard de Denton and John de Harrington, and returned into the chancery, that the citizens of the city of Carlisle had from time immemorial enjoyed the following privileges, grants and confirms the same to them accordingly,—viz., return of writs; a market on the Wednesday and Saturday of every week, and a fair yearly on the feasts of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and fifteen days after: a free guild, and election of mayor, bailiffs, and two coroners: assize of bread, beer, and wine: trial of felonies, infang-thief, and all pleas of the crown which belong to the office of sheriff and coroner: goods of felons and fugitives: freedom from all fines, amerciaments, and suits to the county court and wapentake; common of pasture for all their beasts, at all times of the year, upon the King's Moor, and liberty to get turf there: with freedom throughout the whole realm of England from toll, pontage, passage, lastage, wharfage, carriage, murage, and stallage: and that they shall have the place called 'Battail Holme' for their markets and fairs: and shall have power to divide and devise their tenements, and shall have the city mill and the king's fishery in

the water of Eden. Richard II. (May 26th), in the fifth year of his reign, by his charter recites and confirms all the same. Edward IV. (December 9th), in the first year of his reign, on the petition and representation of the citizens, that the city had suffered greatly in the late civil wars, when besieged by the said king's enemies, Margaret, late queen of England, Edward, late prince of Wales, and Henry, duke of Exeter, by burning the suburbs, and even the very gates of the city and the mill, and other devastations,—remits unto them £10 yearly of their fee farm rent of £80, and further grants unto them the keeping of the king's fisheries of Carlisle, otherwise called the Sheriff's Net, otherwise called the Fishery of Frithnet, in the water of Eden. Henry VII. (February 11th), in the third year of his reign, recites and confirms their former charters: also Henry VIII., in the first year of his reign; Edward VI. in the first year of his reign; and Queen Elizabeth, and James I. Charles I. (July 21st), in the thirteenth year of his reign, by *Inspecimus*, recites and confirms all the aforesaid grants, except the free election of mayor, bailiffs, and coroners: and further grants that the mayor and citizens shall be one body corporate and politic, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Citizens of the city of Carlisle. This charter, comprehending all others, was surrendered for the use of Charles II., August 7th, 1684, to the Lord Chief Justice Jeffries; the surrender not being enrolled, was therefore a void surrender. But this charter, with many others, was restored, and declared valid and effectual, by proclamation of James II., on the 17th of October, 1688."¹

The charter of Charles I., under the provisions of which the city was governed till the year 1835, enacted, "That in all times coming, the mayor and citizens shall be one body corporate and politic by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Citizens of Carlisle, and shall have a common seal; that one of the aldermen shall be mayor; that there shall be besides the mayor, eleven other aldermen, two bailiffs, and two coroners; that there shall be within the city twenty-four other men, capital citizens, to be of the common council and assistants to the mayor, &c." They were also empowered to elect a recorder and town-clerk, one sword bearer, three sergeants at mace, and other officers. The charter also states that the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and twenty-four capital citizens, or the major part of them in Guild Hall assembled, on the Monday next after Michaelmas-day, shall have power to choose annually one of the aldermen to be mayor for

¹ Jefferson's History of Carlisle, p. 449.

the ensuing year; and in case of an equal number of votes, the then mayor to have a casting vote. The new mayor so chosen must be sworn into office by the last mayor, if he be living, otherwise by the aldermen or major part of them; and he must continue in office till another is chosen and sworn. In like manner the two bailiffs and coroners are to be annually chosen and sworn. On the death of an alderman, the mayor and surviving aldermen, or the major part of them, are to elect another who shall be sworn by the mayor, and shall continue for life. The charter then states the penalties for refusing to serve any of these offices. The twenty-four capital citizens continued in office during pleasure. The mayor, recorder, and two senior aldermen, were, *ex-officio*, justices of the peace. "And finally," continues the charter, "the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and citizens, shall have such and the like court leet and view of frank pledge, and other courts, issues, fines, ransoms, penalties, forfeitures, amerciaments, waifs, estrays, deodands, goods of felons and fugitives, *felo de se*, and persons put in exegent and outlawed, and other emoluments, as former mayors, aldermen, bailiffs, and citizens, have enjoyed, by whatever name of incorporation they were called or known." This charter, comprehending the spirit of all previous grants, and giving some new privileges to the corporation, was surrendered in 1681, to Judge Jeffreys, as above stated, but was afterwards restored as we have seen. In 1835 an act was passed for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, and under its provisions the old corporation of the city was dissolved, and a new body, consisting of ten aldermen and thirty councillors established. The style of the corporate body now is the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Carlisle. The municipal and parliamentary limits of the city of Carlisle are co-extensive, and comprise the townships of Botchergate, English-street, Scotch-street, Fisher-street, Castle-street, Abbey-street, Rickergate, Eaglesfield Abbey, and part of Caldewgate township. For municipal purposes the city is divided into five wards, the citizens or burgesses of each ward electing six councillors, who retain their office for three years, but are eligible to be re-elected. The aldermen are elected by the councillors, and during their appointment, which is six years, they are members of the council, but possess no power or authority above the councillors. From the town council, consisting of both aldermen and councillors, the mayor is chosen annually. He is an unpaid officer, and the business of the town council is transacted monthly, at meetings which are open to the public. Since the establishment of this new body, many improvements have been effected,

including a more efficient police establishment, and the funds of the corporation are now applied for the advantage of the citizens generally. The funds of the corporation amount to between £2,000 and £3,000 a year, derived principally from rents and tolls, but the latter, by an arrangement with the railway companies, have been almost entirely commuted. The following is a list of the charters granted to Carlisle:—

28th June, 21st Edward I.	11th February, 3rd Henry VII.
12th May, 9th Edward II.	27th February, 1st Henry VIII.
12th January, 9th Edward III.	9th December, 1st Edward VI.
7th February, 26th Edward III.	11th February, 5th Elizabeth.
26th May, 5th Richard II.	21st November, 9th Elizabeth.
19th March, 2nd Henry IV.	1st May, 2nd James I.
12th May, 13th Henry VI.	21st July, 13th Charles I.
9th December, 1st Edward IV.	9th April, 16th Charles II.
25th January, 1st Richard III.	3rd December, 36th Charles II.

LIST OF THE MAYORS OF CARLISLE.

"The following list," says Jefferson, "has been compiled from the audit-book of the corporation, where the names incidentally occur. From the circumstance of the mayoralty commencing in one year, and terminating in the next,—in some cases, the date given may be the year in which the mayor was *elected*, whilst in others, it may be the year in which he *left office*, but the names may be relied on as being those of the actual mayors."

1375. William de London.	1635. Ambrose Nicholson.
1382. Adam Blennerhasset.	1636. William Barwise.
1567. Robert Dalton.	1637. Sir Thomas ———.
1598. Richard Bell.	1638. John Aglionby.
1599. Edward Aglionby.	1639. John Aglionby.
1600. Henry Baines.	1640. John Baines.
1601. Thomas Blennerhasset.	1641. Langborne.
1602. William Barwise.	1642. Stanwix.
1603. Richard Warwick.	1648. Richard Barwise.
1604. Henry Baines.	1649. Robert Collyer.
1605. Thomas Warwick, jun.	1650. Thomas Craister.
1606. Thomas Browne.	1651. Thomas Craister.
1607. Thomas Blennerhasset.	1652. Cutlibert Studholme.
1608. Thomas Warwick, sen.	1653. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Knt.
1609. John Pattinson.	1654. Thomas Cholmley.
1610. Thomas Pattinson.	1655. Thomas Monke.
1611. Edward Aglionby.	1656. Peter Norman.
1612. Thos. James, alias Shapp.	1657. Sir Peter Lawson, Knt.
1613. Henry Brougham.	1658. Richard Lowry.
1614. Thomas Blennerhasset.	1659. Thomas Sewell.
1615. Richard Bell.	1660. Isaac Tullie.
1616. Thomas Warwick.	1661. George Barwick.
1617. Adam Robinson.	1662. Henry Baines.
1618. Thomas Pattinson.	1663. Henry Baines.
1619. Edward Aglionby.	1664. John Aglionby.
1620. Thomas Blennerhasset.	1665. Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.
1621. Thomas James.	1666. John Thewlinson.
1622. Henry Baines.	1667. Thomas Stanwix.
1623. Thomas Blennerhasset.	1668. William Wilson.
1624. Peter Baynes.	1669. Thomas Jackson.
1625. George Baynes.	1670. John Aglionby.
1626. Edward Aglionby.	1671. Sir George Fletcher, Bart.
1627. Matthew Cape.	1672. Sir Christ. Musgrave, Bart.
1628. William Barwise.	1673. Robert Wilson.
1629. Peter Baynes.	1674. Thomas Stanwix.
1630. William Barwise.	1675. George Barwise.
1631. Edward Aglionby.	1676. William Tallantire.
1632. William Barwise.	1677. Charles (1st Earl of Carlisle).
1633. John Baynes.	1678. Thomas Warwick.
1634. Adam Warde.	

1670. Thomas Jackson.
 1682. Joseph Reed.
 1683. Edward (Lord Morpeth).
 1684. John How.
 1685. Thomas Warwick.
 1686. Basil Fielding.
 1687. Henry Fletcher.
 1688. William Nicholson.
 1689. James Nicholson.
 1690. Robert Jackson.
 1691. John How.
 1692. William Nicholson.
 1691. William Barwise.
 1695. John How.
 1697. Thomas Simpson.
 1698. Robert Jackson.
 1699. James Nicholson.
 1700. Charles (3rd Earl of Carlisle).
 1701. William Nicholson.
 1702. Thomas Simpson.
 1703. John How.
 1704. William Barwise.
 1705. Nicholas Robinson.
 1706. Joseph Parker.
 1707. Thomas Jackson.
 1708. Thomas Coulthard.
 1709. Thomas Brougham.
 1710. Matthew Pattinson.
 1711. William Nicholson.
 1712. John How.
 1713. William Barwick.
 1714. Nicholas Robinson.
 1715. Brigadier Thos. Stanwix.
 1716. Joseph Parker.
 1717. Thomas Jackson.
 1718. Matthew Pattinson.
 1719. Thomas Raitlon.
 1720. William Tate.
 1721. Joseph Jackson.
 1722. Timothy How.
 1723. John James.
 1724. Henry Hall.
 1725. John How.
 1726. Joseph Parker.
 1727. Thomas Raitlon.
 1728. William Tate.
 1729. Joseph Jackson.
 1730. Timothy How.
 1731. Henry Hall.
 1732. Thomas Pattinson.
 1733. Thomas James.
 1734. Proctor Robinson.
 1735. Thomas Raitlon.
 1736. John Atkinson.
 1737. Henry Aglionby.
 1738. Joseph Backhouse.
 1739. Richard Coulthard.
 1740. William Tate.
 1741. Henry Aglionby.
 1742. Thomas Pattinson.
 1743. Henry Aglionby.
 1744. Joseph Backhouse.
 1745. George Pattinson.
 1746. James Graham.
 1747. William Tate.
 1748. Joseph Backhouse.
 1750. George Pattinson.
 1753. George Blamire.
 1755. Thomas Yeats.
 1756. Richard Cook.
 1757. Thomas Coulthard.
 1758. Joseph Backhouse.
 1759. Richard Coulthard.
 1760. George Blamire.
 1761. Thomas Yeats.
 1762. Humphrey Senhouse.

1763. Thomas Coulthard.
 1764. Richard Hodgson.
 1765. John Davison.
 1766. Richard Hodgson.
 1767. John Pears.
 1768. John Pearson.
 1769. William Hodgson.
 1770. Jeremiah Wherlings.
 1771. Morris Coulthard.
 1772. George Dalton.
 1773. George Harrington.
 1775. Richard Hodgson.
 1776. William Hodgson.
 1777. Jeremiah Wherlings.
 1779. Morris Coulthard.
 1780. George Dalton.
 1781. Joseph Potts.
 1782. Joseph Gill.
 1783. John Senhouse.
 1784. Joseph Gill.
 1787. Sir Joseph Senhouse, Knt.
 1788. Joseph Potts.
 1789. Richard Jackson.
 1790. Jeremiah Wherlings.
 1791. Richard Jackson.
 1794. Jeremiah Wherlings.
 1795. Richard Jackson.
 1796. Morris Coulthard.
 1797. R. Hodgson.
 1798. Jeremiah Wherlings.
 1799. Richard Jackson.
 1800. John Richardson.
 1801. Jeremiah Wherlings.
 1802. Richard Jackson.
 1803. John Hodgson.
 1804. Thomas Lowry, D.D.
 1805. Thomas Blamire.
 1806. Sir J. D. A. Gilpin, Knt.
 1807. Richard Jackson.
 1808. Thomas Lowry, D.D.
 1810. Thomas Blamire, M.D.
 1811. Sir J. D. A. Gilpin, Knt.
 1812. George Blamire.
 1813. John Hodgson.
 1814. Thomas Lowry, D.D.
 1815. Thomas Blamire, M.D.
 1816. Sir J. D. A. Gilpin, Knt.
 1817. John Hodgson.
 1818. William Hodgson.
 1819. Thomas Blamire, M.D.
 1820. Sir J. D. A. Gilpin, Knt.
 1821. John Hodgson.
 1822. William Hodgson.
 1823. Thomas Blamire, M.D.
 1824. John Hodgson.
 1825. Thomas Blamire, M.D.
 1826. William Hodgson.
 1828. William Hodgson.
 1829. John Hodgson.
 1830. John Hodgson.
 1831. Thomas Lowry, D.D.
 1832. John Hodgson.
 1833. William Hodgson.
 1834. W. N. Hodgson.
 1835. John Hodgson.
 1836. George Gill Mounsey.
 1837. Joseph Ferguson.
 1838. Peter Dixon.
 1839. Thomas C. Heysham.
 1840. John Dixon.
 1841. John Dixon.
 1842. George Gill Mounsey.
 1843. George Dixon.
 1844. Robert Bendie.
 1845. James Steel.
 1846. James Steel.
 1847. George Relp.

1848. William Sturdy.
 1849. George Dixon.
 1850. Joseph Rome.
 1851. John Hewson.
 1852. Thomas Nelson.
 1853. Peter James Dixon.
 1854. Peter James Dixon.
 1855. Robert Ferguson.
 1856. Robert Elliot.
 1857. George Mounsey.
 1858. John Howe.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR CARLISLE.

Intimately connected with the representation of the city are the incorporated companies, or guilds, of which Carlisle comprises eight, viz., merchants, butchers, smiths, tailors, tanners, weavers, skinners, and shoemakers. The privileges of a free burgess are restricted to those who belong to one or other of these companies or guilds, and consist in a freedom from tolls within the city, and the right of voting in the election of members of parliament. No one is admitted to these guilds but the sons or apprentices of freemen. The sons of burgesses are free of all the guilds of which their father may be a member, and also of the guild or trade to which they have served an apprenticeship. The number of freemen having the right of voting for members of parliament was curtailed by the Reform Act, which disfranchised all freemen living beyond the distance of six miles from the city. They now amount to about one-third of the electoral body, or nearly 400. The number of electors is 1134.

The city of Carlisle has sent members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The members were elected by the free burgesses, the members of the various guilds of the city. On a dispute in the House of Commons, in 1711, it was declared that the sons of burgesses born after their freedom, and persons serving seven years' apprenticeship within the city, have a right to be made free. We subjoin a list of the members of parliament for the city, from their first summons to the present time, as far as we have been able to ascertain.

EDWARD I.

1294. Robert de Grenesdale, Andrew de Seller.
 1301. Henry le Spencer, Andrew Serjeant.
 1304. Robert de Grenesdale, Alan de Grenesdale.
 1305. Alan de Grenesdale.

EDWARD II.

1307. Andrew Serjeant, Richard de Hubrickley.
 1308. William Fitz Juting, Robert Grenesdale.
 1310. John de Crostone, William Fitz Henry.
 1311. Alan de Grenesdale, Andrew Fitz Peter.
 Alan de Grenesdale, William de Tailleour.
 1313. Robert Grenesdale, John Winton.
 1314. Robert Grenesdale, Bernard Lecatour.
 1318. Robert Grenesdale, Bernard Poulter.
 Robert Grenesdale, Richard Fitz Ivo.
 1321. John de Wilton, Thomas de Calston.
 1326. John Fleming, Nicholas le Despencer.

EDWARD III.

1327. John Fleming, Robert de Grenesdale.
 Alan de Grenesdale, John de Capella.
 1328. Robert de Grenesdale, Alan de Grenesdale.
 John de Haverington, Simon de Sandford.
 Robert Grenesdale, John de Harding.

1332. John Haverington, Simon Sandford.
 1333. John Fleming, Adam Crofton.
 1334. John de Pickering, Henry Pepir.
 John Fleming, Adam Crofton.
 1335. Thomas Hardull, Thomas Friskington.
 John de Exlington, Thomas Wortdfell.
 1337. Thomas de Pardishow, Giles de Orreton.
 John de Denton, Adam Brighton.
 1338. Thomas de Pardishow, Giles de Orreton.
 John de Exlington, John de Bardgit.
 Robert Grouesdale, William Fitz Ivo.
 Thomas Baron, Thomas de Fresington.
 1340. John Fleming, Adam Crofton.
 William Fitz Henry, Henry le Spencer.
 1341. Thomas Hardgil, John Fleming.
 1343. John Chapel, William Chapel.
 1347. Adam Crofton, Robert Tebay.
 1348. Adam Crofton, Thomas Appleby.
 1350. Robert Tebay, John de Highton.
 1355. William Arture, Thomas Stanley.
 1357. Thomas Alaynby, William Spencer.
 1360. John de Thorneton, Alam de Aglionby.
 1362. William Arthur-th. William Spencer.
 1363. Adam Halden, William Spencer.
 1364. William Arthureth, Richard London.
 1365. Richard Ofseur, William Clifton.
 1368. Adam Aglionby, William de Clifford.
 1369. William Arthurct, John de Waverton.
 1371. John de Whitlave.
 1372. William Raughton, William Carlisle.
 1373. Thomas Tayleur, Richard Denton.
 1376. Richard Denton, John de Burgh.
 1377. Richard Denton, John de Burgh.

RICHARD II.

1378. Robert Carlisle, John Levington.
 1379. Robert Carlisle, — Parker.
 1382. William Osmunderlaw, John Skelton.
 1383. Richard London, John de Appleby.
 Stephen de Carlisle, Thomas Bolton.
 1384. Richard London, John Blennerhasset.
 1385. William Aglionby, John Gernot.
 1386. Adam de Denton, Robert de Bristow.
 1387. Robert de Carlisle, William Aglionby.
 1388. John de Corkeby, Nicholas Leveston.
 1389. Adam de Kirkbride.
 1391. John Monecaux, Robert Bristow.
 1392. John Roddesdale, John de Wek.
 1394. John de Brugham, John Monecaux.
 1396. John Helton, John Brugham.
 1397. Robert Bristow, John Bristow.

HENRY IV.

1399. John Helton, Robert Bristow.
 1404. Thomas Bolton, Robert Bristow.
 1406. Thomas de Darle, William Muleastro.

HENRY V.

1413. Robert de Carlisle, Ralph Blennerhasset.
 1414. Robert de Carlisle, William de Cardoyll.
 1415. Robert Lameastre, William Bell.
 1417. Robert Carlisle, William Cardoyll.
 1421. William Manchestre, John Thompson.

HENRY VI.

1422. Robert Cardoyll, Richard Gray.
 1427. John Helton, William Camberton.
 1429. Thomas Derwent, Adam Haverington.
 1430. Everard Barwick, Robert Clerk.
 1432. Richard Bristow, Richard Bawleke.
 1434. William Northing, Nicholas Thompson.
 1435. Richard Thornburgh, Rowland Wherton.
 1436. Robert Mason, Thomas Marescall.
 1441. John Blennerhasset, William Buelker.
 1446. Thomas Stanlaw, George Walton.
 1448. Robert Carlisle, Richard Alanson.
 1449. Richard Chatterley, Thomas Chatterley.
 1450. Richard Alanson, Mured Maleverer.
 1452. John Skelton, Rowland Vaux.
 1454. John Bere, Thomas Derwent.

1459. Richard Beverley, Thomas Rukin.
 EDWARD IV.
 1467. Henry Denton, Richard George.
 1473. Robert Skelton, John Coldale.

HENRY VIII.

1511. William Stapylton.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Edward Aglionby, Thomas Dalston.
 1552. Edward Aglionby, John Dudley.

MARY.

1553. John Aglionby, Simon Bristow.
 Robert Whitley, Richard Mynsho.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1553. Richard Whitley, Richard Mynsho.
 1554. William Middleton, William Warde.
 1555. Richard Asheton, Robert Dalton.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Richard Asheton, William Muleastre.
 1562. Richard Asheton, William Muleastre.
 1570. Robert Bowes, Christopher Musgrave.
 1571. Thomas Pattinson, Thomas Tallentyre.
 1584. Edward Aglionby, Thomas Blennerhasset.
 1585. Henry McWilliam, Thomas Blennerhasset.
 1588. Henry Scroope, John Dalston.
 1592. Henry Scroope, Edward Aglionby.
 1596. Henry Scroope, Thomas Stanford.
 1600. Henry Scroope, John Dudley.

JAMES I.

1603. Thomas Blennerhasset, William Barwick.
 1614. Henry Fane.
 1620. Henry Fane, George Butler.
 1623. Henry Fane, Edward Aglionby.

CHARLES I.

1625. Henry Fane, Edward Aglionby.
 Henry Fane, Richard Graham.
 1627. Richard Barwick, Richard Graham.
 1639. William Dalston, Richard Barwick.
 1640. William Dalston, Richard Barwick.

COMMONWEALTH.

1655. Col. Thomas Fifeh.
 1657. Col. George Downing.
 1659. Col. George Downing, Thomas Craister.
 1660. William Briscoe, Jeremy Tolhurst.

CHARLES II.

1661. Philip Howard, Christopher Musgrave.
 1679. Philip Howard, Christopher Musgrave.
 1680. Edward Lord Morpeth, Christopher Musgrave.

JAMES II.

1685. Christopher Musgrave, James Graham.

WILLIAM III.

1689. Christopher Musgrave, Jeremiah Bulb.
 1690. Jeremiah Bulb, Christopher Musgrave.
 William Lowther.
 James Lowther.
 1694. William Howard, James Lowther.
 1697. William Howard, James Lowther.
 1699. Philip Howard, James Lowther.
 1700. Philip Howard, James Lowther.

ANNE.

1702. Christopher Musgrave, Thomas Stanwix.
 1705. Thomas Stanwix, James Montague.
 1708. Thomas Stanwix, James Montague.
 1710. Thomas Stanwix, James Montague.
 1713. Christopher Musgrave, Thomas Stanwix.

GEORGE I.

1714. Thomas Stanwix, William Strickland.
 Henry Aglionby.
 1721. James Bateman, Henry Aglionby.

GEORGE II.

1727. Charles Howard, John Hylton.
 1733. Charles Howard, John Hylton.

1740. Charles Howard, John Hylton.
John Stanwix.
1747. Charles Howard, John Stanwix.
1754. Charles Howard, John Stanwix.

GEORGE III.

1760. Baby Vane, Henry Curwen.
1767. Lord Edward Bentinck, George Musgrave.
1774. Fletcher Norton, Anthony Storer.
Walter Stanhope.
1780. Earl of Surrey, William Lowther.
1784. Earl of Surrey, Edward Norton.
1786. J. Christian, on the elevation of the Earl of Surrey to the peerage.
1787. Rowland Stephenson, on E. Norton's demise.
1790. J. C. Curwen, Wilson Bradyell.
1796. J. C. Curwen, Sir F. Fletcher Vane, Bart.
1802. J. C. Curwen, Spencer Stanhope.
1806. J. C. Curwen, Spencer Stanhope.
1807. J. C. Curwen, Spencer Stanhope.
1812. Sir J. Graham, Bart. (Edmond Castle), Henry Fawcett.
1816. J. C. Curwen, on the death of H. Fawcett.
1818. Sir James Graham, Bart., J. C. Curwen.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Sir James Graham, Bart., J. C. Curwen.
1820. William James, on Mr. Curwen's election for the county.
1825. Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., on the death of Sir James Graham, Bart.
1826. Sir P. Musgrave, Bart., Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.
1827. Col. Lushington, on Sir P. Musgrave's decease.
1829. Sir William Scott, Bart., on Sir J. R. G. Graham's election for the county.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Col. Lushington, P. H. Howard.
1831. Philip H. Howard, William James.
1832. Philip H. Howard, William James.
1834. Philip H. Howard, William Marshall.
1835. Philip H. Howard, William Marshall.

VICTORIA.

1837. Philip Henry Howard, William Marshall.
1841. Philip Henry Howard, William Marshall.
1847. John Dixon, W. N. Hodgson.
1848. Philip Henry Howard, W. N. Hodgson.
1851. Sir James Graham, Joseph Ferguson.
1857. Sir James Graham, W. N. Hodgson.

POOR LAW UNION.

Carlisle Poor Law Union is divided into six sub-districts, viz., St. Cuthbert's, comprising the townships of Carleton, High Blackwell, Low Blackwell, Harraby, Upperby, Brisco, Botcherby, Botchergate, English-street, and Wreay Chapelry; St. Mary's, embracing Scotch-street, Fisher-street, Castle-street, Abbey-street, Riekergate, and Caldewgate townships, with the extra-parochial place called Eaglesfield Abbey; Burgh, including the parishes of Beaumont, Grimsdale, Kirk-andrews, and Burgh-on-Sands, with the townships of Boustead Hill, Longburgh, and Moorhouse; Dalston, which contains the township of Orton, Baldwinholme, Cummersdale, Dalston, Buckabank, Raughton and Gatesgill, Ivegill, Hawkesdale, and Cumdevoek; Stanwix, comprising the townships of Stanwix, Riekerby, Linstock, Tarraby, Houghton, Etterby, Stainton, Cargo,

Church Town Quarter, Castle Town Quarter, and the extra-parochial place called Kingmoor; Wetheral, consisting of Walby, Brunstock, Low Crosby, High Crosby, Aglionby, Warwick, Warwick Bridge, Great Corby, Wetheral, Coathill with Cumwhinton, and Scotby townships. The area of the union is 70,810 statute acres. Its population in 1851 was 41,557, of whom 20,138 were males, and 21,419 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 6923, of uninhabited 165, and 57 were in course of erection.

This union possesses three workhouses, viz., St. Mary's, for the reception of infirm paupers; St. Cuthbert's, for able-bodied paupers; and Caldewgate, for children. St. Mary's Workhouse, situated near Irish Gate Brow, was erected in 1785, for the reception of the paupers of the four townships of St. Mary's parish within the city; it is a large building, with a spacious yard attached. St. Cuthbert's Workhouse, on Harraby Hill, was built in 1809, at a cost of about £4,000, including furniture, &c. It is a large structure, covering an area of ground, which was purchased with a bequest of £20 aided by parish money. Caldewgate Workhouse, on Coal Fell Hill, is a plain brick building, erected in 1829, at an expense of £750, and has since been enlarged and otherwise much improved.

The following statement of accounts shows the receipts, expenditure, and balances for the year ending 25th March, 1858. Balance in favour of parishes last year, £2,011 3s. 3½d.; payments and workhouse rents during the year, £14,821 0s. 1d.; balance against parishes at the end of this year, £223 3s. 8½d.; total, £16,255 7s. 3½d. Averages, £66,874; number of paupers, in-door, 1050; out-door, 6653; balance against parishes last year, £46 13s. 4½d.; in-maintenance, £1,299 10s. 2½d.; out-relief, £2,419 9s. 3d.; relief to irremovable poor, £4,972 7s.; lunatics in asylum, £158 1s. 9d.; extra medical fees, £13 10s.; vaccination fees, £54 12s. 6d.; registration fees, £135 16s. 6d.; county and police rate, £1,867 8s. 1d.; establishment charges, £1,714 11s. 6d.; collectors' salaries, &c.: £326 11s. 9d.; total expenditure this year, £13,133 6s. 11½d.; total expenditure for the year ending March, 1857, £12,243 11s. 1¼d.; increase £1,032 0s. 10½d.; diminution, £142 5s.; balance in favour of parishes, £2,946 12s. 4d.; total, £16,225 7s. 3½d. The average weekly number of in-door paupers for the first half year was 236, for the second half-year, 237. The weekly cost per head was as follows:—first half-year, food and necessaries, 2s. 7½d.; clothing, 3½d.; total, 2s. 11d.; second half-year, food and necessaries, 2s. 9¼d.; clothing, 5¼d.; total, 3s. 2¼d.

¹ Election declared void March, 1848.

ANTIQUITIES.

In giving an account of the antiquities found in Carlisle, it must necessarily prove brief and imperfect, from the limited space at our disposal. A particular account of all the Roman remains which have been found in this city, would alone fill volumes. Carlisle may indeed be said to be Roman in its soil and foundation, since no search can be made beneath the surface without turning from its resting place of nearly two thousand years some valuable relic of antiquity, the cunning workmanship of the imperial masters of the world. Many centuries have elapsed since the Romans left Carlisle, and during that time the spade and axe have been continually bringing to light some of the concealed proofs of their having had a residence in the city; and yet the store is unexhausted; year after year some fresh memorials are continually dug up, and additional relics brought to light to be preserved in the cabinets of the curious.

A labourer who was excavating some ground in Fisher-street, in 1782, met with a large quantity of silver coins, within a few feet of the surface. They were in a state of high preservation, and consisted of those of Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, and the Empress Faustina.

In the year 1787, in making a drain in Scotch-street, two Roman altars were found, one of which had figures in bas-relief, but without any inscription, and was much mutilated. The other altar, an account of which was sent by Mr. Rooke to the Society of Antiquaries, was in better preservation. It has a figure in bas-relief, which that gentleman supposed to represent Silvanus, or some other rural deity, holding a ram in his right hand; but the Messrs. Lysons suppose it to have been intended for a goat; the left hand holds what appears meant for a *patena* or eup.

At the latter end of the last century, some workmen discovered, near the West Walls, between the citadel and the deanery, the top of a stone arch; and on removing some of the stones, they gained an entrance into an arched room, thirty feet in length, twelve feet in breadth, and fifteen feet high in the centre. The end was not so lofty, and rather narrower: it was supposed to have had communication with other similar rooms, the entrance to which was walled up. A circular funnel of stone-work rose from one side of the room to the footpath on the walls, where it was covered by a large flat stone. Another funnel, nearly square, extended from the middle of the arch towards the city; this was about two feet broad, and three feet high. Search was made into it, but it was found to be choked up with rubbish. A vase, and the thigh-bone and parts

of the ribs of a bison, were found in this curious cavity. The ribs were about four inches broad.

In 1804, an accidental discovery was made in Sewell's Lane, Scotch-street, of a small aperture in the ground, having the appearance of a communication with a subterraneous passage. This excited curiosity, and it was found there was a wall beneath, of the depth of twenty-seven feet, twenty-four of which were water. The earth was removed, and the workmen then found themselves on the brink of an abyss, whose depth no light could render visible, and into which the rubbish fell with a hollow reverberation. After this large opening was emptied of the water, they found a loose bottom, composed of clay, and mixed with the bones and offal of animals, among which was the head of a bullock or cow, with the horns as perfect as when slain. Amidst this heterogeneous mixture, they brought up two Roman sacrificial vases, of beautiful workmanship, with carved handles, ornamented with figures in alto-relief. One of these vases was very perfect, and measured above eleven inches in height, and twenty-one inches in circumference. They were both very elegant in their form, and resembling Etruscan vases. From the number of bones found, it was conjectured that this had been a place where the Romans had been accustomed to offer their sacrifices, and from the style and workmanship displayed in the vases, they were attributed to the period between the reigns of Nerva and Marcus Aurelius. No inscription, however, was discovered to attach any certainty to these conjectures of their probable date. This description of vase, generally known by the title *praefaticulum*, was appropriated for containing the incense used in sacrifice. The two vases are formed of metal, appearing to be a composition of brass, or a kind of bronze, refined to a degree capable of being exquisitely wrought and of bearing a high polish. Their tops and bottoms have evident marks of having been turned and finished in a lathe. The handles contain four distinct tiers of figures or groups in bas-relief, illustrative of sacrificial rites. The upper tier represents two persons preparing a bullock for sacrifice: the second, a bear held for a similar purpose: the third, a priest, habited in sacerdotal robes, holding a victim on an altar; and the lower one, the most beautiful of the four tiers, represents on one side, a man in armour, holding a knife, and another person presenting a sheep or lamb for slaughter; on the other side is a priest with a lance or sword. These most curious vases were sold as old brass by the labourers who discovered them, for the sum of eighteen-pence! But they were eventually secured from being melted down, and purchased by the

late Mr. Townley, the antiquarian. They are now preserved in the British Museum.

Horsley describes a Roman inscription which he saw at Carlisle:—

FIG. VI.
VIC. PÆ.
G. P. B. F.

which he reads.—*Legio sexta victric pia fidelis Genio Populi Romani fecit.* Camden speaks of it in his time as being “in the garden of Thomas Middleton,” but it appears to have been destroyed or removed, and Hutchinson says it was unknown what had become of it.

In 1808, some men employed in digging a cellar, also in Fisher street, discovered the handle of a Roman vase, made of stone and highly ornamented, with a small hand-mill, also of Roman origin. These remains of antiquity were found beneath two distinct pavements, which were exposed in excavating the earth. Pavement has been frequently discovered at the depth of from ten to eighteen feet below the present surface of the city: proving beyond doubt the devastation committed by the Piets and the Danes.

In digging the foundations for the new gaol, many specimens of Roman antiquities were found on the site of the convent of the Black Friars. At the depth of fifteen feet from the surface, a tank was discovered, composed of oak frames and boards of very rude workmanship, and stuffed all round with a light blue clay rarely to be met with in this neighbourhood. They found two pitchers in the tank; and also several fragments of red earthenware, bearing ornaments in bas-relief; coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Antonius Pius, Tacitus, &c.; various urns containing bones; and two sandals, or shoe-soles: these were embedded in a stratum of rubbish, of the depth of from twelve to twenty-seven feet, which covered the natural soil. These antiquities are now in the valuable collection of Mr. C. Hodgson.

On excavating the earth on Stanwix bank, in 1812, in a field belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, preparatory to building the bridge over the Eden, the workmen found at about four feet from the surface of the ground, the capital and part of a pillar of the Tuscan order, which was fifteen inches in diameter, and lying horizontally. An aqueduct was also discovered, formed of large stones laid with cement, and several pieces of hewn stone and large bricks. The base of a massive column with pedestal were dug up, about five feet below the surface, near the same place, in 1815. In the following year, on widening and improving the road at that place, a very large quantity of human bones was discovered in a vault about eight feet long and four in breadth, which

was flagged at the bottom, lined with clay, and covered at the top with earth about a foot in depth. A fragment of Roman pottery was found at the time, with this inscription on the rim—S A R I, which may probably mean, *Severus Augustus Restitutor Romanorum Imperii*, in allusion to the services rendered to the Roman empire by Severus, in checking the irruptions of the northern barbarians.

In 1829, during the excavations made at Gallow Hill, near this city, for the purpose of levelling the turnpike road, a considerable number of interesting remains of antiquity were found. Gallow Hill is an extremely interesting place, not only from its having been the place selected for the execution of the rebels of 1745,¹ but also from its being on the line of the great Roman road from Lugubalia to Voreda, and from the evidences of its being a place of sepulture during the Roman period. When the road was levelled through this hill, many Roman urns, lamps, jet rings, lachrymatories, and coins, were found, and also the head of a statue, the capital of a Corinthian column, and a well executed sepulchral stone, in good preservation. This latter represents a female, in alto-relievo, three feet long, and one foot two inches and a half broad. The stone itself is a red freestone, five feet four inches long, two feet nine inches and a half in width, and about seven inches in thickness. The figure is holding a flower in her left hand, and underneath is the following inscription, in letters an inch and a half in length:—

D · M · AVR · AURELIA · VIX · SIT
ANNOS XXXI VLPPIVS ·
APOLINARIS · CONIUGI · CARISSIME
POSUIT.

The following reading has been suggested as correct:—*Diis Manibus Aurelia. Aurelia vixit annos 41. Ulpus Apolinaris conjugii carissima posuit;* or, To the Diis manes of Aurelia. Aurelia lived 41 years. Ulpus Apolinaris placed (or consecrated) this to his most dear wife. The same year a silver buckle, or *fibula*, with the inscription, “JESUS NA.”—*Jesus Nazarenus*, was found in a garden in Botchergate.

In 1830, when the workmen were digging for the foundation of the Newsroom and the adjoining houses, in Devonshire street, they found a great quantity of Roman antiquities, particularly the remains of a bath; also some portions of the pillars which were supposed to have belonged to the convent of Grey Friars. A part

¹Gallow Hill is commemorated by Sir Walter Scott, in the “Heart of Mid Lothian,” as the scene of the executions in 1746. Until nearly the end of last century the remains of the gibbet were to be seen; and at the foot of it, the ashes of the fire used in burning the bodies of those who suffered for high treason.

of a Roman jug was also found, most singularly ornamented with grotesque faces, which is now preserved in the collection of Mr. Christopher Hodgson, of this city.

A large number of curiosities was discovered in various parts of Carlisle while the workmen were engaged in the recent operations connected with the sewerage of the city.¹

CHARITIES.

Ridley's Charity.—The sum of fifty shillings is paid out of the funds of the corporation of Carlisle, as Ridley's Charity, but the origin of it is unknown. The corporation fix upon some day in the month of September yearly, when the sum is distributed by the mayor, amongst fifty poor women, who attend at the Town Hall to receive it.

Woodle's Charity.—The sum of forty shillings yearly is also paid out of the funds of the corporation, and distributed in the month of December, in like manner, amongst forty poor women, as Woodle's Charity. The origin of this is also unknown.

Pott's Charity.—Mary Potts, who died in 1811 or 1815, bequeathed to the corporation of Carlisle £36, the interest thereof to be distributed annually at Christmas, amongst six poor widows of freemen of Carlisle, and six spinsters, daughters of deceased freemen, of the age of forty years and upwards; the said widows and spinsters to be nominated by the mayor for the time being. This legacy, after the payment of the duty thereon, was paid to the corporation in 1815, but they agreed to pay the interest of the full sum of £36 out of their funds, notwithstanding the deduction above mentioned. One moiety of the interest has been distributed annually by the chamberlain to six poor widows.

Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.—This city is entitled to receive a certain number of bibles from Lord Wharton's Bible Charity. They are usually sent to the Dean of Carlisle, and disposed of by him.

EMINENT MEN.

We subjoin an alphabetical list of those eminent men, who, having distinguished themselves in their several pursuits, have lent a lustre to the place of their birth, and have become the pride of their fellow citizens:—

¹On applying to Mr. Cartmell, city treasurer, for an account of these antiquities, he kindly informed us that they had been out of his hands for some time, for the purpose of classification, and had not yet been returned; but he promised that as soon as he received them we should hear from him. We therefore hope to be able to give some account of them in a subsequent portion of our work.

Aglionby, John, D.D., divine and linguist, one of the eminent men engaged in the translation of the New Testament by James I., in 1604; born about 1565; died, 1609.

Anderson, Robert, poet, the "Cumberland Bard;" died in Carlisle in 1833.

Bacon, John, author, writer of a number of essays tending to promote public and patriotic institutions, and, in 1786, of a larger work entitled "Liber Regis, vel Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum."

Best, William Thomas, musician, celebrated organist; born, 1826.

Bell, John, engineer, who made several improvements in the art of gunnery.

Bowman, Robert, mathematician, who, though blind from infancy, made considerable progress in the various departments of science and literature.

Carlyle, Joseph Daere, divine, traveller in the East, Arabic scholar, and poet; died, 1804.

Harrington, Robert, physician, and author of several works on chemical subjects.

Gilpin, Sir Joseph Daere Appleby, physician, who rendered great service to the army, with which he was connected for a lengthened period.

Gilpin Sawrey, R.A., artist, superior painter of animals, and engraver; born, 1783; died, 1807.

Head, Grey, eminent painter; died, 1800.

Jefferson, Samuel, historian, &c.; died in London a few years ago.

Morris, Capt. Thomas, song writer and biographer; died, 1732.

Mulcaster, Richard, M.A., divine, poet, linguist, and master of Merchant Tailors' School; died, 1611.

Stephenson, Joseph, landscape painter; born, 1756; died, 1792.

Thompson, William, mathematician, about the beginning of the present century.

Strong, Joseph, mechanic, lived in King's Arms-lane. He was blind from infancy, yet he made a fine-toned organ and other musical instruments, altogether with his own hands. He was also tailor to his family, and made part of his own furniture; died, 1803.

Tullie, Thomas, learned divine and controversialist; born, 1620; died, 1675 G.

Wilkinson, Rev. Joseph, author.

AMUSEMENTS, CUSTOMS, ETC.

The principle amusements of the people of Carlisle, as well as those of the whole country, are wrestling and quoits. They know nothing of bowls, football, or cricket. The last-named is played mildly by boys of the middle and upper classes.

The best attended ceremony is that of a funeral. At one time the bellman went round, to announce that on a certain day and hour *so-and-so* would be buried at such a place. This custom still lingers. Perhaps one or two hundred persons may accompany the corpse of a neighbour to church, most of whom never attend a place of worship at other times. They attach great importance to the church-yard where their relatives have been buried; and the middle class, and some even of the upper, will attend a church chiefly for the reason that their departed relatives are interred in the church-yard adjoining. It is also a custom for ladies to attend the interment, wearing black silk scarfs over their bonnets, with the broad ends hanging down, not unlike the head dress of the Swiss peasantry.

PARISH OF ST. CUTHBERT.

This parish, as at present constituted, consists of English-street township, comprising the principal shops of the city, and numerous lanes and courts closely packed together, with the residences of a few gentry and professional men. The majority of the inhabitants are hand-loom weavers, who are, for the most part, generally in very straitened circumstances, in consequence of the variable rate of wages. The area of English-street township is 1,542 acres. Its population is given at page 83. The parish has been much improved by the sewerage and draining of the city. Since the passing of Lord Blandford's Act, in 1856, the outlying townships have been severed from the mother church, and now form two separate and distinct parishes, formerly ecclesiastical districts, called respectively Christ Church and Upperby parishes. The corporation of Carlisle are lords of the manor and lords of the soil within the ancient bounds of the city; lords of the soil meaning of the open places, such as streets, lanes, and squares. There are two banks within this parish, Messrs. Head and Co. and the City and District Bank. The county gaol post-office, Athenæum, &c. are also in the parish, through which run the Lancaster and Carlisle and the Caledonian railways. The rateable value of St. Cuthbert's Within, in 1848, was £9,220 8s. 10d.; in 1857, £11,303 6s. 8d.; that of St. Cuthbert's Without, for the same years was respectively £9,129 7s., and £15,104 7s. 8d.

THE CHURCH.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is situated in Blackfriars-street, on the south side of the cathedral. The original church of St. Cuthbert was erected at a very early period; but having been destroyed by the Northmen in the ninth century, remained in ruins for a considerable time, and was rebuilt shortly after the Conquest. It continued till the seventeenth century, when the steeple, being in a very decayed state, was taken down, and a large quantity of Anglo-Saxon coins discovered. The church was rebuilt at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1778. It has no pretensions to architectural elegance, but is large and commodious, capable of accommodating about 1200 persons. The tower is low and square, and possesses one bell. The church contains a number of mural tablets, and a monument inside the communion rails, to the memory of the Rev. John Fawcett, who was incumbent of the parish for fifty years, and died in 1851, at the advanced age of eighty-two. The monument contains a well executed bust of the deceased, with an appropriate inscription. The living is a perpetual curacy, to which the dean and chapter of Carlisle have the right of presentation, the lands and tithes of which body have passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The gross annual income of the living is £155 10s., made up in the following manner:—rent of fields, £58; cottages, £7 16s.; Queen Anne's Bounty, £33 18s. 10d.; Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £33; railway stock, £9 9s. 4d.; dean and chapter as impropiators, £5 6s. 8d.; fees, £8; total, £155 10s. 10d. Deductions and allowances amount, in round numbers, to £15; nett income £140. The parish registers extend from 1693 to the present time. A tax, now extinct, was laid upon registers of burials and baptisms; thus notified in the parish

register—"1783. N.B. By Vertue of an Act of Parliament which commences this day, viz. y^e Second Day of October, 1783, a Stamp Duty of Threepence is granted to His Majesty for every future Entry in y^e Register of any Christening, Burial, &c."

INCUMBENTS.—Henry Richardson, 1751; D. Carlyle, professor of Arabic at Cambridge, 1785; John Fawcett, 1800; Clement Moody, 1851; B. A. Marshall, 1853.

A parsonage of modern style, was erected in 1815, at the expense of the congregation of St. Cuthbert's Church, as a testimonial of affection to their beloved pastor, the Rev. John Fawcett. Over the garden door is inscribed on a stone, in Hebrew, "The gift of my people. J. F. 1815."

Connected with this parish is a District Visiting Society, for distributing tracts, giving relief by bread tickets, and reporting the cases of sickness, &c. to the incumbent; as also a Female Visiting Society, for the relief of the aged and indigent, founded in 1803, which gives a small sum weekly to each pensioner, besides supplying blankets to the most necessitous—it is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

CHARITIES.

Rev. George Ritschell's Gift.—By will dated 14th June, 1717, the Rev. George Ritschell bequeathed £500 to his sister, and directed her to purchase therewith a real estate of the yearly value of £20 or thereabouts, and pay thereout, amongst other charities, forty shillings a year to the minister and churchwardens of Carlisle, to be by them distributed to forty poor widows, inhabiting within the same city, on the feast day of St. Thomas, to every one a shilling. The estate out of which this payment is made is called Nunbush, and is situate in the parish of Wardon, near Hexham, from which place

twenty shillings are annually received by the clergyman of St. Cuthbert's, who distributes the same to twenty poor widows in the parish.

Blacklock's Charity.—Thomas Blacklock, by will, about the year 1722, left to the parish of St. Cuthbert £20, the interest to be distributed every year, at the discretion of the overseers of the poor. "The name of Blacklock," say the Charity Commissioners, "was not known in this parish, as a benefactor, at the time of our inquiry; but there was in the church chest an indenture, dated 1st March, 1736, whereby in consideration of the sum of £20 an acre of ground at a place called Gallow Hill, was conveyed to four persons therein named, churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and trustees of the said parish, to hold to them and their successors in trust, for the use of the poor of the parish of St.

Cuthbert for ever. It was also understood that this piece of land was purchased with some money left to the parish. From these circumstances it appears, most probable, that this land was purchased with Blacklock's legacy." This land was formerly let at £4 a-year, and the rent carried to the churchwarden's account. But a workhouse was subsequently built upon part of the land, and the rest was turned into a garden for the use of the workhouse, and for some time no rent was allowed for it. Since the inquiry of the Charity Commissioners, a vestry has been held, at which it was agreed that £4 rent should be paid for this acre of land, of which £2 was to be given to poor persons of the city townships of the parish, not receiving relief, and the same to poor persons in the out-townships yearly, between Candlemas and Easter.

PARISH OF CHRIST CHURCH.

This parish consists of the township of Botchergate, which, until the passing of Lord Blandford's Act in 1856, was comprised in St. Cuthbert's parish. For the most part it is densely peopled by the labouring classes, there are, however, a few respectable houses and shops. It contains three cotton mills, one woollen factory, and three foundries, which afford employment to a large portion of the population, many of whom are engaged on the railways. Botchergate township contains 816 statute acres. For population, see page 83. Like the other parts of Carlisle, this parish has been improved by sewerage, a good water supply, and the erection of a better class of dwellings for the poor. The manor of Botchergate, formerly belonging to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and now to the dean and chapter, extends over the greater part of the old parish of St. Cuthbert. This township is said by some to owe its name to one Botchard, a Fleming, who formerly possessed extensive property here.

THE CHURCH.

Christ Church is a neat building, in the early English style, erected from designs furnished by Mr. Rickman, and will seat about 1,000 persons. Its exterior appearance is handsome, and it possesses a neat spire. The amount subscribed towards its erection by the parishioners was £2,140, the remainder being defrayed by the Commissioners for building new churches. The church contains a mural tablet, to the memory of the late Mr. Rothwell, of the Mains. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Carlisle; gross income about £125,

derived chiefly from pew rents. The church was consecrated in 1831, when the Rev. B. Ward, the first and present incumbent was appointed.

The parsonage, a plain brick structure, was erected by subscription and a grant from Queen Anne's bounty, in 1833, on a site given by the dean and chapter, in Eaglesfield Abbey.

There is a District Visiting Society in this parish.

Hardwick Lodge, the property of G. H. Head, Esq., now the residence of the Rev. J. H. Burton, chancellor of the diocese; and the Mains, the residence of Miss Rothwell, are in the parish.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.¹

This parish comprises the townships of Abbey-street, Castle-street, Fisher-street, Scotch-street, Rickergate, Middleseugh and Braithwaite, Caldewgate, Cummersdale, and Wreay, the latter of which is a chapelry. Caldewgate and Cummersdale form the ecclesiastical district of Holy Trinity. The Port Carlisle and Silloth railway runs through a portion of the parish. The rateable value of St. Mary's Within, in 1848, was £11,971 7s. 9d.; in 1857, £12,637 10s. 2d. That of Rickergate, for the same years, was £5,900 10s. 5d., and £8,654 15s. 5d. respectively.

The manor of John de Capella, belonging to the dean and chapter, extends over a great portion of this parish. Hutchinson, quoting from Milbourne's additions to John Denton's MS. gives an account of the manor of Caldcoats, or Harrington House, afterwards called Coldale Hall, which belonged successively to the Canterelle, Semen, Coldale, Brisco, Sibson, Daere, and Foster families. The manors of Caldcoats, Newbiggin, New Laithes, and Botchardgate, which, previous to the suppression of the religious houses by Henry VIII. belonged to the priory of Carlisle, were granted by that monarch to the dean and chapter. The three first named manors seem to have merged into what is now termed the manor of John de Capella. The parish also seems to have included the ancient manor of Shaddongate, which was granted by Henry I. to Morvin, whose granddaughter brought it in marriage to Gwercius Flandrensis, and which afterwards became the property of the Deutons, from whom the demesne, called Denton's Holme is said to derive its name. This property was purchased about the close of the seventeenth century, by Mr. Norman, from whom it passed to the Dixon family. Most of the lands at Shaddengate are now held under the manor of Low Dalston, or that of John de Cappella. The Soccage manor of Carlisle comprises the whole of Scotch-street township, and extends over 500 acres of land in the neighbourhood. It was demised by Queen Elizabeth to Henry, Lord Scrope, and next to George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, subsequently coming into the hands of the Howards, earls of Carlisle; but the Duke of Portland having succeeded in his claim to this manor, as part of the forest of Inglewood, it was included in the Duke of Devonshire's purchase in 1787.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church of St. Mary is within what remains of the ruined nave of the cathedral, in our notice of which it will be found described. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the dean and chapter, to whom the great tithes are appropriated, and is worth about £79 per annum.

INCUMBENTS.—George Braithwaite, —; Robert Simpson, 1754; John Bird, 1783; Michael Wheelwright, 1801; Samuel R. Hartley, 1809; William Rees, 1819.

CHARITIES.

Rev. George Ritschell's Gift.—The parish of St. Mary is entitled to twenty shillings, left by the Rev. George Ritschell, to be given annually to twenty poor widows, as stated in the account of St. Cuthbert's parish. This is received regularly, and distributed as directed.

Kirk Michell's Gift.—The interest of the sum of £10, supposed to be a legacy from a Mr. Kirk Michell, formerly of Carlisle, is annually distributed to poor widows of the parish.

MIDDLESEUGH AND BRAITHWAITE.

This township, though ecclesiastically in St. Mary's parish, is locally situated in Leath Ward, at a distance of from nine to ten miles south of Carlisle. It is bounded on the north by Dalston, on the west by Castle Sowerby, on the south by Skelton, and on the east by Hesketh-in-the-Forest and Sebergham. Its area is 2010 acres, and rateable value £1,553. The population in 1801 was 156; in 1811, 167; in 1821, 221; in 1831, 195; in 1841, 181; and in 1851, 163; who are located in single houses dispersedly. Agriculture is the chief employment, and Peurith is the market usually attended. The soil is a strong arable, with a portion of meadow land, resting on a strong clay subsoil. The manor of Middleseugh belongs to Sir H. F. Vane, Bart., and that of Braithwaite to Lord Brougham. The common was enclosed under the act of 1803 for enclosing the forest of Inglewood. The principal landowners are Sir H. F. Vane, Bart., Mrs. Wilson, James Atkinson, Mrs. Price, John Pollock, William Pollock, Mrs. Foster, and Messrs. Wakefield. The inhabitants attend the chapel at Ivegill or Highhead, and marry and bury at Sebergham, for which privilege they keep in repair a hundred yards of road near the church; they support their own poor. Middleseugh Hall is at present a farmhouse. Middleseugh Forest or Wood is a noted place for fox hunting.

¹ *Eaglesfield Abbey.*—*Extra-Parochial Place.*—This is an extra-parochial place, the returns for which, up to 1841, were included in those of St. Mary's parish. It comprises ten inhabited houses; its population in 1841 was 53, and in 1851, 69.

HOLY TRINITY ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.

THE district attached to the church of Holy Trinity includes the townships of Caldewgate and Cummersdale, part of the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle. The soil here is of a heavy clay, partly mixed with gravel, upon a wet subsoil, except in the valley of the Eden and Caldew, where it is of a red sandy alluvium. The habits of the people are similar to those of any other manufacturing district. The Port Carlisle, Silloth, and Newcastle and Carlisle railways run through this district, in which are situated the Infirmary and Fever House.

CALDEWGATE.

This township comprises an area of 1,564 acres; its population will be found at page 83. It was enclosed by act of parliament in 1786. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the various branches of the cotton manufacture. The Roman wall passed through part of the township of Caldewgate upon the banks of the Eden. The manorial rights are vested in the dean and chapter. The rateable value of Caldewgate, in 1848, was £9270 16s. 2d.; in 1857, £12,968 7s. 9d.

THE CHURCH.

The District Church of Holy Trinity was begun in September, 1828, and opened in 1832. It is in the Early English style, from a design by Rickman, and will seat about 1,000 persons. The cost of erection was about £6,000, towards which the £1,890 was subscribed by the parishioners; the remainder of the required sum being furnished by the Commissioners for building new churches. There is a handsome painted window in the chancel, presented by Mrs. Ann Thwaytes. The living, a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the dean and chapter, is worth about £160 per annum.

INCUMBENTS.—Edward Salkield, 1831; James Thwaytes, 1839; James Tasker, 1845.

The parsonage is in Eaglesfield Abbey.

CHARITY.

Davison's Charity.—John Davison, who died December 2nd, 1771, bequeathed £600, the interest of which, after paying a small sum to a person for keeping the accounts, was to be distributed amongst eleven or twelve poor housekeepers, who had not been in receipt of parish relief. The money was invested, in February, 1776, in the purchase of £692 8s. stock, in the 3 per cent. Consols, and the dividends are divided annually, amongst eleven or twelve poor persons of Caldewgate township.

CUMMERSDALE.

This township contains an area of 1,911 acres, and its rateable value is £2,800. Its population in 1801 was 382; in 1811, 462; in 1821, 512; in 1831, 488; in 1841, 620; and in 1851, 659. The soil is a light

black mould incumbent upon a red clay subsoil, generally well drained by tiles, and from its proximity to Carlisle in a high state of cultivation. The Carlisle and Maryport railway intersects the township. The principal landowners are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Joseph Ferguson, Esq.; Dr. Barnes; Colonel Sowerby; John Dalton, Esq.; Gustavus Gall, Esq.; George Thompson, Esq.; Messrs. John Birket, Thomas Armstrong, Thomas Dalton, and William Nixon. The tithes have been commuted for £27 18s. The Bishop of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

A large cotton factory (spinning) and flour mill are carried on here by Messrs. John Dalton and Sons; and at Holme Head, which is partly in this township, and partly in that of Caldewgate, are the extensive dyeing and bleaching works of Messrs. Ferguson, Brothers. Here are also situated the printworks of Messrs. T. and H. McAlpin, Stead, & Co. This place was erected in 1801, by Mr. John Forster, banker, Carlisle, and commenced business under the name of Forster, James, and Co. (afterwards Forster, James, Wastell, Donald, and Co.), under the management of Mr. David Donald. The garment prints produced by this firm were in great request, and considered second to none at that time for good workmanship and fastness of colours. The works were continued by the above firm until the year 1817, when they ceased, and for seventeen years remained totally unoccupied. At the end of that time the place, then in a most ruinous state, was taken by Thomas McAlpin & Co., who put it in thorough repair, and having laid down new machinery, moved by a large and powerful water-wheel, commenced working on the 31st of August, 1835, since when, up to the present time, under the able management of Mr. H. McAlpin, the works have been successfully carried on. Some years after commencing, the firm underwent a change, it is now T. and H. McAlpin, Stead, & Co. There are several distinct branches in the business, each presided over by its own foreman; the number of hands altogether employed being about two hundred and twenty. The work produced is of the highest class of block chintz furniture printing, and for many years the firm has stood unrivalled in this important branch of

trade. Of the many print works formerly existing in Cumberland, this is the only one now left.

The village of Cummersdale is two miles south-west of Carlisle.

Newby is another village in this township, about one and a half miles north-west of Cummersdale. Here is a school for children of both sexes, erected by subscription in 1833, aided by a grant from the National Society.

There is also a school at Holme Head, erected in 1844, by Messrs. Ferguson Brothers, for the education of the children of their workpeople. The average attendance is about 70.

Carlisle Cemetery.—The new cemetery, which has been provided as the last resting place of the inhabitants of the old border city, is situated in this township, about a mile south-east of Carlisle, and comprises an area of thirty-five acres, purchased from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It was opened for interment on the 20th of May, 1854, and the present Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Villiers, consecrated that portion, sixteen acres, allotted to the members of the Established Church, on the 23rd of June, 1856. The cemetery is beautifully situated on elevated ground, which commands an extensive view of the Scottish, Northumbrian, and Cumbrian mountains. In the foreground appear the cathedral and other churches, the grey keep of the castle built by Rufus, the ancient priory, and the only remaining portion of the wall by which the city was formerly surrounded. There are two handsome chapels in the Early English style, built of brick, with white stone dressings and buttresses. Each chapel is surmounted by a belfry and cross. The floors of the interior are laid with encaustic tiles, by Minton, and have a very pleasing effect. The lodge and entrance gateway form a neat structure in the same style as the chapels. The ground was laid out and the chapels and lodge erected from designs furnished by the Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool; Mr. J. Creighton, of Carlisle, was the contractor. The cost amounted to £14,000. Several

handsome monuments ornament the cemetery. Outside the boundary wall, but in the neighbourhood of the cemetery, are the remains of some ancient wells, at the foot of a gentle eminence, called in the ancient writings "Seven Well Bank," and on which tradition reports there formerly stood an ancient chapel, the foundation of which may still be traced. On the principal remaining well, of a circular form, is an inscription in Mediæval Latin, which, divested of its contractions, reads as follows:—

Purgatum, dedicatumque, Ubeskud, die quinto
Decembris, Frater, de sub rupe lapidem venerabili
Sancto Bedæ, ore rotundo.

Venerable Bede, to whom this well seems to be dedicated, was contemporary with St. Cuthbert, to whom, as has been seen at page 84, a grant was made of all the land within fifteen miles of Carlisle. The Burial Board of Carlisle have therefore placed a copy of the golden cross worn by the saint, sculptured of a beautiful white stone, on the eastern gable of the Church of England chapel, and have adopted the device for their common seal. It appears also alternated with the sacred monogram in the diamonds of Hartley's patent glass, with which the windows are filled. This interesting relic of antiquity was found upon what was considered by many to be the saint's body, when his stone coffin was opened at Durham, in 1827. The following is the statement of interments in the cemetery, for the year ending 31st December, 1857:—

1857.	Church of England.				Dissenters.				Roman Catholics.				Still Born.	
	Six years and under.	6 to 16 years.	Above 16 years.	Total.	6 years and under.	6 to 16 years.	Above 16 years.	Total.	6 years and under.	6 to 16 years.	Above 16 years.	Total.		
Quarter ending														
31st March..	58	5	71	134	14	1	14	29	11	7	18	181	12	
30th June ..	40	2	53	95	19	0	15	34	10	11	21	153	26	
30th Sept. ..	66	2	65	133	14	1	5	20	9	2	11	22	175	
31st Dec. ...	59	1	67	133	3	0	5	8	8	15	23	164	12	
	223	10	259	498	50	2	39	91	38	34	54	673	66	

WREAY CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, whose mother church is that of St. Mary, Carlisle, is bounded on the north and west by the new parish of Upperby, on the south by High Heskot, and on the east by the river Petteril. The inhabitants who reside in the small villages or hamlets of Wreay and Foulbridge, and some scattered houses, are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits: they attend the Carlisle and Penrith markets. There is a tile manufactory carried on by Mr. Howe, of Carlisle. The soil here is good and fertile, with a portion of meadow and arable land resting on a clayey, and in some parts a sandy subsoil. The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway runs through the chapelry, and there is a station close to the village.

The population of Wreay township in 1801 was 118; in 1811, 104; in 1821, 130; in 1831, 166; in 1841, 151; and in 1851, 149. Its area is 1,088 acres. The manorial rights of the township are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. James Losh, Esq., William S. Losh, Esq., Miss Losh, Joseph Scott, Esq., William Carrick, Esq., John P. Fletcher, Esq., John K. Saul, Esq., and Mr. William Thomlinson, are the principal landowners.

The village of Wreay occupies a pleasant situation, five miles south by east of Carlisle, at the southern extremity of Cumberland Ward.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel was entirely rebuilt in 1813, at a cost of about £1,200; the whole of which sum, with the exception of a small donation from the patrons of the living, and the contributions of a few friends, was defrayed by Miss Losh, of Woodside. It is in the Norman style, consisting of nave and chancel, with turret, crowned by a Roman eagle, and containing, in two niches, statues of Saints Peter and Paul. The western doorway, which is arched, is much admired, being ornamented with flowers of the water lily, &c. The interior is very neat, and all the windows being of stained glass, the "dim religious light," adds much to the impressiveness and solemnity of the sacred edifice: the three in the west end are richly executed. The chancel, which is semi-circular in form, is very beautiful, and its windows are cut to represent antediluvian flowers. Here are seven lamps, apparently lighted, intended to represent the seven spirits mentioned in the Book of Revelations. Two eagles in brass, support the communion table; another, richly carved in wood, serves as a reading desk; and numerous figures of angels, birds, &c. ornament the interior of the structure. The oaken roof of the chapel is also beautifully carved, and was furnished from the well wooded lawn of Woodside, the seat of Miss Losh, whose prolific mind furnished the various devices for this splendid little edifice, which is fitted up in the style of some of the Italian churches. In the adjoining churchyard, there is a beautiful monument, by Dunbar, to the memory of the late Miss Catherine Losh. It consists of a figure of the deceased in white polished marble, and occupies an antique Druidical cell, near to which stands a stone cross, eighteen feet high, a copy of one in Bewcastle churchyard, with a Latin inscription to the memory of the late John Losh, Esq. and his wife. The cemetery, at a short distance from the chapel, as also the sexton's house, was the gift of Miss Losh. The former contains a neat oratory, a copy of one at Perranzabuloe, Cornwall.

The chapelry of Wreay existed at least as early as the reign of Edward II., but how much greater its antiquity may be, we have no means of ascertaining. In 1319, Bishop Halton allowed a chaplain to it, to celebrate the divine offices and administer the sacraments, on condition that he constantly resided within his chapelry. In 1739, the old chapel was consecrated by Bishop Fleming, and the incumbent's salary was made into £20 a year, with a house. Wreay had no other endowment than the interest of a chapel stock of £200, till augmented in 1757, by Queen Anne's Bounty. The living, a perpetual curacy, is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, and is now worth £86 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839, for £30 11s. 7d.

INCUMBENTS.—Philip Robinson, 1728; David Graham, 1731; John Parker, 1733; Joseph Parker, 1738; William Gaskin, 1783; John Barnes, 1832; Richard Jackson, 1835.

The parsonage is a neat building, in the Elizabethan style, erected by the present incumbent, in 1816, on the site of the old parsonage, at a cost of £656.

CHARITIES.

School.—John Brown, Esq. of Woodside, by will dated 27th March, 1763, left to certain trustees, £600 in trust, to pay the interest of £200, part thereof for and towards increasing the salary of the schoolmaster of Wreay School. A part of the money was laid out soon afterwards in the purchase of land in Wreay, amounting to rather more than ten acres. The land is now let by the school trustees for the benefit of the master. The school-house was built by subscription in 1760. In 1830 Miss Losh built a new school, near the site of the old one, and endowed it with thirty acres of pasture land, which now lets for about £10 a year, which sum is applied to the education of poor children of the adjoining townships. The master's house erected by the same lady, is on the model of one discovered among the ruins of Pompeii. The school is now under government inspection, supported by the quarter pence of the children, and has an average attendance of 60 pupils. There is also a girl's school, attended by about 20 scholars. The late Miss Margaret Losh bequeathed to each of the above schools £50, which is invested in the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and the interest applied as directed.

Lowthian's Gift.—Richard Lowthian gave £50 to the minister and twelve men of Wreay, to be distributed, or otherwise invested, as they should think proper. This legacy was received in the year 1786, and is in the hands of the family of Losh, by whom the interest is

regularly paid. The amount, £2 5s. is given away at Candlemas, to three or four poor persons not receiving parochial relief.

Wreay Working Men's Reading Room was established

in 1856. It is well supplied with periodicals, and comprises a library of nearly 400 volumes. The members pay a subscription of two shillings per annum.

Foulbridge is a hamlet in the township, about a mile south-west of Wreay.

BEAUMONT PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by the river Eden, on the west by Burgh-upon-Sands, on the south by Moorhouse, and on the east by Grinsdale. It has no dependent townships. The inhabitants are located in the village of Beaumont, and in a few scattered houses and farms. Agriculture is their principal employment, and they attend the markets at Carlisle. The soil here is rich and fertile.

Beaumont township comprises an area of 1470 acres, and its rateable value is £1,288. The population in 1801 was 219; in 1811, 270; in 1821, in consequence of many labourers being employed in this and the adjoining parishes, in the construction of a canal, it was 323; in 1831, 276; in 1841, 288; and in 1851, 294. A portion of the township is intersected by the Carlisle and Port Carlisle railway, formerly a canal. The Roman wall passed through this parish, and some traces of it, as well as of the vallum, are still to be seen. The course of the wall was as follows:—It entered the parish at Beaumont Beck, near the Eden, and proceeding in a direct line to the church, went thence in a westerly direction to Burgh-upon-Sands.

The manor of Beaumont was held in ancient times by the Bruns, lords of Bowness, who were also the patrons of the living. Previous to 1380 it became, by purchase, the property of the Daere family, and has since continued annexed to the barony of Burgh, now held by the Earl of Lonsdale, who is therefore lord of Beaumont. The principal landowners, in addition to the lord of the manor, are, John Hodgson, Esq.; Rev. J. Hodgson; Robert Faulder, Esq.; G. H. Oliphant, Esq.; William Jackson, Esq.; Mary Wilson; George Gill Mounsey, Esq.; William Daud, Esq.; Christopher Elliot, Esq.; — Rothwell, Esq.; and Elizabeth Brown.

The village of Beaumont occupies a gentle eminence on the west bank of the Eden, about four miles north-west of Carlisle, and commands beautiful views of that city, as well as of the Solway Frith, and the irregular country about Rockliff. Here are a tile manufactory and a corn mill.

THE CHURCH.

The church, which since 1692 has been common to the parishes of Beaumont and Kirkandrews, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a plain structure in the Norman

style. The chancel arch has at some time been removed, otherwise the church is in a fair state of preservation. The Earl of Lonsdale is patron of the united livings of Beaumont and Kirkandrews-on-Eden. Among those who have exercised the right of presentation to Beaumont, we find the name of Robert de la Ferete, lord of Beaumont, in 1296; in 1306, Sir Richard de Brun, Knt., presents; in 1339, Matilda Brun, lady of Beaumont; in 1366, William Beauchamp, rector of Kirkoswald, Thomas de Tughall, vicar of Torpenhow, and Robert Page, chaplain, present; in 1380, Sir Hugh de Daere; in 1562, Sir William Daere, Knt.; in 1581, the Earl of Arundel; in 1611, Anne, Countess Dowager of Arundel, and again in 1615; in 1616, Bishop Snowdon. The living, a rectory, valued in the King's Book at 28 1s. 8d., is worth about £134. The tithes were commuted for £134 2s. 9d., in 1827, by special act of parliament. The parish register commences in 1692.

RECTORS.—Elias de Thirlwall, 1296; Walter de Arthuret, 1336; Wm. Bronne, —; Richard Bronne, 1339; Thomas de Sourby, 1365; Adam de Caledbeck, —; Walter de Ormsheved, 1366; Robert Croft, 1380; Robert Chapman, 1490; John Thompson,¹ —; Henry Haslehead, 1562; Lancelot Wilson, 1581; Edward Johnston, —; Thomas Thompson, 1611; John Wilson, 1615; Thomas Robinson, 1616; Thomas Warwick, 1625; Andrew Smith, 1634; Patricius Hume, 1663; Richard Wilson, —; Sir John Lowther, 1692; Gabriel Trant, 1703; Thomas Lewthwaite, 1705; George Bowness, 1762; Richard Burn, sen., —; Richard Burn, 1815; William Benn, 1847; John Brown, 1852.

Monkhill and New Sandsfield are hamlets in this parish. The single houses having particular names are, Priest Hill; Casson Dyke; Kinney Garth, anciently Coney Garth, now a place for cattle to shelter in; and Holmes Mill.

¹ Deprived in the reign of Elizabeth for refusing the oath of supremacy.

CHARITIES.

Pattinson's Charity.—Thomas Pattinson left the interest of £50 to the schoolmaster of this parish, Kirkandrews-upon-Elden, and Griusdale, share and share alike, if more than one, for teaching the children of those parishes who should not receive parish relief.¹ There is no school at Beaumont, but the inhabitants subscribed to the building of one at Kirkandrews, the

master of which receives the interest of Mr. Pattinson's bequest.

Mrs. Hodgson's School.—The children of parents, within the parish of Beaumont, not possessed of a real estate of £12 per annum, are entitled to free instruction at the school founded by Mrs. Hodgson, at Wiggonby, in Aikton parish; but the distance between Beaumont and Wiggonby is too far to render this privilege of much value.

BOWNESS PARISH.

BOWNESS occupies a large headland stretching eastward into the Solway, and extends about six miles in length from east to west, and two miles in breadth from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the Solway, on the west by the Solway and the river Wampool, on the south by the Wampool and Aikton parish, and on the east by Aikton, Kirkblampton, and Burgh-on-Sands. It comprises the townships of Bowness, Anthorn, Drumburgh, and Fingland, whose united area is 1791 acres. Carlisle and Wigton are the markets usually attended by the inhabitants. A large track of moss-land, containing several hundred acres, called Bowness Flow, situated near the river Wampool, in Bowness and Anthorn townships, has been recently drained and reclaimed.

BOWNESS.

The population of this township in 1801 was 220; in 1811, 318; in 1821, in consequence of the presence of labourers employed in the construction of a canal, it had increased to 471; in 1831, it was 388; in 1841, 624; and in 1851, 598. Its rateable value is £2,053 15s. The soil here varies from a good reddish clay or marl to a light gravelly soil resting on blue clay. The Carlisle and Port Carlisle railway runs through an angle of the township. On Bowness Flow there is a chemical works, carried on by Mr. David Dick, of Burgh-on-Sands; and an asphaltic manufactory, carried on by Mr. John Hollingworth, of Carlisle.

"Bowness," says Collingwood Bruce, "is the name of the bow-shaped ness, or peninsula, at the extreme point of the left bank of the Solway Frith. It is slightly elevated above the surrounding country, as is plainly seen when it is viewed from a distance. A little to the east of the site of the station (Roman), the Solway is easily fordable at low water; but no one in the memory of the inhabitants of these parts has forded the estuary westward of the town. This circumstance would render Bowness a fit place to terminate the barrier wall. With difficulty the antiquary may see some slight traces of the walls of the station, its southern lines near the church being those which are most apparent. No quarry being within several miles of the

spot, the wall and station have furnished the materials of which the church and most of the habitations of the town are composed. A small altar built up in the front of a barn in the principal street, has an inscription importing that it was dedicated to Jupiter, the best and greatest, by Sulpicius Secundianus, the tribune of the cohort for the safety of our lords the emperors Galbus and Volusianus. Bowness may be the Gabrosentum of the Notitia; Horsley reckoning Watchcross among the stations of the line, conceives it to be Tunnoecum."

Bowness appears to have been at a very early period parcel of the barony of Burgh, and was given by one of its first barons to Gamel le Brun, or Broyne, as the family afterwards spelled the name. The Bruns, or Broynes, continued to possess Bowness for several generations, and had their seat at Drumburgh, generally supposed to have been one of the stations on the Roman Wall, which ran through this parish, and from its contiguity to the wastes in this district, the family was sometimes called De la Fenitane. Richard le Brun, and after him Robert le Brun, enjoyed it in the reign of Edward I. In the year 1305, the first year of the reign of Edward II, Richard le Brun obtained the king's license to crenellate "his house at Drombogh, *in marchia Scotiae*," and a similar license was given to Thomas Daere, baron of Burgh, as lord paramount. Robert le Brun occurs in the reign of Edward III., and John Brun in that of Richard II. The last of this

¹ See Bowness parish.

name and family at Bowness was Richard le Brun, who died about the latter part of the fourteenth century, and his co-heiresses having married into the Curwen, Harrington, and Bowett families. Bowness appears to have been re-united to Burgh Barony, as it still continues, being now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, the lord paramount; besides whom, W. Hodgson, Esq.; Mrs. Wood; John Daniel, and Thomas Lawson; John Topping; Robert Robinson; Pattinson Lawson; Mrs. Reed; John Lawson, senr.; and John Wills, are the principal landowners.

The village of Bowness is pleasantly situated on a rocky promontory, overlooking the Solway Frith, fourteen miles west-by-north of Carlisle, and ten miles north-by-west of Wigton.

THE CHURCH.

Bowness church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient building, the date of whose erection is unknown, but the materials employed are generally said to have been brought from the Roman station. The living, a rectory, has always been appendant to the manor, and is consequently in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The benefice is valued in the King's Book at £21 13s. 11d., but is now worth about £450 a year, arising from the tithes, commuted for £326 5s. 6d. in 1838; 57 acres of glebe; 72 acres of land on the west common, let for £42 a year; and 191 acres of uncultivated land. The parish register commences in 1645.

RECTORS.—Roald de Richmond, 1300; Reginald de Northburgh, 1307; Walter, —; William de Kirkby Thore, 1342; William de Hall, 1354; Thomas de Barton, 1381; William de Bowness, 1399; John Robinson, —; William Tallentyre, 1565; Arthur Caye, 1572; James Taylor, —; Leonard Lowther, 1580; Richard Sibson, 1597; William Orbel, 1617; Thomas Warwick, 1629; Mr. Watwick, —; George Troutbeck, 1660; Henry Aglionby, 1691; Gerard Lowther, 1697; Henry Lowther, 1731; Hugh Robinson, 1753; James Watson, 1763; Browne Grisdale, 1784; Harrison Shaw, 1814; William M. Preston, 1823; Andrew Huddleston, 1828; John Jenkins, 1852; John Robinson, 1855.

The old rectory is about to be rebuilt; the rector resides at present (1858) in the village.

The parish school is a stone building, enlarged in 1835, with an average attendance of 40 pupils. It is under inspection, and is supported by quarter pence, donations from Pattinson's charity (as below), and William Hodgson, Esq.

CHARITIES.

Pattinson's Charity.—Thomas Pattinson, by will, dated the 16th of March, 1785, gave all his personal estate, after a few specific legacies, in trust, to be put out at interest, and the interest of £160, part thereof,

to be paid annually, on the 1st of May, to the master teaching school at the new school-house at Easton, as an encouragement for teaching the children of the poor inhabitants of Drumburgh Quarter, not receiving alms, such children to be chosen by the trustees. And the testator declared his will to be, that in case the school-house should be vacant, or the trustees should not approve of the incumbent, in that case the interest of the money should accumulate for the benefit of a new incumbent. And that the trustees should pay the interest of £20 more for supplying fires for the school; and that the interest of other £100 should be paid annually, on the 1st of May, to the schoolmasters teaching school in the quarters of Bowness, Anthorn, and Whitrigge, to be divided equally among them, share and share alike, if more than one; and the interest of £20 towards instructing the poor children of the parish of Bowness in singing psalms. He also directed that the interest of another £100 should be paid annually to the schoolmaster of Burgh, Longburgh, and Moorhouse, in the parish of Burgh-on-Sands, as an encouragement for his or their teaching poor children of the parish of Burgh aforesaid, who should receive alms of the said parish. Also, the interest of another £100 to a schoolmaster of the parish of Orton, for teaching children of the parish not receiving relief. Also, the interest of another £50 to the schoolmasters of the parishes of Beaumont, Kirkandrews-on-Eden, and Grinsdale, share and share alike, if more than one, for teaching the children of these parishes who should not receive relief. Also, the interest of other £50 to the schoolmaster teaching school in the townships of Harraby, Carlton, and Briscoe, share and share alike, if more than one. Also, the interest of other £100 to the schoolmaster of Blackhall. The several sums above mentioned were invested in the year 1787, by the trustees, in the purchase of stock in the Three-per-cent Consols, at 77½, thus producing, for every £100 so laid out, £3 17s. yearly, which rate of interest is paid regularly every year, on the 1st of May, to the different parishes entitled to receive the benefit of these donations.

Troutbeck's Charity.—Robert Troutbeck, by will, proved 6th June, 1706, gave to the poor of Bowness £50, the interest thereof to be distributed every year by a Troutbeck or the minister and churchwardens for the year. This sum was laid out in the purchase of about three acres of land at Wigton, which produces about £13 a year. The rent is distributed about Easter, every year, by the minister and churchwardens, amongst poor persons not receiving parish relief.

Port Carlisle, formerly Fisher's Cross, is a village within the township, situated near the junction of the Eden and the Esk with the Solway Frith, twelve miles north-west of Carlisle. Less than thirty years ago it contained only two houses, Kirkland House, and a small inn, called the "Binnacle." It has now grown to a respectably-sized village, and possesses an hotel, inns, and good accommodation for sea bathers, by whom the place is much frequented. It is connected with Carlisle by a railway, an account of which will be found at page 65; previous to the construction of the railway a canal joined the two places. The Solway Frith has been well buoyed and lighted, and a considerable trade is carried on with Belfast, Liverpool, and other ports. The depth of water at the entrance of the port is 18 feet 6 inches. There is a private school in the village, under the direction of the rector of the parish. At Port Carlisle is a mound resembling an ancient British Barrow, called Fisher's Cross. About half a mile to the westward of it is another, which has been somewhat encroached upon by the road that runs along the margin of the Solway, and is denominated Knock's Cross. The proverb is common throughout Cumberland, "As old as Knock's Cross." In the front of the Steampacket Hotel, Port Carlisle, is built up the fragment of a small Roman altar, bearing the inscription, "SVIS MARRIVS." It is one of the numerous instances that we meet with along the line of the Roman wall, of altars dedicated to the Dea Matres. Between Port Carlisle and Bowness the site of the Roman wall may be traced nearly the whole way; not unfrequently the foundations of it and its fosse may be discerned. In one place some large stones resembling those used in forming the gateways of the mile castles will be noticed.

ANTHORN.

Anthorn township contained in 1801, 170 inhabitants; in 1811, 161; in 1821, 203; in 1831, 230; in 1841, 207; and in 1851, 211. The soil here is chiefly of a gravelly nature, with a large tract of moss; 410 acres are called "Ancient land," the rest was enclosed in 1826. This township forms part of the manor of Bowness, of which the Earl of Lonsdale is lord paramount. The principal landowners are Messrs. John B. Donald, George Donald, John Messenger, John Pape, Thomas B. Topping, John Pattinson, Mrs. Backhouse, and Mrs. Wilson.

The village of Anthorn is situated on the north bank of the estuary of the Wampool, about four miles south-west of Bowness.

Cardrurnock is another village in this township, four

miles west-south-west of Bowness, on the verge of a tongue of land which terminates the parish.

Longeroff is also a village in this township, three miles south by west of Bowness. Here there is a school, a small plain building, with an average attendance of thirty children. It is under inspection and supported by quarter pence.

DRUMBURGH.

The rateable value of this township is £2,311 10s. 6d. Its population in 1801 was 299; in 1811, 299; in 1821, in consequence of the formation of the canal, it had increased to 418; in 1831 it was 384; in 1841, 470; and in 1851, 450. The soil is partly fertile, with some mossy barren land. The Port Carlisle, and Carlisle and Silloth railways run through this township, and have a station at this village. The principal landowners here are the Earl of Lonsdale (lord paramount), Mrs. Anna Lawson, Miss T. Lawson, and Messrs. William Borradaile, Edward Barnes, Thomas Lawson, John Lawson, Faulder Lawson, William Nixon, Christopher Watson, Thomas Pattinson, John Norman, John Watson, Joseph Pattinson, Jeremiah Sharpe, and Thomas Sanderson.

Drumburgh contains distinct remains of a small stationary Roman camp. This, if Watch Cross be rejected, was the sixteenth station of the wall, and consequently the Axeldunum of the Notitia, which was garrisoned by the first cohort of the Spaniards. The camp is on the ground of Richard Lawson, Esq. The ramparts are well defined, as well as the ditch which surrounds them. The whole area is covered with a luxuriant sward, and its northern margin is shaded by some thriving ash trees. No portion of the wall remains in its vicinity, but its present proprietor remembers witnessing the removal of the foundation. The northern rampart of the station did not come up to the wall, but was removed a few yards from it; probably, the military way ran between the station and the wall. The station at Barr Hill, on the Antonine Wall, is similarly situated. South of the station is a well, enclosed by a circular wall of Roman masonry. It is still in use, though the water is drawn up from it by a pump.

Drumburgh Castle, the ancient seat of the Bruns, lords of Bowness, is a fine specimen of the ancient fortified manor-house. It is built of Roman stones, and now serves as a farmhouse. It appears to have been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. by Thomas, Lord Daere. John Aglionby, Esq., purchased the demesne of Drumburgh, in the year 1678, of Henry, Duke of Norfolk, and, according to Denton, repaired the castle, which was then in ruins; some years afterwards he conveyed it to Sir John Lowther, in exchange for Numery.

The village of Drumburgh occupies a pleasant situation, on an eminence, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Bowness, at the junction of the Port Carlisle and Carlisle and Silloth lines of railway. Here is a school, erected by subscription and a grant from the National Society, in 1834, at a cost of £150. It is under government inspection, and is supported by quarter pence and an annual grant of £20 from W. Hodgson, Esq., of Bowness. The average attendance of children is about 70. In 1849, the Earl of Lonsdale gave £10 for the erection of a gallery, ventilation, &c., a part of which was given to Bowness School. W. Hodgson, Esq., is about to erect a school here at his own expense.

Easton is a hamlet in Drumburgh township, four and a half miles east-by-south of Bowness. The school here, which receives £6 18s. 8d. a year from Thomas Pattinson's charity, has been closed for some time.

Glasson is another hamlet in this township, two miles south-east of Bowness, where there is a small Primitive Methodist chapel, which was erected in 1844, at a cost of about £80. A subterraneous forest was cut through in the excavation of the canal, near the banks of the Solway Frith, about half a mile north-west of this village, and extending into Kirkland. The trees were all prostrate, and they had fallen with little deviation, in a northerly direction, or a little eastward of it. Some short trunks of two or three feet in height were in the position of their natural growth; but, although the trees, with the exception of the alburnum and all the branches, were perfectly sound, yet the extremity of the trunks, whether fallen or standing, were so rugged, that it was not discoverable whether the trees had been cut down, or had fallen by a violent storm. The level upon which the trunks lay was a little below that of high tides, and from eight to ten feet above the surface of the ground they were embedded in: which, excepting the superficial soil, is a soft blue clay, having the appearance of

marine alluvion. . . . Although the precise period when the forest fell is not ascertainable, there is a positive proof that it must have been long prior to the building of the wall, because the foundations of the wall passed obliquely over it, and lay three or four feet above the level of the trees. Arch. Æl. ii. 117. The forest extends over a considerable tract of ground. It is probable that it was overthrown by a tempest from the south or south-west, at a time when the sea occupied a lower level than it does at present. The wood was so sound that it was used in common with other oak timber in forming the jetties at the outlet of the canal into the Solway Frith.

ENGLAND.

The area of this township is 1864 acres, and its rateable value £1,524 2s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 436; in 1811, 429; in 1821, 428; in 1831, 494; in 1841, 487; and in 1851, 236. The Carlisle and Silloth railway intersects the township. The landowners are Mrs. Hodgson, Messrs. William Nixon, Robert Pattinson, John Mallifax, William and James Corry, William Carr, John Story, Nathan Holliday, and William Beaty. England forms part of the manor of Bowness. Whitrigge, in this township, was anciently the property of a family to whom it gave name, one of whose co-heiresses carried it by marriage to the Skeltons.

The village of England is five miles south-south-east of Bowness.

The hamlet of Whitrigge is situated on the north bank of the Wampool, three miles south-by-east of Bowness.

The school is a neat stone building, erected by subscription and a grant from the School Building Society about the year 1844; it is under government inspection, supported by quarter pence and private subscriptions, and has an average attendance of forty pupils.

BURGH - UPON - SANDS PARISH.¹

This parish is bounded on the north by the river Eden and Rockcliff parish, on the west by Bowness, on the south by Orton and Kirkhampton, and on the east by Beaumont. It includes the townships of Burgh-upon-Sands, Longburgh, Boustead Hill, anciently Burghstead Hill, and Moorhouse and Thurstonfield, whose united area is 7,839 acres. Burgh Marsh is a stinted pasture of about 1400 acres of alluvial soil, extending from Old Sandsfield to a brook called Fresh Creek in the township of Boustead Hill.

¹ Also Burgh-le-Sands, and Burgh-by Sands.

BURGH-UPON-SANDS.¹

The population of this township in 1801 was 326; in 1811, 357; in 1821, 499; in 1831, 457; in 1841, 512; and in 1851, 541. The inhabitants are principally yeomen, who reside in the village of Burgh-upon-Sands and a few detached dwellings. They attend the Carlisle markets. The soil here is very fertile, consisting of good vegetable mould. The township is intersected by good public roads, and by the Carlisle and Silloth and Port Carlisle railways, a station on which is situated at Burgh, and also a depôt for coal and lime.

In Horsley's day the remains of the ramparts of the Roman Wall were to be seen at a place called Oldeastle, a little to the east of the parish church. He says, "On the west side these remains are most distinct, being about six chains in length; and Severus's Wall seems to have formed the north rampart of the station. I was assured by the person to whom the field belonged that stones were often ploughed up in it, and lime with the stones. Urns have also frequently been found here. I saw, besides an imperfect inscription, two Roman altars lying at a door in the town, but neither sculptures nor inscriptions are now visible upon them. . . .

If, besides all this, we consider the distance from the last station at Stanwix, I think it can admit of no doubt but there must have been a station here, though most of its ramparts are now levelled, the field having been in tillage many years. I shall only further add, that it was very proper to have a station at each end of the marsh, which, if the water flowed as high as some believe, would make a kind of bay." At present little meets the eye of the inquirer to inform him of the spot where the station stood, but when the surface of the ground is broken, the traces of a Roman city are still sufficiently distinct. The churchyard is filled with fragments of red sandstone blocks. At the depth of two feet it contains several distinct lines of foundations. Entire lachrymatory vessels, and fragments of unglazed jars and urns, and glazed bricks for the pavement of baths, have repeatedly been dug up. A small bronze figure was recently found. When the canal was cut, blocks of stone, blackened by smoke, were dug out of the soil to the south-east of the church. A few inscribed stones have been found since Horsley's day, but none of them name the cohort which was stationed in the camp. Hence we have no means of knowing whether Burgh is, as Horsley states it to be, the Axledunum of the Notitia, or Congavata, according to the

¹ This township comprises Burgh Head and West End, formerly two independent townships, but owing to the difficulty of defining the boundaries of each, they are now united.

opinion of Hodgson. Among the Roman altars which have been found here there is one inscribed "DEO BELATVCA;" another, "DEO BELATVCA DRO POSVIT ARAM PRO SE ET SVIS;" a third, "ALATVN . . . RPO S. CENSORINVS SALYTE SVA . . . ES ET POS."

Near to Burgh is the site on which the castle of Sir Hugh de Morville formerly stood. The adjoining field is called "Hang-man-tree," doubtless because the lord had his gallows here always ready for use. A neighbouring enclosure bears a designation not less ominous, "Spillblood Holme."

After the Conqueror had given the county of Cumberland to Ranulph de Meschines, the latter divided the same into seven baronies, of which Burgh is one, and comprises the parishes of Burgh, Bowness, Aikton, Thursby, Orton, Kirkbampton, Kirkandrews-on-Eden, and Grinsdale. It was given by Ranulph de Meschines to his brother-in-law, Robert D'Estrivers, or Trivers, who married a sister of the said Ranulph, and received from his brother-in-law the office of chief forester of Inglewood, which dignity with its liberties and privileges continued to be held by the successive lords of Burgh until Thomas de Multon of Gilsland forfeited the same by joining in the insurrection of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry III. Ibría, the heiress of Robert, married Ranulph Engayne lord of Isell, and with her husband gave Harraby, near Carlisle, to the prior and convent of that city, which gift was confirmed by Hugh de Morville. Their granddaughter Ada brought this barony in marriage to Simon de Morville, son of Hugh de Morville, who in the third year of King Stephen (1188) was one of the witnesses to the charter of protection then made by David king of Scotland to the monks of Tynemouth. This Simon de Morville, in 1187, gave fifty marks for Engayne's lands. He had issue by his wife two sons, Roger and Richard, the latter of whom in 1069 gave 200 marks to Henry II for livery of those lands which he claimed with the daughter of William de Lancaster, and left issue Helena his daughter and heir married to Roland de Galway. Roger de Morville, the eldest son of Simon, had issue a son and heir, Hugh de Morville, who was one of the four knights who, on December 29th, 1170, assassinated Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, before the altar of St. Benedict, in his cathedral church,¹ "which done," say

¹ The body of the archbishop was hastily buried in the crypt on the 31st December. There it remained until the year 1223, when it was transferred with solemn pomp to a splendid shrine, which had been prepared immediately behind the high altar. St. Thomas was canonised by Pope Alexander III., March 3rd, 1173; and although his shrine was destroyed, and his name erased from the Anglican calendar by Henry VIII., no less than sixty-four churches still exist in England dedicated to him.

Nicolson and Burn," they entered the archbishop's stables, and taking his horses, rode to Knaresburgh in Yorkshire, (a town belonging to this Hugh,) where they stayed till all the inhabitants were weary of them. Mr. Denton says, the sword that killed Becket was in his father's time at Isell, which place belonged to the Morvilles as heirs of Engayne; after that, the said sword remained with the house of Arundel." This Hugh de Morville espoused Helwise de Stuteville, with whom he received the manors of Kirkoswald and Lazonby; and in 1200 he obtained license to enclose the woods in Kirkoswald, as likewise to crenellate his manor house and have a fair once every year with a weekly market. "He also," say the writers just quoted, "gave the King (John) fifteen marks and three good palfreys to enjoy his court, with the liberties of toll, theam, infangtheof, fire and water ordeal and all other such privileges as belong to the crown, during the continuance of Helwise his wife in a regular habit." Hugh died without male issue leaving two daughters, Ada and Joan, the former of whom was married twice, the first time during her father's life to Richard son of Reginald de Lucy, lord of Egremont, and afterwards to Thomas de Multon. Joan, the younger, was married after her father's death, to Richard Gernon. Upon the division of Hugh's estates, in 1204, between these his daughters and co-heirs, Richard de Lucy paid a fine of 900 marks and five palfreys for the share of Ada his wife, and the forestership of Cumberland, as fully as the said tenure had been enjoyed by Hugh de Morville; and Richard Gernon gave 600 marks for liberty to marry Joan, with the share belonging to her of the land of which her father had died seised. Two daughters, Amabil and Lucy, were the fruit of Ada's marriage with Richard de Lucy. To her second husband Thomas de Multon, she bore a son Thomas de Multon, who became heir to her portion of the Morville estates. This Thomas, in 1251, had livery of his lands, for which he paid a fine of £10; and the forestership of Cumberland also descending to him from his mother, he, in 1252, paid for that dignity 400 marks. He married Maud, daughter and heir to Hubert de Vaux, baron of Gilsland, and in 1253 obtained for himself and his wife a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands in Cumberland, Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and that "they and their heirs, after the decease of Maud de Vaux her mother (then the wife of William Everard) should have free warren in all the demesne lands they held in the counties of Somerset and Devon, being of the dowry of the said Maud the mother, and of the inheritance of Maud the daughter." In 1258 he was summoned to attend with horse and arms, and

to march with the other barons of the north into Scotland for the purpose of rescuing the King of Scots, who was then a minor, and said to be kept in restraint by his own subjects; and by another summons he was required to be at Chester on the Monday before the feast of St. John the Baptist (June 24) to restrain the incursions of the Welsh. He died in 1268 or 1269, leaving a son and heir Thomas de Multon, who performing homago came into possession of his lands. This Thomas received a considerable accession to his property on the demise of Helwise de Levington, widow of Eustace de Baliol, in 1271, when he was found to be her heir as to the whole manor of Aikton, and the other moiety of Burgh-on-Sands, Kirkoswald, and Lazonby; all which Eustace de Baliol (having had issue by her which lived for some time) held of her inheritance as tenant by the courtesy of England till his death, which happened in 1271, when Thomas de Multon came into possession. He died in 1293, and the estates devolved upon his son and heir Thomas de Multon, who at that time was in the twenty-sixth year of his age; but he did not enjoy them long, for he died two years afterwards, being then seised of the manor of Denham in the county of Norfolk, as also of the manors of Burgh-upon-Sands and Kirkoswald, also of the barony of Gilsland, and lands in Santon, Irton, Bolton, and Gosforth, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, thirteen years of age, and Isabel his wife surviving, who had for her dowry the manor of Denham, which had been made over to her by transfer of title. Thomas de Multon paid £100 for relief, and in 31 Edward I. (1303) served in the war with the Scots, and again in 1306. The following year he was ordered to fit himself with horse and arms, and join John de Lancaster and Ingleram de Gysnes, in resisting the incursions of the Scots under Robert Bruce. Two years later we find him in the Scottish wars, and again in 1310. In 1316 he obtained for himself and Margaret his wife a special charter from Edward II., by which he was empowered to hold a market weekly on Wednesdays, and two fairs every year, one on the eve, day, and morrow after the festival of Our Lady, the other on the eve, day, and morrow after the festival of Sts. Simon and Jude at Ayshall in Somersetshire; as also free warren in all his demesne lands at Seven Hampton in the said county of Somerset, and Pynho in the county of Devon. He was summoned to Parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from 1297 to 1314 inclusive, and died after the last-named year, leaving issue Margaret, married to Ranulph de Daere, who performing fealty to Edward II., his wife making proof of her age, came into possession of her estates. Her

uncle William, the brother of her father, was, however, the heir male, and held the manor of Lazonby during his life; but on his death in 1341, the whole of the Multon estates became centred in her, and by this means became the property of the Daeres, which family received a further large addition of fortune by marriage with the heiress of Greystoke. The eldest branch of the Daere family terminated in a daughter, to whom descended, with some others, the original estate at Daere. The other estates, Greystoke, Gillsland, Burgh, &c., were settled upon "a younger branch of the Daeres of the male line, which continued in that name for four descents further, and then that branch ended in coheirs: for George lord Daere, in the 11th year of Queen Elizabeth (1569), dying without male issue, was succeeded by his three sisters, one of whom dying unmarried, the estate came to the two other sisters, Anne the elder, married to Philip earl of Arundel, and Elizabeth the younger, married to the lord William Howard, both of them sons of Thomas duke of Norfolk. The barony of Burgh, in the partition, was allotted to the lady Anne, whose descendant in the fourth generation, Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, sold the same about 1689, to Sir John Lowther, of Lowther."¹ The barony is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale, the present head of the house of Lowther. The customs of the manor of Burgh, as confirmed by a decree of Chancery in 1674, are as follow:— Upon every general fine or change of tenant by death, the tenants pay a twentypenny fine, or two years improved value, at the option of the lord; and a thirtypenny fine, or three years improved value, upon every change of tenant by sale or alienation, at the like option. Customary courts are occasionally held here by the Earl of Lonsdale. Most of the tenements are now enfranchised. An ancient and singular custom of holding races on the death of the lord of the manor is still preserved, when a silver prize cup is given by the new lord; the race being restricted to horses bred in the barony. The last of these sports was in 1814, on the accession of the present Earl of Lonsdale. In addition to the lord of the manor, the landowners are, Mr. George Blaylock, Miss Aglionby, G. H. Oliphant, Esq.; Mr. John Norman, Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. Matthews Hodgson, Mrs. J. Hodgson, Mr. John Hodgson, Mr. Samuel Blaylock, Mr. W. Timmion, Mr. R. Liddell, and others.

The village of Burgh-upon-Sands occupies a fine situation five miles west-by-north of Carlisle, near and along

the site of the celebrated Roman Wall. In and around the village is a large number of boulder stones, some of them half a ton in weight. They are of granite, and in some distant age have been torn from the summit of Criffel, the hill which lends so much beauty to the landscape on the northern side of the Solway. On Burgh Marsh, about a mile north of the village, is a monument to the memory of Edward I.—"Malleus Scotorum"—who died there in 1307. It was erected by the Earl of Lonsdale, in 1803, upon the site of an old one, and bears the following inscription:—"OMNI VENERATIONE PROSEQUENS INCLYTAM EDWARDI PRIMI FAMAM, OPTIMI ANGLE REGIS, COLUMNAM HANC HUMIDUSAM DIRUTAMQUE, HIC REPONENDAM CURAVIT GULIELMUS VICE-COMES DE LOWTHER, ANNO SALUTIS MDCCCIII." Camden tells us that Burgh Marsh, or rather the very estuary of the Solway, was the scene of a fight between the English and Scots.

THE CHURCH.

Burgh Church, dedicated to St. Michael the archangel, is very ancient, but having undergone great alterations in the course of ages, presents many different styles of architecture—the north entrance is Saxon. The tower is very strongly fortified, the walls on three sides being from six to seven feet thick. The vaulted chamber on the ground floor is only ten feet by eight, and the entrance to it from the church is secured by a ponderous iron door, six feet eight inches in height, with two large bolts exactly resembling one remaining at Naworth Castle. On the north side of the chamber is a very narrow opening, or arrow slit, at the end of the recess in the wall, six feet three inches deep; and on the west side are two such openings, (one of them only three inches wide), with steps leading up to them. At the south-west angle is a stone staircase, leading to the upper chamber, the dimensions of which are 10 feet 9½ inches by 11 feet 7½ inches. On the east side of the room is an opening into the upper part of the nave of the church, and on the south and west sides are small narrow windows. This tower was probably built in the reign of Edward I., and there can be no doubt that it often served as a place of refuge during the border wars. Many hewn stones appear in different parts of the building with the exterior surface reticulated, evidently taken from the Roman Wall, or the station the site of the churchyard and church. The church, which was anciently rectorial, was granted by Sir Hugh de Morville, one of the lords of Burgh, to the abbey of Holme Cultram, "for the finding of lights, wine, and other necessaries for the ornament of the church of Holme Cultram, and the service of the altar there." This grant was confirmed by Richard de Lucy, first

¹ Nicolson and Burn's Hist. Westmoreland and Cumberland, vol. ii., pp. 216, 219. Hutchinson says the estate was sold in 1689, while Messrs. Lyson state in 1691.

husband of Ada, daughter of Hugh de Morville, and afterwards by Thomas de Multon, her second husband, who granted further to the abbot and convent common of pasture in the village of Burgh after the hay and corn should be carried off, and two acres of arable land in Burgh Marsh, and a fishery in Eden, with two nets for every carcate of land which they had in Burgh. Joan de Morville, second daughter of Sir Hugh, confirmed the said grant, for the health of her soul and of the soul of her husband Richard de Gernon, of her father, Hugh de Morville, and all her ancestors and successors. The same was likewise confirmed by Pope Innocent IV., who granted to the abbot and convent liberty to apply the revenues of the said church to the use of their own house, for hospitality and maintenance of the poor, reserving a competent portion for a chaplain to officiate at Burgh. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the crown. It is valued in the King's Book at £5 1s. 11½d., but was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, at £13 8s., after which, in 1758, it was augmented by Joseph Liddell and Queen Anne's Bounty, with £400, with which land was purchased. In 1813, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted to it £30, and in the same year the tithes were commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £23, so that the benefice is now worth about £120 per annum. The rectorial tithes, which formerly belonged to a number of lay impropiators, were redeemed by the landowners in 1829, except that portion belonging to Dovenby School, which was also purchased by the proprietors of the soil in 1846, for the sum of £500, so that the whole is now merged in the land. The parish register commences in 1653.

VICARS.—Peter, 1234; Hugh de Hayton, 1337; John de Kerby, 1367; Eudes de Ravenstonedale, —; John Lakesson, 1369; John de Kane, —; Richard Garth, 1381; William Nicholson, 1473; Thomas Langton, 1535; William Blane, 1581; Thomas Story, 1681; Thomas Ismay, 1739; — Harrison, 1786; Robert Walker, 1800; William Mark, 1820; John Lowry, 1838.

The Vicarage is a plain building, adjoining the church.

CHARITIES.

Pattinson's Charity.—Thomas Pattinson, by will, in 1785, directed that the interest of £100 should be paid annually to the schoolmaster of Burgh, Long Burgh, and Moorhouse, in this parish, as an encouragement for his or their teaching poor children of Burgh, who should not receive alms of the parish.¹ The sum of £3 17s., as interest of £100, is paid in equal proportions to two schoolmasters, one at Moorhouse, and the other at Burgh. The trustees send to each school as many

poor children of the parish as the interest will pay for at the usual rate of quarterage.

Mrs. Hodgson's School.—The children of parents within the parish of Burgh, not possessed of a real estate of £12 per annum, are entitled to free instruction at the school founded by Mrs. Hodgson, at Wiggonby, in Aikton parish.¹

Hodgson's Charity.—Richard Hodgson, who died about 130 years ago, left £100 to the parish of Burgh, one moiety of the interest thereof to be distributed amongst poor householders of the parish not receiving relief, and the other moiety to be applied for the educating of poor people's children. The interest of this sum, £4, is divided annually, on Easter Monday, as directed by the testator.

Liddle's Charity.—John Liddle, who died in 1804, left £50 in trust, for poor people of the parish of Burgh not receiving parish relief. The interest of this sum, £2, is distributed annually, on Easter Monday, amongst poor householders not receiving assistance from the parish.

Mrs. French, Chelsea, grand-daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ismay, has for some years transmitted £3 10s. to be distributed according to her direction at the discretion of the vicar.

There are schools for boys, girls, and infants in the parish. There is also a subscription library, supported by about twenty members, and also a Sunday-school library.

John Stagg, the author of some poetical pieces in the Cumberland dialect, was a native of this place.

At West End, in this township, is a chemical works, about to be removed to Drumburgh Moss, Bowness parish, carried on by Mr. David Dick, who manufactures copperas, acids, sulphate of ammonia, &c.

BOUSTEAD HILL.

Boustead Hill township contained, in 1801, a population of 81 persons; in 1811, 65; in 1821, 80; in 1831, 63; in 1841, 74; and in 1851, 72. Its rateable value is £624 18s. The acreage is included in the parish returns. The principal landowners are Messrs. Samuel Rigg, W. Nixon, W. Morton, John Faulder, Thomas Rigg, and John Beattie.

The village of Boustead Hill is beautifully situated on a rising ground overlooking the Solway Frith, and on the south side of the Carlisle and Port Carlisle Railway, two miles west of Burgh.

LONG BURGH.

The number of inhabitants in this township in 1801 was 106; in 1811, 111; in 1821, 154; in 1831, 118;

¹ For the particulars of this charity, see Bowness, page 150.

¹ See Wiggonby School.

in 1841, 124; and in 1851, 127. The rateable value is £857 17s. The Roman Wall ran through part of this township. The principal landowners are G. H. Oliphant, Esq.; Messrs. John Hodgson, Robert Hodgson, and Samuel Blaylock; Miss Robson; and M. Hodgson, Esq. The soil here is a rich loam, and partly gravel. Long Burgh is intersected by the Port Carlisle Railway.

The village of Long Burgh is situated one mile west of Burgh, south of the Port Carlisle Railway, and contains two private schools.

Dykesfield, a hamlet in this township, north of Long Burgh, was long the seat and property of the family of Dykes, who removed thence to Dovenby. It is now the residence and property of Matthew Hodgson, Esq. On the western side of the hamlet is a common which contains several earthen ramparts and temporary camps.

MOORHOUSE.

The population of the township of Moorhouse in 1801, was 264; in 1811, 435; in 1821, 254; in 1831, 277; in 1841, 293; and in 1851, 343. Moorhouse possesses light but good soil, and its rateable value is £1,168 10s. The principal landed proprietors here are Major Ewart, Messrs. John Ostell, John Galloway, William and Thomas Sturdy, and Robert Lamonby. There are three corn mills in the township and a tannery.

The village of Moorhouse is pleasantly situated about two miles south of Burgh, and contains several neat houses. The school, which is entitled to a moiety of Pattinson's Charity, is in ruins.

Moorhouse Hall is a neat structure, the property of Mr. John Galloway, who purchased it of Major Ewart, and is now the residence of his son, Mr. J. Galloway.

The Society of Friends have a meeting house here, a brick building, erected in 1733, adjacent to which is their burial-ground, enclosed by a brick wall, and over the entrance to which is a slab bearing the date 1694.¹

Thurstonfield is a hamlet in this township, one mile west of Moorhouse, where there is a tannery.

¹ Thomas Sturdy, who died in 1684, and Jonathan Ostell, who died in 1755, were natives of this parish, and zealous members of the Society of Friends. Being by law entitled to the impropriation of certain tithes, they demised them to the several owners on whose estates they arose. Mr. Sturdy suffered many persecutions for his attachment to the principles of the society. In 1662, being at Carlisle Assizes, he went to see some of his friends then in prison in that city, when he was illegally detained by the gaoler, and next day brought before the court. As he refused to take the oath of allegiance then tendered to him, he was committed to prison, and next day sentence of *præmunire* passed upon him, which entailed the loss of all his real and personal estates. In consequence of this sentence he was kept a close prisoner at Carlisle for ten years, but was at length released by the king, in 1672, and, through the intercession of the Earl of Carlisle, his real estate was restored to him. A few years afterwards he fell a victim to a statute of the 23rd of Elizabeth, and, for absenting himself from public worship, was cast into prison, where he died in 1684.

CROSBY-UPON-EDEN PARISH.

This parish comprises the townships of High Crosby, Low Crosby, Brunstock, and Walby, whose united area is 3590 acres. It is bounded on the north by Scaleby, on the west by Stanwix, on the south by the river Eden, and on the east by Irthington. A survey has recently been made for the commutation of tithes, but not completed. It may be worthy of remark that a curious boundary, or double fence, exists on the east side of the parish, adjoining the parish of Irthington, known by the name of the "Baron's Dyke," being a division between the barony of Gilsland and the barony of Linstock. The inhabitants, who are engaged entirely in agricultural pursuits, are industrious, cleanly, peaceable, and contented. They generally attend the Carlisle markets. The quality of the soil in the parish is various. Adjoining the river Eden is a rich dry loam, on a gravelly subsoil; in other parts there are portions of a strong clayey soil, with a portion of moor and meadow. The rateable value of the parish is, at the present time, £3,392. The military road between Newcastle and Carlisle intersects the parish, and runs nearly parallel with the old Roman Wall, which was on the northern side of the parish. This road was formed and completed soon after the rebellion of 1745, for the purpose, according to an old act of parliament, "of keeping a free and open communication between the city of Carlisle and the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and for the passage of troops, horses, and carriages at all times in the year." A great part of the labour required in the making of this road is supposed to have fallen to the lot of General Wade's army. There are also distinct remains of a Roman road running through the middle of this parish, in a direction of nearly east and west, the same as the present military road, and at a short distance from it. Many old coins have been discovered at various times, but none particularly worthy of notice. This parish possesses no ancient edifices or other objects of antiquarian curiosity, except that a grauge is said to have been erected here after Linstock was given to the Church of Carlisle, and that it was called Crosby, on account of its belonging to the Church. It may be remarked that Linstock Castle, in the neighbouring parish of Stanwix, was formerly the residence of the bishops of Carlisle.

LOW CROSBY.

The population of Low Crosby township in 1801 was 156; in 1811, 161; in 1821, 181; in 1831, 201; in 1841, 133; and in 1851, 118. The soil here is a rich loam.

The manor or barony of Crosby, which has always been annexed to Linstock, and which includes the whole of the parish of Crosby-upon-Eden, is vested in the Bishop of Carlisle, to whose predecessors it was assigned by Gualo, the papal legate, on a partition of the estates of the bishop and priory. The other claimants are the Earl of Carlisle; Mr. Maude, of Sellaby, in Yorkshire; and the Vicar of Crosby. The Earl of Carlisle's claim would exist during the last century, and long before,—the vicar's from time immemorial. The other small manor, held by Mr. Maude, has not been long in his possession. Small sums, or lord's rents, are paid annually to the lords of the manors just named. The land in this manor is nearly all held by customary tenure, except a little of leasehold and freehold. The bishop's court was formerly held in this parish four times a year, but recently only once. The court rolls extend through a long period of time. The principal landowners in the township are Mrs. Saul; Richard Carruthers, Esq.; William Nicholson Hodgson, Esq.; and Thomas Phillips, Esq.

The village of Low Crosby stands upon the gently sloping banks of the river Eden, about four miles east-north-east of Carlisle.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. John, occupies the site of the ancient church of Crosby. It was erected in 1854, at a cost of £1,800. It is a beautiful and substantial structure, in the Gothic style, consisting of nave and chancel, with gallery for organ and choir, and contains about 200 sittings, the greater part of which are free. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle, who has been impropriator and patron for a long period. It is valued in the King's Book at £7 11s. 4d., but is now worth upwards of £150 per annum. The vicar receives, under commutation, the annual value of the hay and small tithes, together with the rental of the glebe. The whole tithes, great and small, have lately been commuted for £375. The parish registers commence in 1659.

VICARS.—William de Insula, 1303; John Waship, 1310; Thomas de Dalston, 1337; Robert Merke, 1353; Roger de Ledes, 1357; John de Grandon, —; Thomas de Kirkland, 1362; John Fitzroger, —; Robert Cayles, 1379; Elias, —; Simon Gate, 1577; Thomas Twentyman, —; Thomas Wilson, 1585; Thomas Shaw, 1612; Thomas Milburn, 1627; Richard Welshman, 1695; William Hodgson, 1639; John

Theckston, 1661; Philip Fleming, 1666; Robert Hume, 1670; Nathaniel Bowey, 1680; Richmond Fenton, 1713; William Gibson, 1730; Henry Shaw, 1758; Thomas Lowry, D.D., 1791; Edward Salkeld, 1832; Joseph Thomlinson, 1838.

The Parsonage is a plain structure, situate at High Crosby, rebuilt upwards of fifty years ago.

CHARITIES.

Jackson's Charity.—Joseph Jackson, by will proved 13th November, 1773, bequeathed to the overseers of the poor of the parish of Crosby-on-Eden, £10, the interest of which was to be given to the poor annually in Easter week, at the discretion of the overseers. The interest, amounting to £2, is distributed as directed.

Patrickson's Charity.—This is another bequest left by the late Miss Patrickson, the interest of which is distributed to the poor at Christmas.

The parish school is a neat stone building in the Elizabethan style, erected by subscription in 1844, at a cost of £350. It is under government inspection, has an average attendance of upwards of 50 scholars, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions, with the interest of a legacy bequeathed by the late Miss Patrickson.

Eden Grove, a delightfully-situated villa in this township, is the seat of Richard Carruthers, Esq. Several houses in this parish take their names from the Roman wall, viz., Wall Head, Walby, Wall Dub; and fields also bear the names of walls.

BRUNSTOCK.

Brunstock township contained in 1801, a population of 65; in 1811, 63; in 1821, 53; in 1831, 108; in 1841, 75; and in 1851, 70. The land here is fertile and good, but rather cold, on a clayey subsoil. The principal landowners are Mrs. Saul, R. S. Dixon, Esq., and Mr. John Forster.

The village of Brunstock is about three miles north-north-east of Carlisle. Here stands Brunstock House, the beautiful seat of Mrs. Saul. It is a fine building in the Gothic style, surrounded by excellent grounds, and adds very much to the general appearance of the landscape. Crosby Lodge is also the property of the same lady.

HIGH CROSBY.

The population of this township in 1801 was 102; in 1811, 134; in 1821, 136; in 1831, 133; in 1841, 146; and in 1851, 162. The soil here is partly rich good land, with some poor, on a gravelly subsoil. The principal landed proprietors are Mrs. Saul, W. N. Hodgson, Esq., M.P., and Rev. Joseph Hudson, Messrs. John Nicholson, Robert Bell, and Mrs. Wright.

The village of High Crosby is about half-a-mile east of Low Crosby. Here are the Vicarage House, Crosby Lodge, and Crosby House, the latter of which was erected by the late Rev. Dr. Lowry, vicar of this parish, and now belongs to his grandson, the Rev. Joseph Hudson.

Newby Grange in this township, the seat of William Nicholson Hodgson, Esq., J.P. and M.P., is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style.

WALBY.

The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 36: in 1811, 52; in 1821, 46; in 1831, 52; in 1841, 49; and in 1851, 35. The landowners are Messrs. John Jameson, John Thompson, and John Dixon, and Mrs. Saul and Miss Heward.

The village of Walby is about four miles north-east of Carlisle.

DALSTON PARISH.

THE parish of Dalston extends about six miles in length by three in breadth. It is bounded on the north by portions of the parishes of St. Mary and Upperby, on the west by that of Thursby and Westward, on the south by Sebergham, and on the east by Leath Ward. The soil in general consists of a dry loam, except near the village of Dalston, where it is gravelly, and is mostly "laid down to grass for pasturage and meadow;" but all kinds of grain thrive well in every part of this extensive parish. A great part of the arable land lies rather low, with a gentle inclination to the river Caldew. Besides this river the parish is watered with the Raugh, Ivegill, and Shalk rivulets, and is remarkable for its ancient mansions, foremost amongst which stands Rose Castle, the seat of the bishops of Carlisle for many centuries. Dalston parish comprises the townships of Dalston, Buekhowbank, Cumdevoek, Hawkesdale, Ivegill, and Raughton and Gatesgill, whose united area is 15,072 statute acres.

DALSTON.

The population of this township in 1801 was 701; in 1811, 914; in 1821, 955; in 1831, 1109; in 1841, 1024; and in 1851, 1022. Its rateable value is £1783 15s. 9d. The Maryport and Carlisle Railway intersects the township.

The barony of Dalston was given by Ranulph de Meschines to a brother of Hubert de Vallibus, of Gilsland, named Robert, who thereupon assumed the name of Dalston, and it continued in the possession of his descendants till King Stephen gave Cumberland to David of Scotland, when the latter gave it to Henry Morison. It was, however, subsequently seized by Henry II. as an escheat, and remained in the possession of the crown till the year 1228, when Henry III. gave to Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, and his successors in the see for ever, "the manor of Dalston, with the advowson of the church there, with sac and soke, and woods and mills, and all other appurtenances; to hold the same disafforested, with power to assart¹ and make enclosures, and dispose of the wood at their will and pleasure, without the view and interruption of his foresters, verderers, regarders, or other officers; and that they shall be free from suits, and summonses, and pleas of the forest; and have liberty to hunt and take deer and other game within the said manor, and no

other shall have such liberty without their permission; and shall hold the said manor as a forest, as the king held the same before the said grant. The said bishop and his successors to find one canon regular to say mass every day in the Church of St. Mary, Carlisle, for the souls of the king, and of his father, and all his ancestors and successors." And, by another charter, the same monarch farther grants, "that if they, or any person with their permission, shall chase any game within their forest of Dalston, and the said game shall fly into the king's forest, they may pursue and take the same within the king's forest, and return without the molestation of the king's foresters, or other officers." In the reign of Edward I. this manor was claimed against the bishop, in a writ of right, by Michael de Herda, who grounded his pretensions upon his descent from an heiress of the elder branch of the Dalston family, but without success. The barony of Dalston comprises the parish of Dalston, and the manors of Great Dalston, Little Dalston, Cardew, High Head, and Raughton and Gatesgill. The north part of the barony, which is in the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, was assigned to the prior, and now forms the manor of John de Capella, belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have succeeded to the manors, &c., of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The manor of Great Dalston comprises the principal portion of the parish, and is a mixed manor, consisting of freehold, copyhold, and customary

¹ From the old French *assarter*, to grub up trees.

tenements, with some leaseholders for life. The wife of a copyhold or customary tenant in this manor cannot be deprived of her dower by the husband selling or surrendering his estate, unless she join in such surrender. On the failure of male issue, the daughters of tenants inherit equally as coparceners. The principal land-owners here are Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Cowen, Joseph Richardson, &c.

The village of Dalston is large and populous, occupying a pleasant situation on the picturesque banks of the Caldew, about four miles south-by-west of Carlisle, and has a weekly market for flesh on Fridays. An ancient cross, raised on several steps, and bearing several coats of arms, formerly stood at the east end of the village; it was, however, removed in 1815.

THE CHURCH.

Dalston Church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat and substantial structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and small transept, on the south-east. It contains a handsome font by Billinge, and a fine organ presented by George Cowen, Esq., in 1847. In the chancel there is a handsome marble monument to the memory of the late Rev. W. Fletcher, M.A., for thirty-two years chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, and vicar of this parish for fifty-three years. He died April 1st, 1856, aged 79. The monument is by Watson of London, a native of this place, and contains a fine bust of the deceased. There is also a handsome tablet to the memory of the late Mrs. Salkeld, of Holm Hill. In the churchyard there is a monument to the late bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Percy, who died in February, 1856, and was buried here. The benefice is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book at £8 18s. 1½d.; but after the Restoration, it was augmented with corn tithes to the amount of £30 a year, and with a legacy of £300 left by Bishop Smith, which was expended in the purchase of land adjoining the Vicarage, so that the living is now worth about £300. The great tithes of Dalston are appropriated to the Bishop of Carlisle, who is patron of the living.

RECTORS.—Americ Theobald, 1203; Robert Pickering, 1204; John de Drockenford, 1292.

VICARS.—Gilbert de Derington, 1303; John de Carlisle, 1310; Henry Hand, —; Richard Askaby, 1356; Roger de Ledes, 1358; John Middleton, 1369; John del Marsh, 1371; John de Alanby, 1378; John Mayson, 1378; George Bewley, —; Mark Edgar, 1570; Thomas Nicholson, 1586; Robert Collier, 1596; William Griffith, —; Edward Baker, 1642; Richard Garth, 1661; John Walker, 1663; Thomas Benson, 1714; William Nicholson, 1727; John Story, 1731; William Paley, archdeacon of Carlisle, 1776; Walter Fletcher, 1793; John Woodham Dunn, 1846; R. H. Howard, 1853.

The Vicarage is a plain but neat building, close by the church, and has lately been enlarged and improved.

The Wesleyan Association Methodist Chapel is a small building, erected in 1851, at a cost of £250. It will accommodate about 300 hearers, and is attended by local preachers and the Carlisle ministers. There is a Sunday-school held in connection with this chapel.

The Grammar School was erected by subscription in 1815, and is open to all the children of the parish at a low quarterage. This school appears to have been founded at an early period, but part of the original endowment was lost during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. From an account entered in a book belonging to this parish, called the School Book, it appears that there was, in 1663, the sum of £108 15s. 6d., the interest of which was applied as the salary to a school-master. In the year 1673, the school stock is entered as £110 15s. 6d.; and the following additions have subsequently been made by benefactions given expressly for the increase of that stock:—1678, by Bishop Rainbow, £10; 1684, Mrs. Elizabeth Rainbow (widow of the bishop), £5; 1685, John Rayson, £2; 1694, 1695, two gifts made by Bishop Smith, £30; 1703, Madam Rainbow, £10; making in the whole, £167 15s. 6d. About the year 1703 there appears to have been paid towards the expenses of recovering part of this school stock, which was in the hands of one George Denton, £29 15s. 6d., leaving a balance of £138. This sum was afterwards reduced by expenses in repairing the school-house to £110, which was invested in the funds. In 1808 the stock was sold out for £120 10s. 4½d., and out of that money £10 10s. 4½d. was expended in enclosing an allotment made to the school, and £50 was added to a sum amounting to nearly £300, raised by subscription for the building of a new school-house. These expenses reduced the school stock to £60, which was placed out at interest. In addition to the £30 above mentioned, Bishop Smith, by indenture, dated March 22nd, 1696, gave to this school a cottage, and about seven acres of land in Hawkesdale, in this parish, and he also built a school-room at his own expense. About the year 1806, on the enclosure of the common land, in this parish, an allotment of two acres was made to the school, in pursuance of a clause in the enclosure act, which directed that a parcel of ground should be set out for the erection of a school-house for the parish and manor of Dalston. In 1847, the sum of £200 was left to this school by Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Hodgson, executrices of the late Chancellor Fletcher, who was the surviving trustee to the will of John Tiffin of Brownson, whereby a sum of money was at his disposal for charitable purposes.

The National School is held in the old Methodist Chapel, erected in 1825, and is under the patronage of

the vicar, who rents the chapel for the purpose. It will accommodate over 100 scholars, the average attendance is about 90.

There is a Working Men's Reading-Room here, which was established in 1848, and numbers about fifty members, who subscribe one penny per week, for which sum they have the use of a library containing about 400 volumes, and a daily and local newspapers. The entire management is in the hands of working men.

CHARITIES.

Benson's Charity.—Dr. Benson, who died about the year 1726, bequeathed £50 to the poor of this parish. The legacy was received in the following year, and, about 1798, it was invested in the funds. In 1808, this stock was sold for £51 16s., which sum was placed out at interest. It amounts now to £65 19s. 4d., three-per-cents, which is distributed annually by the minister and churchwardens amongst poor persons of the parish.

Strong's Charity.—Mary Strong, who died in 1814, left by will to the Rev. Walter Fletcher, and his successors, vicars of Dalston, £100, to be placed out, and the interest to be for ever applied to the instruction of poor girls of the parish. It has been since increased to £171 5s. 3d. The vicar is trustee for this charity.

There are two other charities, viz.:—*Thomlinson's Charity* for the poor, £27 13s. 5d. three-per-cents; and *Tiffin's Charity* for the poor, £100 three-per-cents,—the interest of which is distributed at Christmas.

Hutchinson tells us "there was a hermitage near Dalston; the recluse, in 1343, who occupied it, was called Hugh de Lilford; but where his cell was, or when, or by whom it was first constructed, there is no record or tradition to point out." It seems that there was a chapel appertaining to it, dedicated to St. Wynemius the Bishop, and indulgences were granted by Bishop Kirby, about the year 1343, to all such as should give any money, books, or vestments for the repair, &c., of the chapel. At some distance from the parish church, in a deep and romantic part of the vale of Caldew, surrounded by rock and hanging woods, there is a field called Chapel Flat, which is commonly supposed to have been the site of this chapel.

There was formerly a circle of rude stones, ten yards in diameter, near the village, supposed to have been the remains of a Druidical temple; and, at a little distance from it, was a tumulus, three yards high and eight in diameter. In the rich vale of Dalston there was a large earthen embankment, called a bar, or barrow, extending from Dalston Hall to Cumdevoek, a distance of three miles, raised for the purpose of protection against the

incursions of the moss troopers. Near this embankment several "bar houses" were erected, and occupied by people whose duty it was, on the approach of the enemy, to give an alarm by the ringing of bells and blowing of trumpets, on the sound of which the inhabitants drove their cattle, &c., behind for safety.

The manor of Little Dalston belonged, from an early period, to the ancient family of Dalston, descended by a younger branch from Robert de Vallibus, to whom the barony of Dalston had been granted by Ranulph de Meschines. Sir William Dalston, the immediate descendant, a zealous royalist, was created a baronet in 1640. The title and the male line of the elder branch of this ancient family became extinct by the death of Sir George, the fifth baronet, in 1765. Four years before his death he sold his estate at Dalston to Monkhouse Davison, Esq., after whose demise it was purchased, in the year 1795, by John Sowerby, Esq., and is now the property of Colonel Sowerby.

Dalston Hall, at present a farmhouse, is a very ancient castellated structure, but the date of its erection cannot be ascertained: the chapel is now used for some of the purposes of the farm. Dalston Hall was the head quarters of General Lesley during the siege of Carlisle in 1644 and 1645.

BUCKHOBANK.

This township contained in 1801, 493 inhabitants; in 1811, 471; in 1821, 570; in 1831, 668; in 1841, 636; and in 1851, 676. Its rateable value is £2,696 4s. The manorial rights of that part of the township in the manor of Great Dalston, are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and those of the portion in Little Dalston manor in Colonel Sowerby. The principal landowners are Thomas Salkeld, Esq., Colonel Sowerby, Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. George Robinson, and Mrs. Richardson.

Here are two corn-mills, one carried on by Mr. Bewley of Carlisle, the property of Mrs. Cowen, and the other by Mr. Gibson, the property of Colonel Sowerby. There are three cotton-mills, two carried on by J. Cowen and Sons, and the other by Messrs. Johnson and Dover. There are besides a saw-mill and iron-forge, the property of G. Cowen, Esq., and carried on by Mr. John Dover; at this forge, which was established in 1756, are manufactured agricultural implements of a superior description. There is also a flax-mill, carried on by Mr. Arthur Parker, who is also a canvas manufacturer.

Brownson, two farms in this township, were formerly given to the priory of Carlisle by Henry Dalston, the second of that family who resided at Dalston Hall.

Cuthank and Lingley Close Head are two small hamlets in this township.

This township, a suburb of Dalston village, is partly on the east side of the Caldew, and partly on the west side.

CUMDEVOCK.

The population of Cumdevock in 1801 was 283; in 1811, 315; in 1821, 333; in 1831, 348; in 1841, 361; and in 1851, 337. The soil here is generally good loamy land, and the rateable value is £2,190. The principal landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, Mrs. Thomlinson, Messrs. Robert Blamire, John Guardhouse, William Dobinson, T. K. Atkinson, — Dixon, John Richardson, John Armstrong, and several small owners.

The manor of Cardew in this township belonged, at an early period, to a family who took their name from the place. In the reign of Edward I. it became the property of John Burdon, who in default of issue from his son of the same name, entailed it on John Denton and his wife Ivan, the heiress of Kirkbride and his heirs. This John Denton is said to have distinguished himself in the service of Edward Baliol, who gave him as a crest, a castle burning with a flaming sword in a lion's paw, which was afterwards borne by his family, for defending a castle in Annandale against Robert Bruce. In 1686 George Denton, Esq., sold the manor of Cardew to Sir James Lowther, Bart., from whom it has descended to the present Earl of Lonsdale. The customary tenants of the manor were enfranchised in 1672, by George Denton, Esq., who reserved only a small quit rent and the royalties.

Cardew Hall, long the seat of the Dentons, is now a farmhouse. Here resided Mr. John Denton, whose voluminous MS. History of Cumberland has proved of the greatest service to all those who have taken an interest in the history and antiquities of this county.

The village of Cumdevock is about one and a half miles south-west of Dalston.

Cardew Lees is a hamlet in this township, one and a half miles north-west of Dalston, and is included in the manor of Parton.

The Gill, another hamlet, is partly in this and partly in Hawkesdale township, one mile south-west of Dalston, near to which is Thomlinson Lodge, a neat building in the Elizabethan style, erected about twenty years ago.

Shalkfoot is also a hamlet in this township, two and a half miles west of Dalston. In this hamlet there is a school for boys and girls, built by the parishes of Westward and Dalston, in 1780. It is a small stone building, capable of accommodating about thirty children. The brook, at the foot of which this place stands, and which is variously called Shalkbeck,

Shalkbeck, Chalkbeck, and Chokebeck, runs into a level bog, two miles long, and a quarter of a mile broad, formerly consisting of reeds and bulrushes, but latterly, by a judicious system of drainage, converted into arable and pasture land. The rivulet rises on Warnel Fell, and divides this parish from that of Westward, and, joining Loughbeck, they together take the name of Wampool. On its rugged and rocky banks are the Shalk quarries, where three different beds of stone are wrought, viz., one of red freestone, of an open grit; another of very white freestone, of a close body; and a seam of limestone. The extent of the workings, the quality of the stone, and an inscription on one of the cliffs, clearly prove that the Romans obtained materials here for the erection of that part of the wall westward from Carlisle. There is, on an overhanging cliff, seven or eight yards above the rivulet, the following Roman inscription:—

LEG. II. AVG. .
MILITES PE. . . .
COH. III. COH. IIII.

which has been read, "LEGIONIS SECUNDE AUGUSTE MILITES POSUERUNT COHORS TERTIA COHORS QUARTA." The cliff formerly rose several yards above the inscription, and was called Tom Smith's leap, from a person of that name having thrown himself over the precipice to avoid being taken prisoner, and was killed on the rocks beneath. Christ Church, Carlisle, has been built of stone from these quarries. About a quarter of a mile south from this place, is a sulphurous spring, rising from a bed of grey limestone. The Green Quarries have yielded large quantities of excellent red slates. Lady's Hill Quarry is on the west side of the stream, in Westward parish; and here are extensive old workings, in which there were once a few stones with Roman names upon them. Cunning-garth appears to have been a Roman intrenchment, and near the quarries are several ancient barrows, one of which bore the name of Toddle Hill; it was forty yards in diameter, and seven yards high. Several urns, containing ashes, skulls, bones, &c., have been found on this hill, which has been entirely taken away for the reparation of the roads and for building purposes.

HAWKESDALE.

The population of Hawkesdale township in 1801 was 321; in 1811, 376; in 1821, 336; in 1831, 427; in 1841, 411; and in 1851, 353. The rateable value is £3,437 16s. 8d. The soil here is chiefly loam by the river side, on the high ground clayey incumbent on a red sandstone. The manorial rights are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, with Thomas Salkeld, Esq.; Wm. Blamire, Esq.; J. J. Watts, Esq.; Messrs.

Robert Twentyman, and John Bunting, are the principal landowners. The township extends along the west side of the Caldew, from one to three miles south of Dalston.

Rose Castle, the episcopal palace of the see of Carlisle, is situated in this township, in a pleasant vale near the river Caldew, about seven miles south by west of Carlisle. From having been repaired at different times, according to the prevalent architectural taste, it has assumed a somewhat incongruous appearance, when compared with its original castellated style. The castle presents a fine mass of towers built on the north side of the vale, surrounded by hanging gardens that rise terrace above terrace, up to the level lawn upon which it stands. It is not certain that this castle occupies the site of the ancient baronial mansion of Dalston, though there is every probability that it does, and such is the generally received opinion. In 1300, Edward I., while prosecuting his claim to the Scottish crown, resided for a few days at Rose Castle, and after the termination of the siege of Carlaverock, we find him here again, when he was joined by his queen. During his residence here, he received a communication from the Pope respecting the affairs of Scotland, which seems to have been the principal cause of his summoning his parliament to meet him at Lincoln, in the following February. The writs for this parliament are dated *Apud la Rose*, September 25th and 26th, 1300. In 1322, the baronial mansion of Rose, in which the bishops of Carlisle now occasionally resided on account of the numerous attacks to which Linstock was exposed, was burnt by the Scots under Bruce. Some years later it again suffered from the same enemy, in consequence of which Bishop Kirby, in 1336, obtained a royal license to castellate his manor-house at Rose: and from this time it is known in all documents, &c., as Rose Castle. As built by Bishop Kirkby, the castle formed a quadrangle, encompassed by a rampart and ditch, and such continued to be its form till the seventeenth century, numerous additions, however, having been made to it in the interval, by successive bishops. These additions consisted of a tower, built by Bishop Strickland, another by Bishop Bell, and a third by Bishop Kyte. "The north side of the quadrangle," says Jefferson, "consisted of the Constable's Tower, the chapel, Bell's Tower, a chamber called the council chamber, with one chamber under it, denominated Great Paradise, and Strickland Tower, containing together sixteen rooms. On the east side were situated the great dining-room, kitchen, buttery, with lodging rooms and cellars. The south side contained a long gallery leading to the hall, and a variety of store rooms and

domestic offices, with two or three little turrets. The west side contained Pettenger's Tower,¹ and Kyte's Tower, and various other rooms: the total number of apartments appears to have exceeded sixty. The stables and coach-house were enclosed within the mantle wall or rampart, in the outer court; this wall was defended by a number of turrets placed at intervals upon it. In the centre of the inner court or quadrangle, was a fountain, which conveyed water to all the offices of the house. No historical events of any interest in reference to the castle are recorded between the time of Bishop Kirby and the period of the parliamentary wars, during which few fortresses remained unscathed, and Rose being held in 1645, by Mr. Lowther, the constable of the castle, with about twenty or thirty men, was attacked and taken by a party of Colonel Heveringham's regiment, and for some time served as a prison for the royalists. In 1648 it was again garrisoned by a company of royalists, amounting to forty men, and was attacked by a detachment of General Lambert's army. The governor, though twice summoned, would not surrender, being determined to hold out as long as possible: but after sustaining an assault of two hours, the castle was taken by storm, and was afterwards burnt by order of Major Cholmley, who appears to have been in command of the detachment. A few weeks after this event, the army of the Duke of Hamilton, which had been raised in Scotland for the King's service, was here joined by Sir Marmaduke Langdale's forces. The survey of Rose Castle, made by order of the parliament in 1649 or 1650, describes it to be in a state of great decay, and values the materials for sale at £125. Mr. Heveringham, who possessed a moiety of the manor during Cromwell's time, fitted up the office for his own residence. When Bishop Rainbow came to the see in 1661 no part of the house was habitable. He built a few rooms for immediate use, and was obliged to rebuild the chapel, which had been insufficiently built by his predecessor. Bishop Smith built the tower adjoining the staircase, and by him and his immediate successor the house was again rendered a comfortable habitation. Bishop Lyttleton repaired Strickland Tower, built a new kitchen and other offices, and made great improvements in the habitable part of the house. Several alterations conducive to comfort and convenience have since been made, and the external and internal appearance of the castle much improved. In ancient times every bishop of Carlisle was obliged to leave for his successor a certain number of books of divinity and canon law,

¹ There is a tradition that one Pettenger hanged himself in this tower, hence its name. — *Nicolson and Burn*.

104 oxen, 16 heifers, and other live stock in proportion." The castle, as it appears at present, occupies only the north and west sides of the quadrangle, the other two sides not having been restored since their destruction in the civil wars. Its present state is owing in a great measure to the exertions of the late bishop, Dr. Percy, who made every effort to restore the castle to a complete state, and to render it worthy of its ancient name. Notwithstanding the repairs which had taken place under his lordship's predecessors, the edifice was in a very dilapidated state when Dr. Percy was raised to the see in 1827; the floors were rotten, the roofs gave little or no protection against the weather, and the exterior presented a strange mixture of styles, according to the periods at which the several portions were erected or restored. The bishop, in 1829, commenced a complete renovation of the entire edifice, and under the guidance of Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, the castle was completely restored in the style that prevailed when Strickland's Tower, the oldest part of the castle remaining, was erected. With the exception of this tower, together with those of Bishops Bell and Kyte, and Pettenger's tower, which form an inconsiderable part of the building, the castle was entirely renewed. A new range of offices was also erected on the western side, to supply the place of those which existed previous to the wars of the parliament. A new tower, called Percy's Tower, was also added to the north-west angle of the main building. The ancient gateway and mantle wall with its turrets still remain. The entrance door of the house, is at the point where the Constable's Tower stood, and is secured by a large and curious lock, presented to the castle by Ann Countess of Pembroke, which bears the inscription A. P. 1673. The staircase is an elaborate and extremely elegant structure, composed of polished oak, with a private balustrade, consisting of cinque foils, charged in the centre with the armorial bearings of the see, and those of the bishop alternately. On the staircase is a full length portrait of Bishop Smith, and a half-length of Ann Countess of Pembroke.

The chapel, which occupies the north side of the house, and has beneath it the bishop's library and study, is 44 feet in length, by 22 in breadth. It is lighted by four large windows on the south side, and one at the east end, all filled with tracery in the Perpendicular style; the carved panels of the stalls were brought from Lambeth Palace, where they had been used for a similar purpose by Cardinal Pole in the sixteenth century.

At the north-east angle of the chapel is a door conducting to the chaplain's apartment, in Bell's Tower,

which contains the small library belonging to the see. To the east of the chapel was formerly the apartment called Great Paradise, covered by a massive curtain wall uniting Bell's Tower with Strickland's. The latter is a square tower now detached, situated at the north-east angle of the house, and was formerly the keep or donjon of the castle; its form is similar to most of the border peel-houses, consisting of three apartments; of these the lower one is vaulted, and has walls seven feet thick; the staircase leading to it commenced at the end of a narrow passage, on a level with the first floor. The apartments on the first floor, which, from its ruinous state, is open to the roof, has, at its south-east gable, a piscina which renders it probable that the apartment was used as a chapel. In a closet at the same angle of the second floor, which is reached by a dilapidated staircase, is a small opening about a foot square cut or left in the substance of the wall, running down to the dungeon, and supposed to have been used either for conveying food to the prisoners there confined, or for overhearing their conversation.

The west side of the building contains the principal apartments of the castle. The dining and drawing-rooms are spacious and elegant, the two mantle-pieces in each of them contain some fine carving, and the oriel windows, looking into the quadrangular court, towards the river, command an extensive prospect, and on the exterior have a very fine appearance. The older portions of the castle are thickly mantled with ivy, and on the cornice of the tower erected by Bishop Bell, is just visible, the emblematical device of a bell with the initials, R. B.

Hawkesdale Hall, many years the property and residence of the Nicolson family, is now in a very dilapidated state. A monument on the outside of the chancel of the parish church of Dalston, commemorates several members of this family.

Holme Hill, many years the residence of the family of Holme, passed to George Holme Summer, Esq., M.P., and having been since sold, is now the property of the Salkelds.

Watts of Hawkesdale Hall.

This family claims descent from the old Yorkshire house of Le Fleming, of Wath. From an ancient pedigree it appears that

SIR JOHN LE FLEMING, lord of Wath, co. York, who died 14 Edward II., left, by Joan his wife, daughter of Walter de Fauconberg, three sons, viz.,

THOMAS, of Wath and Dearn, ancestor of the Flemings of Wath, whose eventual heiress married Saville, of New Hall.

RAINER, of whose descendants we treat.

Lambert, a Knight Templar, put to death at Paris, with the Grand Master, by order of Philip le Bel.

The second son,

RAINER LE FLEMING, called "Rainer de Wath, Chevalyr," was in the Scottish wars in the retinue of Lord Percy. He married Ada, daughter and heir of Thomas de Bethune, and had, with other issue, a second son,

SIMON de WATH, who married Alice, daughter and coheir of John de Eston, and was father of

JOHN de WATH, or **WATHES**, who possessed, *jure matris*, a moiety of Eston, co. Worcester, and considerable landed property in Yorkshire, *temp.* Edward III. He married Emma, daughter of Sir Hugh Golofre, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM WATHES, of Eston, living 1397, who married Blanche, daughter of William de Wellesburne, and had a son,

SIR THOMAS WATHES, of Eston, who served in the French wars, and is frequently mentioned in the Acts of the Parliament of Paris as "Sir Thomas Wathes de Eston," and as "Sir Thomas d'Eston, Chevalier Anglaise." He had a grant from Henry V. of the seignury of Langeais, on the Loire, and other property in France, the forfeited possessions of the Vicomte de Brosse, who had deserted the English faction. Sir Thomas married Isabeau, daughter of Bertrand Geyon, seigneur de Matignon, and widow of Amboise, Vicomte de Thouars; and dying 1424, left a son,

SIMON WATHES, of Eston, 7 Henry VI., 1428. He married Margery, daughter and heir of Thomas de Stotesbury of Whitfield, co. Northampton, and left a son,

SIR RICHARD WATTYS, who fought under the banner of York at Wakefield, where he fell, or died soon after the conflict, of his wounds, leaving by his wife Isabel Stafford, a son and heir,

THOMAS WATTYS, who was plaintiff in an action-at-law against William de Stotesbury, William de Lovett, and others, for the recovery of the manor of Whitfield, in the last year of the reign of Henry VI., 1461. By his wife, Alice, heiress to an estate at Beby, co. Leicester, he had issue,

- i. John, heir.
- ii. Richard, who had a son, Richard, and two daughters, Mary, the wife of George Gage, of Raundes, in the co. Northampton, and Joan, the wife of Gervus Astley.
- iii. Thomas, the father of John, from whom descended the family of Watts, seated in Norfolk.

1. Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Osborne.

The eldest son,

JOHN WATTES, of Beby, co. Leicester, married twice. By his second wife he had issue John and Francis. By his first wife, Magdelaine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Berkeley, of the city of Worcester, John Wattes had a son and heir.

THOMAS WATTES, Esq., of Beby, who had a grant, A.D. 1560, of the lands and lordship of Blakesley, co. Northampton. By his first wife, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Crouch, of Crouch, co. Kent, he had a son and heir **WILLIAM**. His second wife was Catharine Sulyard, of Essex. Mr. Watts died in 1593, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM WATTS, Esq., of Blakesley, who died 16 June, 1614. He married Mary, daughter of the famous Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Montagu, Knt. of Boughton, co. Northampton, and had issue, 1. **EDWARD** his heir; 2. **Montagu**, barrister-at-law; and **Mary**, wife of Anthony Palmer, Esq., of Stoke-Doyley. The elder son and heir,

EDWARD WATTS, Esq., of Blakesley, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph Coningsby, Knt., of North Myms; Herts, and had issue, **WILLIAM**; 2. **Edward**, a royalist, whose only daughter and heir, **Mary**, married Rev. John Pettyfer; 3. **CONINGSBY**, of whom presently. 4. **Amphilus**; 5. **Ralph**; 1. **Mary**; and 2. **Elizabeth**. The third son,

CONINGSBY WATTS, early embarked in the royal cause, and suffered in consequence, both in person and property. By his

wife **Barbara**, daughter and eventually sole heir of George Danet, Esq., of the city of London, he had

1. **Montagu**, who died young.

2. **John**, who removed into Leicestershire, and purchased a considerable estate there, which had originally belonged to the ancient family of Danet, his mother's house, built Danet's Hall, and took up his residence there. He held the office of Receiver-General for the county, projected and nearly completed the water works for supplying the city of Leicester with spring-water, and was also of considerable service to the early manufacturers of Leicester, by lending them money in the infancy of the hosiery business. It is said he had the honour of banding the first cup of liquor to William III. on his landing in England. He died in 1742, aged 80. Mr. Watts married Catherine, daughter of — Carter, Esq., of Leicester, and niece of Sir Lawrence Carter, one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer, and had issue,

John Watts, jun., of Danet's Hall, who was a barrister-at-law, and sunk a considerable fortune in the South Sea scheme. He died in 1728, aged 32. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Mosley, Esq., and niece of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., of Boleston. By this lady (who died in 1736, aged 35) Mr. Watts had issue,

The Rev. **William Watts**, M.D., who was educated as a physician, and practised at Leicester. He subsequently entered the church. Dr. Watts was chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the Leicester Infirmary, of which he was one of the governors. He married the daughter of George Whitley, Esq., of Norton, and had by her **JOHN MOSLEY WATTS**, who married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Bolton, of Fair Mile, near Henley on-Thames, and had issue,

WILLIAM MOSLEY, of whom hereafter.

Alaric Alexander, the distinguished poet, married Zillah, sister of the late J. H. Wiffen, Esq., the translator of Tasso, and has had issue **Alaric William**, who died young; **ALARIC ALFRED**; **Francis Coleridge**, who died young; and **Zillah-Emily-Frances**.

Anastasia.

The elder son,

WILLIAM MOSLEY WATTS, of Byfield House, Barnes, co. Surrey, born 12 September, 1786, married **Mary**, daughter of Thomas Pitter, Esq., of Crawley, and died 7 October, 1845, having had issue,

William Power, who died young.

Frederick Mosley, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, in holy orders, born 11 March, 1825.

Mary, who died in 1832.

3. **GEORGE**, of whom hereafter.

1. **Barbara**, wife of George Bendley, Esq., of Monmouth.

The third, but second surviving son,

GEORGE WATTS, a Turkey merchant in the city of Bristol, married twice. By his first wife **Mary**, daughter of George Dennis, Esq., of Bideford, he had a daughter **Mary**, who married Andrew Nelthorpe, Esq. By his second wife, Miss Anne Harrington, he had

1. **CHARLES**, of whom presently.

2. **Montagu**, who inherited the greater part of his father's fortune, which he lost by embarking in the South Sea bubble. He married Miss Jane Seymour, and left issue.

3. **William**, M.A., in holy orders.

1. **Florence**, died young.

2. **Anne**, wife of Captain Frazer.

3. **Elizabeth**, wife of Sir Samuel Goodyer, Bart.

The eldest son,

CHARLES WATTS, a captain of the Royal Life Guards, offended his father, and was disinherited. He married Katherine, daughter of Robert Scrope, Esq., colonel in the French service, and Chevalier of St. Louis, descended from the Scropes of Hameldon, Bucks (by his wife Katherine Middleton, of the family of Stockell), and dying 1745, left a son,

The Rev. **WILLIAM WATTS**, A.M., rector of Moresby, Cumberland, J.P., who mainly assisted Joseph Nicolson, Esq., in his arduous undertaking of compiling the History of Cumber-

land. He married Mary, daughter (by Mary his wife, daughter of Bellingham Mauleverer, Esq., of Arcliff) of John Nicolson, Esq., and sister and eventually sole heir of John Nicolson of Hawkesdale Hall, in Cumberland, and great-niece of Dr. William Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle, afterwards of Londonderry, and eventually archbishop of Cashel, by which lady he left issue a daughter, Mary, wife of the Rev. William Briscoe, of Langrigg, co. Cumberland, and a son,

The Rev. CLEMENT WATTS, M.A., vicar of Holme Cultram, co. Cumberland, J.P.; married Mary, daughter of William Benn, Esq., of More Row, and only sister of Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart., of Ormathwaite Hall, by whom (who died 1818) he had issue. The eldest son,

JOHN NICOLSON WATTS succeeded, on the death of his great uncle, John Nicolson, Esq., of Hawkesdale, to that and other estates in Cumberland. Mr. Watts went out to India early in life, in the Company's civil service, on the Madras establishment, where he died in 1815, at the early age of 35. He married in 1800, Ann Pitt, daughter of James Dodson, Esq., of Reading-hill, Berks, by Sarah his wife, daughter and coheir of John Philip Carey, Esq., of Compton, co. Gloucester, and by her (who died 17 July, 1826) had issue,

I. JOHN JAMES, his successor.

II. MONTAGUE, Lieut.-Colonel Madras Horse Artillery, born 5 March, 1808; married Jane, daughter of John Bird, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

III. Henry, Lieutenant in the Madras Engineers, born 26 January, 1810, died unmarried in India, in 1838.

I. Helen Cramer, married 1826, Henry Dickinson, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, and died 29 May, 1831.

II. Mary Anne, married 1830, Henry Briggs, Esq., of the Madras Light Cavalry.

Mr. Watts died June, 1815, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN JAMES WATTS, Esq., of Hawkesdale Hall, born 15 March, 1803.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., a fesse, and in chief, two cross-crosslets, gu; 2nd and 3rd, erm., on a chief, gu., a bezant, between two billets, or.

Crests—1st, a dexter arm, embowed, in armour, ppr., grasping in the gauntlet an amphisbæna, (or a snake with a head at each extremity), or, langued, gu.; 2nd, a lozenge, gu., between two wings, elevated, or.

Seat—Hawkesdale Hall.

IVEGILL, OR HIGH HEAD.

The township of Ivegill, or High Head, contained in 1801 116 inhabitants; in 1811, 109; in 1821, 129; in 1831, 141; in 1841, 124; and in 1851, 154. The rateable value is £1437 6s. The population, whose principal employment is agriculture, is very much scattered over the township, and in the small village of Ivegill. Carlisle and Peurith are the markets attended. In the immediate neighbourhood of the township, though not in the township itself, are the remains of a Roman camp, but they are not very distinct. In a field, near to this place, a few Roman coins, one a gold piece, have been discovered.

The manor of High Head, in this township, belonged in the reign of Edward II. to John de Hercla, who was attainted for being concerned in rebellion with his brother, the Earl of Carlisle. In 1342, William L'Angleys, or English, had the king's license to crenellate his mansion at High Head, yet it appears there

had been a castle there before, belonging to the crown, for in the year 1326, Ralph Daere had a grant of the custody of the castle of High Head, for ten years, and the next year the custody was granted for life to William L'Angleys, who took possession under that grant, whereupon Ralph Daere, in 1330, petitioned parliament to be reinstated for the remainder of his term. In 1338 the son of William above mentioned had a license from the bishop to build a chapel here, and to have a chaplain to officiate therein. About the year 1550, High Head Castle was purchased of the family of Restwold, by John Richmond, Esq., in whose posterity it continued till the demise of Christopher Richmond, Esq., when it became the property of two of his daughters. Isabel, the eldest daughter, born 1679, married S. Gledhill, Esq., whose descendants sold their half of the estate to Lord Brougham. Margaret, the seventh daughter, born 1689, was married to W. Gale, Esq., merchant, of Whitehaven, whose descendants took, in 1776, the name of Braddyll. Colonel Braddyll, born 1776, is their representative. Lord Brougham's family is connected with the Richmond family, through Elizabeth, second daughter of the Christopher Richmond above mentioned, born in 1680, who married Peter Brougham, Esq., of Skelton. Their eldest son, Henry Richmond Brougham, Esq. of Scales and High Head Castle, was high sheriff of Cumberland in 1749, and died unmarried in that year. This family connection accounts for the purchase of the portion of the estate now in the possession of Lord Brougham. The mansion belongs to that nobleman, who shares the manorial rights, &c., with Colonel Braddyll, in addition to whom, Messrs. John Knight, Thomas Knight, Isaac, and Christopher Williamson, John Dennison, and Christopher Hudson, are the principal landowners.

High Head Castle, the manor house, is a substantial building, but at present unfit for residence, having been allowed to go out of repair. It has, however, been somewhat restored lately, and is now occupied as a farmhouse. There was formerly a good deal of carved woodwork about the building, but this has been removed to Brougham Hall. The house occupies a most picturesque situation, on a steep rock overlooking the neighbouring scenery, backed up by the range of Skiddaw Forest in the distance, while the little river Ive winds its way immediately beneath, through a rocky channel completely overshadowed with timber.

Braddyll Family.

JOHN VAUX, of Catterlen, married Mabel Musgrave in 1616, and by her had issue, Mabel, who was married to Christopher Richmond, of High Head, to whom she bore two sons and a

daughter, CHRISTOPHER, of whom presently, John, and Magdalen. Mr. Richmond married 2ndly Magdalen, daughter of A. Huddleston, of Hulton John, and by her had issue.

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, married firstly Maud, daughter of Sir W. Lawson, Bart., of Isell Hall, by whom he had one son and two daughters. His second wife was Isabell, daughter of Thomas Reynolds, of London, by whom he had issue,

i. Erasmus, born 1684, died an infant.

ii. Henry, the only son surviving infancy, who bequeathed High Head estate to his mother on his death, 1716.

iii. William, who died an infant.

i. Isabel, born 1679, who married S. Gledhill, Esq.

ii. Elizabeth, born 1680, married Peter Brougham, of Skelton, collector of excise, and had issue,

1. Henry Richmond Brougham, of Seales and High Head Castle, high sheriff of Cumberland, 1749, who died unmarried, in April, 1749.

2. John, who died unmarried.

3. Mary, who died young.

iii. Sarah, born 1681, married G. Simpson, of Thackwood, gent.

iv. Anne, died young.

v. Mabel, married Henry Brisco, youngest son of J. Brisco, of Crofton Hall.

vi. Susannah, to whom High Head Castle was bequeathed by her mother's will, as well as Catterlen in fee.

vii. Margaret, born 1689, married W. Gale, of Whitehaven, merchant, and had issue,

1. John Gale, of Whitehaven and of Cleator Hall, who married Sarah, daughter and coheir of Christopher Wilson, of Bardsey Hall, Lancashire, by Margaret, aunt and heir of Thomas Braddyll, born 1728, died 1774. Mr. Gale had issue,

WILLIAM GALE, of Conishead Priory, Lancashire, baptised 24th February, 1759, took the name of Braddyll in 1776. He married in the latter year, Jane, daughter of Matthias Gale of London, merchant, and by her had JOHN GALE BRADDYLL, Esq., of Conishead Priory, born 14th November, 1776, who took the surname of Richmond before that of Braddyll, and the arms of Richmond and Gale quarterly with those of Braddyll, by license, 6th October, 1819. William Gale, Esq., died 9th November, 1818.

viii. Martha.

The village of Ivegill is eight miles south of Carlisle.

High Head chapel, in the immediate neighbourhood of the castle, and one mile distant from Ivegill, is a chapel-of-ease to Dalston. It is a plain and somewhat mean-looking building, with small bell turret, erected in 1836, upon the site of an older building. The interior is better than the exterior. The font is hexagonal, and is the gift of the late Miss Blamire, of Thackwood Nook. The chapel contains a memorial window to that lady by O'Connor,—subject, Our Lord bearing the Cross: two other windows are also by the same artist, and the remaining four are filled with the stamped quarries of Messrs. James Powell, &c. All are the gift of the present incumbent. The dedication of the chapel is unknown. The townships of Ivegill, Middleseugh, in the parish of St. Mary's Without, Carlisle, and Itonfield, in the parish of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, have seats in the chapel and are united for educational purposes. The living, a perpetual curacy, was only endowed with £300, which has been since augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty, and Parliamentary grants, &c., the whole present value is about £91 13s. 6d. There are no

tithes. Baptisms only are solemnised in the chapel. The register commences in 1705.

INCUMBENTS.—John Hudson, 1752; Thomas Robinson, 1770; Joseph Ashbridge, 1771; James Maws, 1777; Joseph Hudson, 1784; Samuel Hudson, 1790; Joseph Hudson, 1826¹; Hugh Elliot, 1840; Richard Dugdale, 1843; Arthur Emilius Hulton, 1853.

There is a small school at Ivegill, erected in 1835; for the townships of Ivegill, or High Head, Itonfield, and Middleseugh.

CHARITY.

Chapel Stock.—It is stated in a terrier of this chapelry, dated 1777, that there was then the sum of £300, called ancient chapel stock. By reference to the will of Isabella Miller, dated 1st May, 1736, it appears she directed that those who, after her decease, should become possessors of the castle, manor, demesne lands of High Head, should pay yearly, and every year for ever, out of the same, the sum of 20s. to such person as should be reader and schoolmaster at High Head chapel. Provided always that the reader and schoolmaster should be nominated and appointed by or with the consent of the said possessor or possessors, and their successors, and that the school should be taught in the parish of Dalston as formerly. The interest of the £300 and the 20s. yearly, is paid to the incumbent of the chapelry.

There is a corn-mill close to High Head Castle, the property of Lord Brougham, and carried on by Mr. George Rayson.

There are two bridges in this township; one over the Roe, called High Bridge, the other over the Ive, immediately below High Head Castle.

The people here are very general in their invitations to funerals, which all in the neighbourhood or laiting are expected to attend; and much unnecessary expense is consequently often incurred.

RAUGHTON AND GATESGILL.

The population of this township in 1801 was 206; in 1811, 181; in 1821, 291; in 1831, 330; in 1841, 318; and in 1851, 302. Its rateable value is £2,326 6s. 1d. "Gatesgill and Raughton," say Nicolson and Burn, "were at the Conquest all forest and waste ground, and were first enclosed by way of purpresture by one Ughred, to be holden of the king in fee by serjeantry for keeping the cryes of hawks for the king, which bred in the forest of Inglesdale. Gateskale, being a whiney place, where the inhabitants of Raughton made scales or shields for their gates (or goats)

¹ Joseph Hudson, non resident. Hugh Elliot, his successor, was assistant curate.

from thence took its name, as Raughton did from the beck or river, called Raugh (or Raghe), which signifies a rough rapid water. The posterity of Ugthred took their surname of the place, and gave the sparrowhawk for their cognizance. It continued in this name and family for several generations; till the last of the name settled it upon his wife Margaret (Stapleton), and she dying without issue, her brother William Stapleton of Eden Hall succeeded to the inheritance. In like

manner the Musgraves succeeded the Stapletons by a female heir, and towards the end of the fourteenth century settled it upon a younger son, whose chief seat was at Hayton, in which house it still continues."

The principal landowners are the representatives of the late George Cowen, Esq., Thomas Salkeld, Esq., the executors of the late John Bond, Esq., Lord Brougham, Robert Mounsey, Esq., and William Bond, yeoman.

GRINSDALE PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north and east by the river Eden and the parish of Stanwix, on the west by Kirkandrews, and on the south by the parish of St. Mary Carlisle. It possesses no dependent townships.

The area of Grinsdale is about 730 acres (890 in the Census returns), and its rateable value £580. Its population in 1801 was 86; in 1811, 118; in 1821, 138; in 1831, 135; in 1841, 115; and in 1851, 95. It is now about 100, inhabiting 23 houses. Their occupation is entirely agricultural. The land here is well cultivated, and the houses clean and comfortable. The village of Grinsdale is the only collection of houses. There are three separate farm-houses situated at Millbeck, where there is a corn-mill moved by water-power; Cornhill and Knockupworth Hall. The quality of the soil near the river Eden, comprising about one-fourth part of the parish, is a deep rich deposit; and in the highest part near the borders of it, is situate the village of Grinsdale, so that the inhabitants are near their good land, and yet out of the reach of the water, when in the highest flood they are nearly surrounded. On going from the village to the southern part of the parish, the land becomes poorer. Previous to the year 1808, nearly the whole of this part (450 acres) was a wet unproductive common, but it was divided and enclosed in that year, and is now under good cultivation, and produces most excellent crops. The subsoil is of a red gravelly nature, with bands of clay; and the surface varies from good loam to blacktop earth towards the south. Carlisle markets, held on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, are those attended by the inhabitants.

The Roman wall and vallum ran through this parish. The wall as it entered the parish on the east, came a little south of the footpath, which now leads from Carlisle to Grinsdale by the river side. Instead of bending with the footpath when it reaches the south end of the island, it held its direct course, and sought the high

ground where the footpath now is between Grinsdale and Kirkandrews; and this footpath is the site of the wall, except where it passes through the Bleachhouse-field, and here it was a little diverted from it a few years ago by Mr. Thomas Sibson, who in straightening the path, removed the only remaining foundations of the wall. It leaves this parish here, and enters Kirkandrews at Sour Milk Bridge. The traces of the vallum or ditch are not distinct in this parish.

The parish of Grinsdale is a manor in the barony of Burgh, and gave name to a resident family who lived here during the reigns of Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., and John. In the reign of the latter monarch the manor came to two daughters of the Grinsdales or Greensdales, called Marriott and Margaret. In the time of Henry III., when Thomas de Multon was lord of Burgh, Thomas de Newton, a descendant of one daughter, held a moiety; and William de la Sore, a descendant of the other daughter, held the other moiety.¹ In the reign of Henry IV. the two moieties were sold to the Dentons of Cardew, a daughter of whom married Sir Thomas Dacre of Lanercost. In Queen Elizabeth's time the estates of the Dacres were forfeited to the crown by the rebellion and attainder of Leonard Dacre, whose sisters (Anne and Elizabeth) marrying the Earl of Arundel and Lord William

¹ In 1295, and again in 1301, Robert de Grinsdale represented the city of Carlisle in Parliament. This Robert was the son of Gilbert, whose father Robert de Grinsdale, a citizen of Carlisle, and an inheritor of lands both at Grinsdale and Parton, was a second brother of Asketill de Grinsdale, one of the first of that family connected with this manor. The said Robert had a son Alan de Grinsdale, who was member for Carlisle in 1305 and 1306, and one of the representatives for the county in 1312. After him was Robert de Grinsdale, who represented Carlisle several times in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III.

Howard, the sons of the Duke of Norfolk procured the estates to be granted to them again by the crown. This manor being in the barony of Burgh came thus into the hands of Philip, earl of Arundel, who died in 1595; and in 1685 his descendants sold the barony to Sir John Lowther for £11,000, who in 1696 was created Baron Lowther and Viscount Lonsdale. The present Earl of Lonsdale is lord of one part of the parish, and Joseph Daere, Esq., of Kirkclinton Hall, of the other part. The principal landowners are Mr. Thomas Sibson, Miss Jane Robson, Mr. Sibson Graham, Mr. Richard Burn, and Mr. John Graham.

The village of Grinsdale is two-and-a-half miles north-west of Carlisle.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a small but neat building, delightfully situated on the banks of the river Eden, and from its quiet and secluded position, its graveyard is a most fitting depository for the remains of the dead. It was formerly rectorial, and belonged to the lords of the manor of Grinsdale, up to the reign of Henry II., when Hugh de Morville, lord of the barony of Burgh, and Richard de Newton and Robert de la Sore, coparceners in the manor of Grinsdale, granted and confirmed the church of Grinsdale, with all its rights, to the canons of Lanercost Priory. At the dissolution of this priory, the rectory and advowson passed to Sir Thomas Daere by the grant of Edward VI.; and his descendants have always appointed a curate with a salary of forty shillings yearly, though the church lay in ruins for many ages. It was rebuilt by Joseph Daere, Esq., at his own expense, in 1710. The living has been several times augmented by grants from Queen Anne's bounty office, with which

lands have been purchased at Dapley Moor, in the parish of Stapleton, and at Milburnhead, &c., in the parish of Kirkclinton. Its present value is about £115 per annum. The tithes were paid in kind previous to the year 1751, when they were purchased by the landowners of the late Joseph Daere, Esq., the patron and lay impropriator, for the sum of £1,696, passed by fine and recovery, Hilary Term, 26 George II. The patron is Joseph Daere, Esq., Temple, London, who appoints a perpetual curate, with a stipend of £2 annually, to maintain his ecclesiastical right, paid by the parish. The parish register commences in 1738, and is continued till the present time. There is an entry made on a small fly-leaf of a pocket-book by the late Mr. Thomas Sibson.—“On Sunday, April ye 19th, 1711, service first performed at Grinsdale church by Rev. Mr. Stamper, the text was in ye 122 Psalm and vers ye first, viz., ‘I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord.’” Grinsdale is not mentioned in the King's Book, nor is there any presentation or other account of it in the bishop's registers.

INCUMBENTS.—John Stamper, 1738; William Baty, 1760; Thomas Pattinson, 1776; Jonathan Wilson, 1829; Henry Gough, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, 1848; John Burton Norman, 1855.

There is no parsonage house. The present incumbent living at Kirkandrews, about a mile from the church.

This parish is entitled to a third of Pattinson's charity for the education of poor children. There is no school in the parish, but the inhabitants subscribed towards the erection of that at Kirkandrews-on-Eden, the master of which receives the interest of £50.¹

¹ See Bowness parish, p. 150; and Kirkandrews-on-Eden, p. 172.

KINGMOOR EXTRA PAROCHIAL PLACE.

KINGMOOR is an extra parochial place, nearly encircled by Stanwix parish. It is bounded on the north by Rockliffe parish, on the west by Cargo township, on the south by that of Stanwix, and on the east by Houghton. Since 1811 it has been included, for church purposes, in Houghton Ecclesiastical District.

The area of Kingmoor is 1,110 statute acres, and its rateable value £1,604 2s. 6d. Its population in 1801, was 103; in 1811, 132; in 1821, 162; in 1831, 426; in 1841, 412; and in 1851, 502. A light blackish soil, incumbent on a red clay, prevails in the district, which is intersected by the Caledonian railway. “Kingmoor,” says Hutchinson, “was formerly vested in the

crown, the citizens, or corporation of Carlisle, having a prescriptive right to depasture their cattle, and get turves thereon, which right was confirmed to them by the charter of Edward III., and the subsequent ones granted by most of the other kings and queens of England, down to Charles II. In the year 1682 the corporation leased out a part of this moor for their lives,

at a small rent; and so from time to time granted other parts thereof in like manner, which leases were regularly renewed on the dropping of one or two of the lives, on payment of 20s. as a fine for every new life. The whole of the moor hath been thus held ever since, except Mr. Lamb's, the principal estate, of which the corporation granted the fee about fifty years ago. In the year 1792, some of the freemen of this corporation being disposed to revive the exercise of their rights of common pasture and turbary on this moor, an action-at-law was commenced in consequence thereof, which

was argued at the assizes held at Carlisle the year following, and determined in favour of the occupiers or lessees of the corporation." The principal landowners at present are George G. Mounsey, Esq., Charles J. Lamb, Esq., Richard Ferguson, Esq., Mr. C. Armstrong, with some small proprietors. Charles J. Lamb, Esq., possesses the manorial rights and privileges.

The village or hamlet of Kingmoor is on the high road to Scotland, about two miles north of Carlisle. The freemen of the city have for a considerable period held their guild races here on a small waste.

KIRKANDREWS-ON-EDEN PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by the river Eden, on the west by Beaumont and Burgh-on-Sands, on the south by the parish of Orton, and on the east by that of Grinsdale. It comprises no dependent townships.

Kirkandrews comprises an area of 1,050 statute acres, and its rateable value is £620. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 98; in 1811, 100; in 1821, 141; in 1831, 107; in 1841, 142; and in 1851, 131,—living in the village of Kirkandrews, and two or three farm-houses in other parts of the parish. Hoskett Hill is a small hamlet situated on the side of the common. This is a well-cultivated parish; the north-eastern part, lying alongside the river Eden, is a fine rich holme, with the drawback of being occasionally flooded by the river. The middle part is divided from this holme by the eminence which forms the site of the Roman wall, and is a steep about twenty feet higher than the holme. This part contains the village of Kirkandrews, with its crofts of strong productive loam and clay subsoil. Higher still is the third part, divided from the middle part by the eminence called Brackenhill Brow; this is of a variable quality of soil, from the loamy to the blacktop with red roachey subsoil. Here is situated the yet unenclosed common; but the division of it under the Enclosure Acts has just been completed, and a few years will materially improve this part of the county. This common contains about 130 acres. The remainder of this third part, about 250 acres, are ancient enclosures, which have been granted to the tenements of Kirkandrews from time to time by the lords of the manor. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There are no mines or minerals. The Port Carlisle railway passes through this parish, touching the village at the west end, where there is a station. Carlisle is distant about three miles, and is the market town on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Roman Wall and Vallum pass through this parish, entering on the east side at a place called Sour Milk Bridge, where they are about 200 paces apart, and continue in a westerly direction. The wall, following the top of an eminence which bounds the holme land, passed through where the churchyard now is, on the north side of the village, and entered Beaumont parish where Beaumont Beck empties itself into the river. The ditch, pursuing a similar direction, passed on the south side of the village, and entered the parish of Beaumont where the same beck crosses the Monkhill road, and here it is distant from the site of the wall about 500 paces. On the higher parts, towards the south of this parish, there are several traces of Roman earthworks. At a place on the common near Janct Hill, where the plough has not yet stirred the surface, there are three mysterious circular ditches on the highest part of the ground of no great dimensions, being respectively five, seven, and nine yards in diameter. Here it is said some urns were found about eighty years ago. These circular ditches are deep, and their interior spaces are a little elevated. Apparently they are very ancient, and the purpose for which they were made has belonged to a period now long gone by. There are also on this same common most curious traces of what tradition says was an aqueduct to bring water from the river Caldew down into Beaumont Beck for some purposes of water-power. It is first seen in this parish on the Far Moor, where it winds round the south and east side of this brow; thence it proceeds in a northerly direction through Lammonby Close plantation, and behind Maxwell Cottage, thence to the southern side of

the brow on which stands Hoskett Hill; and still proceeding in a northerly direction, as it finds its desired decline, it enters the parish of Beaumont at a place called Cowper Nook, and bending to the east runs in that direction to Beaumont Beck: at Cowper Nook, where there is some uncultivated ground, the traces are very distinct.

In this parish, Kirksteads deserves the attention of the antiquarian. It is situated on the south side of the farm-house called Cobble Hall. Here tradition tells us a church once stood to serve the parishes of Kirkandrews, Beaumont, Grinsdale, and Orton. Yet we cannot find, either from internal evidence, or from any ancient documents whatever, that the building which once stood here was dedicated to Christian worship. Many Roman remains have been dug out; an altar, with many sculptured stones now in the garden of Mrs. Norman of Kirkandrews, and illustrated in Bruce's Roman Wall,¹ many Roman coins, and some beautiful specimens of Roman decorations of the vine tracery cut in relief in stone, now in the possession of Mr. Norman of Bow, and Mr. Storly of Thurstonfield. Remains of human bones have also been exposed here, but still no traces of mediæval architecture. But the strongest evidence against this tradition is, that the churches in Beaumont and Orton, as well as what recently remained of the old church which stood in Kirkandrews' churchyard, all bear evidence that they have been erected during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. And previous to that time it is not likely that the inhabitants here would be either so numerous or so wealthy as to maintain a separate church. No doubt the human bones that have been dug up, and the sculptured stones that have been removed, led our forefathers, who were not skilled in Roman remains, to think that this was the site of some "nuld kirk," and therefore they named the field "Kirksteads."

About 300 paces from Kirksteads, in a field called Hainings, the property of Mrs. C. Norman, there was found, in the summer of 1855, in the northern angle of the field, and a very little way beneath the surface of the ground, an earthenware vase containing about 1,100 Roman denarii. The coins were of bronze, and principally of the reigns of Constantine and Diocletian.

¹ The altar bears marks of having been cut down to suit the purposes of some comparatively modern builder. The fons of the altar is unusually large, the boldness of its lettering indicating an early date. Dr. Bruce reads it as follows: LUCIUS JUNIUS VICTORINUS ET CAIUS AELIANUS LEGATI AUGUSTALES LEGIONIS VI. VICTRICIS PLE ET FIDELIS OR RESTRANS VALLI M PROSPERE OESTAS. Lucius Junius Victorinus, and Caius Aelianus, Augustal Legates of the sixth legion, victorious, pious, and faithful, on account of achievements beyond the wall prosperously performed.

The discoverer of this treasure was a labouring man who was hedging at the place, and cutting some fresh sods for an adjoining fence. On his spade coming in contact with this buried treasure, his wits were sorely tried as to how he could conceal them and convert them into real money. Often and often he paid a visit to this treasured angle, and bore away some prize every time: but one day he had filled his pockets too full, and some of the coins were found by his master on the barn floor at Cobble Hall, where they were living. To his enquiries the man turned a deaf ear. But the master was a "vary canny Scotchman," and collected all the coin he could find, and throwing his plaid over his shoulders set off to the silversmith's at Carlisle to make as good a bargain as he could. When he offered them he was sadly crestfallen to find that the silversmith would not buy them, as he had already purchased at a good price more than he wanted; and when he learned that they had all come from a place which he recognised as his own home, and brought by his own servant, he wended his way back again, and dismissed his "fa'se and knavish loon of a servant."

This parish forms part of the barony of Burgh belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. T. Denton says that it was for a while severed from Burgh, and made parcel of the barony of Levington, but afterwards was re-annexed to Burgh. It is now nearly all freehold. The landowners are Mrs. Dorothy Norman, Mrs. Catherine Norman, Rev. John Burton Norman, Mr. John Hind, Mrs. Ruth Graham, and the Misses Blamire. It is enclosed with the exception of 130 acres on the common, which has just been divided under the Enclosure Acts, and will be enclosed in another year.

The village of Kirkandrews is situated three miles west-north-west of Carlisle.

THE CHURCH.

The church which formerly stood here was dedicated to St. Andrew, from which the parish takes its name. No part of it is now in existence, nothing save the undulations in the green sward remain to show the site where it stood. There are some persons yet living who recollect the old chancel arch which remained for many years after the other portions of the church had been removed. It was used to perform the burial service under, and from what we can learn it was a Norman arch, and the church, in all probability would be in that style of architecture. Bishop Nicholson, in his Itinerary through this diocese in A.D. 1703, says, "The church here at Kirkandrews is quite demolished. The parishioners bury their dead in the churchyard, and the late rector (Mr. Hume) lies buried, *sub Dio*, in y^e Quire; but the divine service is at Beaumont,

about half a mile off. The parsonage-house is a long row of low buildings of clay, improved by the late incumbent, who also was at about £10 charges in walling in an orchard. The glebe is about four acres of good land. The value of this and Beaumont (jointly) not above £30. I moved the parishioners here to a compliance with the men of Beaumont, rather than run the hazard of being put upon the expence of repairing their own church: offering, that, towards the making all things the more easy to them, the old timber in that church should be brought for the improvement of the parsonage house here. They seemed to like the proposal well; and, I believe will peaceably comply. They have a tradition that the three little neighbouring churches (of this town, Beaumont, and Grinsdale) were built by three sisters, who, I must say, were not too generous in subsisting their chaplains, I rather think they have been small oratories supplied by y^e religious of Carlisle." This parish is still united with Beaumont in ecclesiastical matters, and the church in the latter place is used by the parishioners of Kirkandrews, precisely as if it stood in their own parish, contributing towards its repairs, &c. The advowson and right of presentation is in the hands of the Earl of Lonsdale, to whose family it has belonged since 1692, when George Hume was presented to this living and that of Beaumont,¹ on the annexation of the two parishes by Sir John Lowther, Bart. The present value of the living, which is a rectory, is £270. The great and small tithes of these united parishes were abolished by a private act of parliament, dated 14th June, 1827, and compensation in lieu thereof was made amounting in Kirkandrews to £57 3s. 3d., and in Beaumont to £134 2s. 9d. Previous to this time the

¹ The following have exercised the right of presentation to this living:—The Prioress and Convent of Marris, or Maryke, in Yorkshire, in 1361; Queen Elizabeth, in 1576; Bishop May, in 1587; George Rumney, in 1611; and Sir John Lowther, in 1692.

living was of very small value. It was augmented in 1740, by a grant of £200 made by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, which in the year following was laid out in the purchase of two dwelling-houses, and out-buildings called Upper Town and seventy acres, part of a tenement called Dapley Moor in the parish of Stapleton. In 1772, land was purchased near Sedberg in Yorkshire with £400 (half of which was given by the Countess Dowager Gower,) to the value of £14 per annum, but now let at £9 per annum. There are also about seven acres of good glebe, situate near the rectory at Kirkandrews. The parish register commences in 1746, and is very imperfect at the commencement.

RECTORS.—John Palmer, —; John de Bampton, 1361; Thomas Watson, —; Christopher Lowther, 1576; William Witton, 1587; George Millikin, 1611; Richard Wilton, —; George Hume, 1692; Gabriel Trant, who was schoolmaster at Lowther, 1703; Thomas Lewthwaite, 1705¹; George Bowness, 1762; Richard Burn, the elder, 1780; Richard Burn, the younger, 1814; William Benn, 1846; John Brown, 1852.

There is a most excellent parsonage-house adjoining the churchyard which commands a beautiful view to the east and north over the rich and fertile vale of the Eden, whose winding course may be traced to a considerable distance. The house was erected in 1847 by the Rev. Mr. Benn, rector, at a cost of £800, borrowed of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. It is a plain substantial building of brick, and the interior accommodation appears to have been more aimed at than any architectural beauty.

There is a small school, with an endowment of £1 18s. 6d. from Thomas Pattinson's Charity, for which two children are instructed free. It was erected in 1817, by the contributions of the inhabitants of Kirkandrews, Beaumont, and Grinsdale, and has an average attendance of fifty children.

¹ His descendants are now receiving relief from this parish.

KIRKBAMPTON PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Burgh-upon-Sands, on the west by Aikton and Bowness, on the south by Aikton, and on the east by Burgh-upon-Sands and Orton. It comprises the townships of Bampton Great, Bampton Little, and Oughterby. The parish was surveyed for the purposes of the tithe commutation, and there are maps deposited in the different townships. The population, who are principally employed in agriculture, are located in the villages of Kirkbampton, Little Bampton, and Oughterby, and the hamlets of Flat, Longrigg, Ploughlands, and Studholme, and a number of detached farm-houses. The state of the parish as to cleanliness and comfort is generally good, and as regards the village of Kirkbampton remarkably so. A considerable portion of the parish, viz., the lands near the three principal villages, consists of good vegetable

earths, resting on gravelly clays; another considerable portion consists of poor soils resting on cold clays; and there are some mossy lands. The soil varies much and abruptly, hence improvement has been effected of late years by draining. The residents here attend the Carlisle and Wigton markets,—chiefly the former. Almost all the parish is enclosed, but not under any Act of Parliament. The lands not enclosed are nearly all subdivided, and assigned to their several owners.

KIRKBAMPTON, OR BAMPTON GREAT.

The township of Kirkbampton comprises an area of 1,260 acres, and its rateable value is about £1,178. The population in 1801, was 149; in 1811, 175; in 1821, 193; in 1831, 192; in 1841, 193; and in 1851, 220.

The manor of Kirkbampton is within the barony of Burgh, and seems to have anciently included the whole parish. Its first recorded possessor was Hildred de Carlisle, who had his seat here in the reign of Henry II. After his death, it was divided by his descendants, Richard and Robert, children of his son Odard. In the year 1247, Eudo de Carlisle, tenant of Kirkbampton, gave four carucates in Oughterby and Little Bampton to Walter de Bampton by fine, which by an inquisition taken in 1295 was valued to £20 land, and to be held of the manor of Burgh. Another part was held in 1252 by Elizabeth Montacute, Countess of Salisbury, as of the inheritance of William Montacute, earl of Salisbury; and in the same year Sir Brian Stapleton of Bedale in Yorkshire, held it (by purchase, as it appears) whose posterity sold it in the reign of Henry III. to the Daeres of Lanercost, whose son Christopher sold it in severalties to the tenants. In 1582, Thomas Brisby, gentleman, in consideration of £200 conveyed to John Southack, Esq. and Richard Tolson, their heirs and assignees, the manor or lordship of Little Bampton, which four years later was again sold to John Dalston, Esq., who sold it in the following year to the respective tenants. Some lands in this parish are held by Sir Wastel Briscoe, Bart.: in respect of which courts are held at Orton.

There seems to have been numerous defensive works in this parish, against the predatory incursions of the moss-troopers. The remains of the most considerable of these are situated south of Kirkbampton village, on a rising ground commanding an extensive view along the shores of the Solway. It consists of a strong enclosure covering more than an acre of ground. The greatest portion of it appears to have been defended by a double rampart of earth and a double ditch, the other portion, which probably was appended to the principal work, was surrounded by a single rampart and ditch. Tradition says that the cattle of the district were driven to this place for protection, on the appearance of the moss-troopers; and, in consequence,

the work is commonly ascribed to the time of these freebooters. The irregularity of the work favours this supposition, but the discovery of a stone, with the following Latin inscription on it, in the adjoining field, in the year 1813, seems to connect the Romans with this locality.

DEAE
LATI
LVCIVS
VES. (Rest defaced.)

Further examination may probably establish a connection between this and works of a similar character in the neighbourhood; or, at all events, may show that a line of defence, consisting of an earthen rampart and a ditch, extended from it to a considerable distance, as they can be clearly traced in the adjoining field, which is called "Foldsteads." Not far from this a notorious moss-trooper, called Boothill, was killed in a singular manner. He was found asleep on the ground, by a person of Kirkbampton, called Hody, who, determined not to let the opportunity slip of freeing himself and neighbours of a formidable enemy, coolly drew the freebooter's sword out of its scabbard, and with it severed his head from his body. The Scot lies buried in Kirkbampton church-yard, and his grave is covered with a stone, on which is engraved a sword.

No feasts or wakes are at present observed in this parish; formerly, it is said, there was annually a bonfire near Kirkbampton. It is stated to have been on the evening of the day before Midsummer Day, but it was probably in reality on the eve of St. John the Baptist's day. The children and young people ran through the flames and smoke of the bonfire, singing, "awake, awake, for Sin Gal's (St. John's) sake."

The village of Kirkbampton is pleasantly situated about six miles west of Carlisle, and seven north-north-east of Wigton, and commands beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country.

THE CHURCH.

Kirkbampton church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, the great arch and doorway of which are in the Saxon style: within the latter there is a rudely-sculptured bas-relief, representing two animals, and what seems to have been designed for an abbot. The benefice, which is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £14 17s. 11d., pays a pension of 3s. 4d. to

the Bishop of Carlisle. A moiety of the rectory was given in the reign of Henry II. by Adam, son of Robert, to the hospital of St. Nicholas at Carlisle, and is now held by the dean and chapter. The right of presentation to the second moiety, long called the rectory of Kirkbampton (the other moiety having no concern with the cure) has been disputed ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There were then three claimants, Cuthbert Musgrave, Esq., William Brisco, Esq., and Christopher Dacre, Esq. In 1710 those families joined in a presentation. In 1740, on the death of the Rev. Thomas Story, who had held the incumbency for six years, and who is said to have buried every one of the parishioners who were living at the time of his induction. Henry Viscount Lonsdale presented the Rev. Michael Burn, who died in 1786, after which the living seems to have been vacant for some years, owing to the disputes regarding the right of presentation. Ultimately the Rev. John Wheatley was presented by the Earl of Lonsdale; and since that period the advowson is understood to be jointly in the Earl of Lonsdale and Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart. The living was augmented some years ago by £452 13s. 4d. from the "Parliamentary Fund," reduced three-per-cents, now yielding a half-yearly dividend of £6 15s. 9d., so that the benefice is now worth about £100 per annum, including seven acres, three roods, twenty perches of glebe. The tithes were commuted in 1810 for a yearly rent-charge of £94 4s., viz., Kirkbampton township £16 8s. 1d.; Little Bampton, £67 8s. 8d.; and Oughterby, £10 6s. 3d. A rent-charge of £58 6s. 6d. was awarded in lieu of the moiety of the great tithes of Little Bampton, which formerly belonged to the dean and chapter of Carlisle. This rent-charge was transferred with the capitular estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have bought the lease of James Losh, Esq., and who are in consequence in full possession thereof. The parish register commences in the year 1695.

RECTORS.—Walter de Balyter, —; John de Culgayth, 1295; John Grainger, 1341; John de Appleby, —; William de Appleby, 1343; Thomas de Bampton, 1359; John de Thornton, —; Robert de Gayton, 1361; Richard Damysell, —; William de Cressop, 1367; Edward Mitchell, —; John Aketon, 1561; Roland Hauxbie, 1586; Joseph Lowden, 1598; Cuthbert Roper, 1610; Robert Brown, —; Otho Polewheele, 1639; John Bell, —; Thomas Story, 1679; Michael Burn, 1740;¹ John Wheatley, 1795; Joseph Stordy, 1809; Robert Fallowfield, 1835; William Pattinson, M.A., 1845.

¹ In consequence of the disputes about the right of presentation, no rector appears to have been appointed from 1740 to 1795, during which period we find the following curates:—George Rickerby, officiating minister from 1786 to 1789; Thomas Shepherd, curate from 1789 to 1808; George Rickerby, curate 1808-9. The Rev. John Wheatley, when rector, was non-resident.

There is a neat rectory, but the date of its erection is not known.

There is a parish school here, as also a Sunday school, the latter of which is supported by voluntary contributions, and is attended by about fifty children.

Haverlands House and Bank House (the last name is applied to the neighbouring detached houses) are in this township.

Longrigg is a hamlet in this township about a mile west of the village of Kirkbampton. The lands here and in some other parts of the parish are in the lordship of the rector.

Flat is another hamlet one and a half miles south-east of the village.

BAMPTON LITTLE.

Little Bampton township contains 1,337 acres, and its rateable value is £929. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 190; in 1811, 176; in 1821, 172; in 1831, 213; in 1841, 212; and in 1851, 210. This manor formed originally a part of the manor of Kirkbampton; but in 1227 Eudo de Carlisle gave four carucates of land here and in Oughterby to Walter de Bampton by fine, which by an inquisition taken in 1295, were found to be worth £20, and to be held of the barony of Burgh. This estate appears to have passed to the Musgraves of Crookdake, the co-heiresses of which family enfranchised the lands. We find also, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Brisley conveyed an estate called the manor of Little Bampton, to Messrs. Southaick and Tolson; the latter conveyed it to John Dalton, Esq., by whom it was sold in severalty to the tenants.

The village of Little Bampton is situated two-and-a-half miles west-south-west of Kirkbampton, and five miles north of Wigton. There is a spring on the edge of Little Bampton Moss, the waters of which are collected in a well, and are used for the dressing of sores, being considered to have a healing power. New Bampton, Westfield House, Windmill House, and The Building are single houses having particular names in this township.

Ploughlands is a hamlet in the township of Little Bampton.

OUGHTERBY.

The area of this township is 905 acres, and its rateable value £760. In 1801 it contained 117 inhabitants; in 1811, 107; in 1821, 105; in 1831, 118; in 1841, 131; and in 1851, 116.

The village of Oughterby is one mile south-west of the parish church, and six miles north-east of Wigton.

The Rev. William Hodson, D.D., fellow, tutor, and finally master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was born here. He died in 1817.

Studholme is a hamlet in this township three miles

west of the village of Kirkhampton, and is separated from the rest of the township by the hamlets of Ploughlands and Longrigg and their lands.

ORTON PARISH.

THE parish of Orton is bounded by those of St. Mary, Burgh-on-Sands, Kirkhampton, Kirkandrews, Aikton, Thursby, and Dalston. It comprises the townships of Great Orton and Baldwin Holme, whose united area is 4,277 acres. The soil is chiefly clayey with a mixture of gravel; several attempts have been made to discover coal here, but without success. The rateable value of the parish is £2,580.

ORTON.

The population of this township in 1801 was 173; in 1811, 205; in 1821, 208; in 1831, 210; in 1841, 204; and in 1851, 285. They are principally engaged in agriculture, and attend the Wigton and Carlisle markets.

The manor of Orton, held under that of Levington, belonged at an early period to a family to whom it gave name. The first of the name that is recorded is Simon de Orton, who had issue Alan, and received from Henry III. a grant of free warren in Orton. He was succeeded by John, his son, to whom was granted, in 1310,¹ a license for making a park here. John de Orton was succeeded by his son Giles, whose daughter and heir Joan was married to Sir Clement de Skelton, who by her had four daughters, coheirs, one named Agnes, married to one of the Leighs of Isell, another to a member of the family of Bellasis, a third to one of the Riddleys, and the fourth to a Blennerhasset. The manor was thereupon divided into three parts, which came into the possession of the Leigh, Ridley, and Blennerhasset families; and the land was charged with a rent of £8 to Bellasis, who sold the same to a Mr. Coldale, a merchant in Carlisle, and it afterwards came by marriage to a younger branch of the Briseos. Subsequently John Brisco purchased Leigh's part of Wilfrid Lawson and Maud his wife, and of Thomas Blennerhasset the other portion. Accordingly, in 1588, it was found by an inquisition that "William Brisco, of Crofton, son of the said John, died seised of the manor of Orton, with 20 messuages, 100 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 200 acres of common, 100 acres of wood, in Orton aforesaid, together with the donation and right of patronage of two parts in three to be divided of the parish church of the aforesaid manor of Orton.

holden of Edward Musgrave, gentleman, as of his manor of Levington, by two parts of one knight's fee. And that the third part of the said manor of Orton, late the inheritance of Nicholas Ridley, Esq., deceased, and all and every the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the said third part belonging, were holden of the queen *in capite* by the service of the third part of one knight's fee; and that the said two parts were worth by the year above reprises £5 6s. 8d., and the said third part £2 13s. 4d." Not long after Ridley's portion came into the same family by purchase. For in 1625, John Brisco, son of the William above mentioned, claimed the entire patronage, which being appendant to the manor, was, when it was severed and divided into three parts, enjoyed alternately by all the three; but ever since that time it has remained in the Brisco family, and is now enjoyed by Sir Wastel Brisco, the present lord of the manor, who holds a court here annually, and receives about £10 a year as lord's rent.

The manor of Wiggonby, in this parish, long ago annihilated, belonged to the Ortons, and was divided among their representatives. The principal landowners in the township are Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart.; Messrs. George Robinson, George Blaylock, William Lowther, John Sturdy, the trustees of the late John Moore, Thomas Wampop, William Nixon, and Thomas Norman.

The village of Orton is five miles west-by-south of Carlisle. From an adjacent enclosure called Parson's Thorn, no fewer than fifteen churches may be seen in Cumberland, and several in Scotland, with beautiful views of Carlisle, Gretna, and many other places. From the many Roman causeways and other foundations which have been from time to time dug up near the village, it is evident that Orton was at one time a place of some consequence, and most probably a market town. At the extremity of a lane that extends 300 yards northward of the village, is a large foss or double ditch, where an iron chain went across the road, and was locked every night, called Barrass Gate, made as a defence against the frequent incursions of the Scots or

¹Cart Rot. 14 Edward III. 33. When John de Orton was called upon to prove his right to free warren in 1300, he alleged that his charter was destroyed when the town of Orton was burnt by the Scots. The claim was not allowed. Quo Warranto Roll, 29 Edward I.

Moss Troopers. The entrance from the east had a similar defence, and the whole parish was surrounded with a ditch and an embankment, called the Ringfence, within which was found several years ago, a very curious and neat sandal, buried in the peat moss. Tradition says, that on one occasion, a trooper, while reconnoitring near Barrass Gate, was nailed to his saddle by an arrow discharged from a great distance by a yeoman of the name of Wilson.

THE CHURCH.

Orton church, an ancient structure, situated near the centre of the parish, is dedicated to St. — —. The living, a rectory in the patronage of Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart., is valued in the King's Book at £9. In 1795 it was valued at £110, and is now worth about £370, including seventy acres of glebe land. The tithes have been commuted. The parish register commences in 1569.

RECTORS.—John, 1303; John de Whittrigg, 1337; William de Arthreth, 1337; Richard de Langworthy, 1376; Thomas de Raughton, 1407; Richard Place, —; Leonard Lowther, 1578; William Mey, 1585; Mr. Burton, 1643; John Pearson, 1665; Gaven Noble, —; Rowland Noble, 1693; David Bell, 1709; John Brisco, 1730; William Taylor, 1771; James Brisco, 1772; John Mason, 1825; Robert Pearson, 1845; Frederick Paget Wilkinson, 1857.

The parish school is a stone building, situated near the church, and has an average attendance of forty children. The master receives £3 17s. 6d., the interest of £100, left by Thomas Pattinson, in 1785, for which eight children are taught at half the usual quarterage.¹ About a mile from Orton is another school, built in 1836. New schools are just about being built by Sir Wastel Brisco, on a beautiful site, at the south entrance to the village.

Bishop Nicolson was a native of this parish: an outline of his life will be found in the annals of the Bishop of Carlisle, page 111.

Richard Dixon was master of Orton school for nearly fifty years, and styled himself "Happy Dick," an appellation

¹ See Bowness parish page 150.

which was ever afterwards bestowed upon him by the parishioners, most of whom he educated. He died in 1811, and his long and faithful life is commemorated by the following inscription on his tomb:—

"Seven times seven years he taught this school,
And canvassed many a tedious rule;
Five times seven years, as you may mark,
He served here as parish clerk.
He was a just and upright man,
As far as we his life could scan,
And now he rests beneath this clod,
Till called upon to meet his God."

Bow is a hamlet in this township, one and a half miles north of the village.

BALDWIN HOLME.

The number of inhabitants in this township in 1801 was 205; in 1811, 217; in 1821, 234; in 1831, 235; in 1841, 278; and in 1851, 234. The soil here is similar to that of Great Orton, clayey with a mixture of gravel. Baldwin Holme forms part of the manor of Orton, and as such its manorial rights and privileges are possessed by Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart. The principal landowners are Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart.; Messrs. Twentyman, James Hayes, Mrs. Pattison, John Hind, Robert Blamire, John Newton, Mrs. Bowes, Joseph Railton, Robert Story, Joseph Wood, John Mc.Knight, and Arthur Westmoreland.

The hamlet of Baldwin Holme is one and a half miles south-by-east of Great Orton. Baldwin Holme is not far from the line of the ancient Roman road from Lugubalia, Carlisle, to Olenacum, Old Carlisle. The other hamlets are Little Orton, one and a half miles north-east; Orton Rigg, one mile south, and Wood Houses, one and a half miles south of the same place. Hylton Castle, about two and a half miles south-east of Orton, is also in this township. It is an elegant mansion, erected a few years ago by Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart. for his son, Hylton Brisco, Esq., an officer in the army. Near to Little Orton is a spring of excellent water, never known to run dry.

ROCKLIFFE PARISH.

ROCKLIFFE parish is bounded on the north by the estuary of the rivers Esk and Line, on the west by the Solway Frith, on the south by the river Eden and Stanwix parish, and on the east by Kirkclinton parish in Eskdale Ward. The name is derived from the conspicuous red sandstone cliff on which the village stands. It was anciently written Routhelive, and sometimes Redelive.

The manor of Rockcliffe, which was coextensive with the parish, was anciently a fee or appendage of the Barony of Burgh, though not within the boundary of that barony. It was granted by Hugh de Morvill,

baron of Burgh, in the reign of Henry II., to John de Routhelive; to hold of his Barony of Burgh by render of homage, service, and 2s. rent. William de Routhelive, son of John, in the year 1205 sold and conveyed

the 'Vill of Routhelive' to Radulf de Bray, who was one of the king's marshalls for England. He granted the rectory to John, prior of Saint Mary's, in Carlisle, who appropriated the same to the Priory. Richard de Bray, son of Radulf, had an only child, Matilda, who married William de Hardreshull. In the 33rd year of Henry III., W. de Hardreshull and Matilda his wife (with the concurrence of John de Ladbroke and Joan his wife, which Joan was widow and dowress of Richard de Bray) conveyed the manor to John le Fraunceis. To him succeeded Gilbert le Fraunceis, who died in 1278, leaving a son Richard, aged sixteen years. A dispute ensued concerning the wardship of this manor. Thomas de Multon, baron of Gillesland and Burgh, claimed it in virtue of Rockcliffe being held of his barony of Burgh. The crown claimed on an assertion that the manor was held of the king *in capite*. A writ of *diem clausit extremum* was issued, and an inquisition found that the manor was held of Multon, by payment of 2s. rent, and by payment of 13d. eornage to the king's exchequer at Carlisle. How this eornage payment arose it does not appear. Meantime, Michael de Herek took possession of the minor, and married him to his daughter: in consequence of which the king seized Michael's lands and fined him. The real name of this family was Vernoun—Fraunceis, or Francigena being an appellation given in consequence of their French origin, as Denton says. Thus, in the 18th year of Edward I., Richard Vernoun surrendered the manor to the king—and in the 22nd Edward I. took a fresh grant of it to himself for life, with remainder to his son Richard and Alienor his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the heirs of Richard in fee. Isabella, daughter and heiress, carried it in marriage to Thomas Danyell, who died 1319, leaving an infant daughter, Margaret, who afterwards married John de Radeliff. In 1368, they created an entail of the property on collaterals, having then no issue themselves. It was subsequently sold by a Radeliff to the Daeres; and so became reunited to the barony of Burgh. The precise date of this reunion does not appear, but it certainly was in possession of Ranulf Lord Daere in 1466. Camden informs us that here was "a little castle built not long since by the Daeres for their own private defence." It stood on the cliff, commanding a fine view of the Scottish border, and was admirably placed as an outpost for the defence of Burgh against the Scots. It was seized and garrisoned by Leonard Daere, on his rebellion in 1569, and soon afterwards demolished. Nothing remains of it save some foundations. On the partition of the Daere estates Rockcliffe fell to the Countess of Arundel, and from her to the Duke of Norfolk. The castle and

demesnes, and most part of the customary tenements, were sold, in 1682, by the Duke, to the Rev. Charles Usher, a descendant of Archbishop Usher, who erected a mansion on the site of the castle. His granddaughter, Madam Usher, in 1745, was there residing, and is said to have been visited there by the young Pretender, Charles Edward, who, with the Highland clans, crossed the river Eden at Rockcliffe, on their march to Carlisle. Mrs. Usher devised to William Strong, Esq., who, in 1760, enfranchised most of the customary estates, and his descendant sold the demesnes and remaining customary tenements to Robert Mounsey, Esq.

The village of Rockcliffe occupies a pleasant situation on a long cliff above the Eden, five miles north-north-west of Carlisle, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. A little below the village, within reach of the tide, there is a remarkable mineral spring; there is another in one of the farmyards.

The parish contains two townships, viz., Rockcliffe Castletown and Rockcliffe Churchtown; but for all practical purposes of rating, maintenance of poor, highways, &c., they are conjoint.

ROCKLIFFE CASTLETOWN.

The population of this township in 1801 was 296; in 1811, 338; in 1821, 360; in 1831, 422; in 1841, 471; and in 1851, 406. Its area is 5,225 statute acres, and its rateable value £2,289. The principal landowners are, George G. Mounsey, Esq.; Rev. John Hodgson; the Misses Lowry; Mrs. Skelton, John Nixon, and Robert and William Edgar. The soil in the neighbourhood of the Eden is a rich loam, with a large extent of alluvial salt marsh; in other parts there is arable land of a cold clay description, and also of black peat soil. The Caledonian railway runs through this township.

At Castletown is the mansion of George Gill Mounsey, Esq., beautifully situated on the north bank of the Eden, and surrounded with woods, shrubberies, &c.

Mounsey of Castletown.

The Rev. ROBERT MOUNSEY, perpetual curate of Ravenstone-dale, co. Westmoreland (son of George Mounsey, of Hildon-dale, Westmoreland), married Mary Winter, of Tebay, in the same county, and had issue,

GRANDSON; Robert, of London; Mary Elizabeth; and Anne. The elder son,

GEORGE MOUNSEY, Esq., of Carlisle, married, in 1752, Margaret, daughter of John Stephenson, of Carlisle, and by her (who died 1807) had issue,

- i. George Stephenson, major E. I. Co.'s service.
- ii. Romair, of whom presently.
- iii. John, who died unmarried.
- iv. William, post captain R.N.
- v. Thomas.
- vi. Henry, of London, died unmarried.
- vii. James, married Anne Ewart.

- i. Barbara, married to Thomas Ramslay, of Naworth.
- ii. Mary, died unmarried.
- iii. Margaret, married to James Dundas.
- iv. Elizabeth, married to John Gray.
- v. Ann, died unmarried.
- vi. Dorothea, married to Christopher Thornhill.

The second son,

ROBERT MOUNSEY, of Rockliffe Castletown, married 23rd November, 1789, Mary, daughter of Captain Joseph Gill, and by her (who died 1819) had issue,

- i. GEORGE GILL, his heir, now of Castletown.
- ii. William Henry, late capt. 4th Regt. Infantry.
- i. Margaret.
- ii. Juliana, married to John Lambert, Esq., of Alnwick.
- iii. Mary, died unmarried.
- iv. Anna, married to Thomas Brown, Esq.
- v. Elizabeth.

Mr. Mounsey died 26th July, 1812, and was succeeded by

GEORGE GILL MOUNSEY, of Rockliffe Castletown, born 27th May, 1797, married 6th September, 1827, to Isabella, daughter of John Heysham, M.D., and by her (who died 14th May, 1848) has issue,

- i. ROBERT HEYSHAM, born 20th July, 1828.
- ii. George William, born 3rd April, 1831.
- iii. John Giles, born 22nd August, 1832.
- iv. Augustus Henry, born 27th August, 1834.
- v. Charles James, born 13th December, 1835.
- i. Elizabeth Mary, died 9th June, 1856.
- ii. Isabella Dorothea.

Arms—Chequy, or and gu; on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first.

Crest—A demi-griffin, with a wreath of oak round the neck, and bearing, with three claws, a banner, erect.

Motto—Semper paratus.

Redhill, Floristown, Garistown, Cross, Croft End, Tod Hills, and Wetheral, are hamlets scattered over this township at various distances from Rockliffe Church.

ROCKLIFFE CHURCHTOWN.

This township contains 1,347 acres, and its rateable value is £1,061. Its population in 1801 was 222; in 1811, 250; in 1821, 362; in 1831, 463; in 1841, 353; and in 1851, 535. The soil is rich and loamy near the Eden. The Caledonian railway intersects the township, and there is a station within half a mile, or thereabouts, of the village.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small but neat structure of hewn stone, in the Decorated style, erected in 1818 at a cost of £1,400, raised partly by subscription, but chiefly by the liberality of George Gill Mounsey, Esq., of Castletown. It consists of nave, chancel, north transept, and a handsome spire at the south-west corner. The windows are filled with stained glass, of beautiful colours and design. The eastern window contains the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension, while the west one contains figures of the Blessed Virgin, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The church contains sittings for 170 persons, the whole of

which are free and unappropriated. The benefice is now a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, to whom, on the dissolution of the priory, the appropriate rectory was granted by Henry VIII. It is worth about £100 per annum, arising from Queen Anne's Bounty and a money payment by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in whom the tithes of the parish (commuted for a rent charge of £291) are now vested. There is no glebe nor house of residence.

INCUMBENTS.—William Robinson, 1754; Jeremiah Reed, 1780; George Topping, 1833. Previously to 1754 it seems not to have been a benefice, but a mere curacy under the dean and chapter of Carlisle.

There is no parochial school. A school is maintained by Mr. Mounsey capable of accommodating seventy scholars; the average attendance is about sixty.

CHARITIES.

Grierson's Gift.—Mr. John Grierson, about a century ago, left the sum of 20s., payable yearly out of his lease of the tithes of Rickerby, in the parish of Stanwix, to be distributed weekly in bread to poor persons in this parish. This payment was regularly made, and seven penny loaves given away every Sunday, until the lapse of the lease within a short time past, when it was lost.

Usher's Gift.—Mrs. Hannah Usher, by her will, dated 24th September, 1747, gave to the minister and churchwardens of Rockliffe £20, the interest to be distributed yearly amongst poor housekeepers. This money is in Mr. Mounsey's hands, and 20s. are yearly distributed according to the bequest.

Harker is a hamlet in this township, situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, three miles north-by-west of Carlisle.

Harker Lodge is the seat of Richard Ferguson, Esq.

Ferguson of Harker Lodge.

RICHARD FERGUSON, grandfather of the present possessor of Harker Lodge, left, by Mary his wife, a daughter, Mary, and five sons, viz.:

John, Richard, ROBERT, Joseph, and George.

Of these, the third,

ROBERT FERGUSON, of Carlisle, married 27th December, 1782, Anne, daughter of John Wood, of Maryport, and had issue,

- i. RICHARD, now of Harker Lodge.
- ii. John, died 8th December, 1829.
- iii. Joseph, married Maria Isabella, daughter of John Clarke, Esq., of Bebside, co. Northumberland, and has issue, John, Robert, Joseph Selby, Richard William, Elizabeth, and Maria Isabella.
- i. Mary.
- ii. Sarah, married to George Henry Hewit, Esq., of Bargh.
- iii. Elizabeth.

Mr. Ferguson died 14th November, 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

RICHARD FERGUSON, Esq., J.P. and D.L., born 20th May,

1781; high sheriff in 1835; married 25th May, 1809, Margaret, third daughter of Captain William Giles.

Crest—A demi lion, holding in its paw a thistle, ppr.

Motto—*Marte et arte.*

The Hill, three miles north of Carlisle, is the seat of Sir James Robert Grant, Kut., inspector-general of army hospitals.

The principal landowners in this township are George Gill Mounsey, Esq.; Sir James Grant; Richard Ferguson, Esq.; Edmund Graham, Esq.; Rev. M. James; Mrs. Twentyman; and Mr. J. Donald.

STANWIX PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north and north-west by the parishes of Sealeby, Kirkclinton, and Rockcliffe; on the south by the river Eden; and on the east by Crosby-upon-Eden and Warwick. It is divided into the townships of Cargo, Etterby, Houghton, Linstock, Riekerby, Stainton, Stanwix, and Tarraby. A survey with a map or plan has been made for the purpose of tithe commutation, and other parochial purposes; the plan is deposited in the parish church. The inhabitants, who are located in the villages, and in single houses here and there scattered over the parish, are generally employed in agriculture, and are industrious and cleanly in their habits, and comfortable. The quality of the soil is various, some of it being very good, some of middling quality, and a portion much inferior. Much of it rests upon a clay subsoil, and is well adapted for the growth of wheat and other grain; a considerable portion, especially near the river Eden, is a rich loam, naturally dry, a part of which consists of excellent permanent pasture; in other parts of the parish the soil is poor, a portion being black soil, resting upon a poor sandy or gravelly moorland. The land is generally well cultivated and very productive, and along the banks of the Eden, and to some distance backward is extremely rich and beautiful, the views from different points being highly picturesque and interesting. The Caledonian railway passes through the parish. Carlisle being close at hand, the inhabitants attend that market town.

The Roman Wall and Vallum passed through this parish, entering it on the north-east at Walby, in the parish of Crosby-upon-Eden, and running in a south-west direction through the townships of Linstock, Tarraby, and Stanwix, where they cross the river Eden. In many places their site, with the ditch, can be distinctly traced: the latter passing through the farmyard of Drawdykes, while the former runs along the ridge of high ground to the north of the other. A Roman road, or trackway, can be traced running parallel to the Wall, a few hundred yards to the south. There was a Roman station at Stanwix. Several Roman monuments have been found, which have been described by different antiquaries; amongst others one built in the garden wall of Drawdykes Castle. Another has very recently been brought to light in making a doorway between the farmhouse and the castle, where, on removing the plaster from the wall, a stone with a Roman inscription was found built into the wall, but no reading of the inscription has as yet been given, it having been discovered so very lately.

STANWIX.

This township comprises an area of 125 acres, and its rateable value is 23,025. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 337; in 1811, 400; in 1821, 400; in 1831, 545; in 1841, 589; and in 1851, 882.

Stanwix is parcel of the manor of the socage of the castle of Carlisle, and the lands are all freehold. The principal landowners are the Duke of Devonshire, Captain Watts, Richard Ferguson, Esq., and George H. Head, Esq.

The village of Stanwix is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Eden, across which there is a fine stone bridge, connecting it with Carlisle, of which it may be considered as forming a large and populous suburb. It contains several well-built houses and terraces, where several of the merchants and tradespeople

of the city reside. "The church and churchyard," says Collingwood Bruce, "occupy the site of the station which guarded the northern bank of the Eden. Recent explorations have displayed distinct remains of ancient edifices. In pulling down the old church, to make way for the present structure, a very fine figure of Victory, somewhat mutilated, was disclosed, which is now in the museum at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The name of the place indicates that, whilst the dwellings in the vicinity were made of clay, as many of them are yet, by reason of the plunder of the Roman station, it could boast of being a *town of stones*. The situation is one of great beauty. To the east, at a considerable distance, the Nine-nicks of Thirlwall rear their rugged peaks; and to the south and south-east appear the beautiful grounds of Riekerby House, the river Eden permeating a rich

and well-wooded country, the ancient city of Carlisle crowned with its venerable cathedral, and the long vista of country terminating in the Cumbrian mountains. Between the station and the north bank of the Eden, the fosse of the Wall is distinctly marked, and a hollow line, formed by the excavation of the foundation of the Wall itself, shows its track to the water's edge, near to the Dyssop Holme Well. We are told by Camden that the Wall passed the river over against the castle, where, in the very channel, the remains of it, namely, the great stones, appear to this day.¹ That the Wall on the other side of the river clambered up that part of the castle bank which projects most boldly forward, is rendered probable by the appearance of masonry, resembling its foundations, beneath the grassy surface. At this point, however, we lose all sight of the great structure, until we get beyond the boundaries of the famous border city of the west.²

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a cruciform structure, in the Early English style, consisting of nave, aisles, transept, chancel ornamented with crosses, and fine tower surmounted with pinnacles. It was erected by subscription in 1811, at a cost of £3,030, including about £300 for an organ, and occupies the site of the old parish church, which was built on the place, and partly out of the ruins of the Roman station of Congavata. On the 21st December, 1813, the church was partially burnt; and the pews, windows, and organ, were completely destroyed. It was insured for £600, which, with £100 collected by subscription, were expended on its renovation, and in the purchase of its present large and splendid organ, built by Hill, of London, which is considered one of the finest in the north of England. The eastern window is filled with stained glass, containing figures of our Saviour, St. Michael, and St. John the Evangelist. The tower contains a fine clock, with three dials, presented by Richard Ferguson, Esq., of Harker Lodge. The church will accommodate about 800 persons. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book at £9, but now worth about £300 a-year, including £51 6s. 8d. from the bishop and dean and chapter, Easter dues, &c. The tithes were commuted in 1840 for a rent-charge of

¹ About three years ago, in cutting the main sewer for the Carlisle sewerage works, the workmen came upon the foundation of the Roman Wall, in the low ground, between where it crosses to the west of Stanwix and the high ground to the west of Carlisle castle, known by the name of Davidson's Banks, and in a straight line with the foundation of the Wall at Stanwix. As this is a considerable distance to the north of the castle, this takes away the supposition "that the Wall on the other side of the river clambered up that part the castle bank which projects most boldly forward."

£200 a-year. The benefice was formerly a rectory; but being given by Walter, chaplain to Henry I., to the prior and convent of Carlisle, was soon afterwards appropriated thereto; and the corn tithes have been shared between the dean and chapter and the bishop, the latter of whom appoints the vicar. The parish register commences in 1650.

VICARS.—Adam, 1300; Gilbert de Derlyngton, 1309; John de Appleby, —; Thomas Hagg, 1316; Richard de Caldbeck, —; Richard de Aslaby, 1358; Thomas de Cullerdone, 1359; William Byx, 1465; Thomas Best, 1473; Edward Rothion, 1477; Thomas Boyet, 1487; Henry Brown, —; Richard Phayer, 1577; Mark Edgar, 1579; John Braythwaite, 1585; Thomas Langhorn, 1602; John Robinson, 1614; John Jackson, —; Robert Brown, 1625; Richard Welshman, 1639; George Buchanan, 1661; Henry Marshall, 1666; Jeremiah Nelson, 1667; John Tomlinson, 1676; Hugh Todd, 1685; Nathaniel Spooner, 1688; George Fleming, 1703; Thomas Benson, 1705; John Waugh, 1727; James Farish, 1765; William Paley, 1793; John Farrar, 1795; Joseph Hudson, 1808; Thomas Wilkinson, 1810.

The vicarage house, erected about thirty years ago, is pleasantly situated adjoining the churchyard.

There are two schools here, one erected in 1816, the other in 1855. There are eight pupil teachers. In one school there are about 200 children in average attendance, in the other about 60.

There is a reading-room in the village, which is supported by about 70 members, and possesses a library of about 700 volumes.

Here is a Reformatory for boys convicted of petty theft, which is open to criminals from the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. It was established in 1854 by George H. Head, Esq., of Rickerby House, by whom it is entirely supported. The boys work eight and a half hours per day, devote three hours to school, one hour to religious instruction, and two and a half hours to meals and play. No specific time is allotted for their residence here; the object being the moral and social reformation of each boy; his thorough instruction in the habits of order, cleanliness, and industry, so that they may become as it were a portion of himself, and thus fit him for returning to society a new being, with every rational guarantee of his becoming a useful citizen. None but boys who have been in prison are eligible for admission, and they must be recommended by the magistrates, or chaplain of the gaol, and other persons interested in the reformation of juvenile offenders. The course of instruction embraces reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. Mr. Head attends regularly and takes part in the instruction of the boys. The Reformatory is under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Connell.

CHARITIES.

Benson's Charity.—Dr. Benson, who died about the year 1726, bequeathed £50 to the poor of this parish, to be disposed of in the same manner as a similar legacy left by him to the parish of Dalston.

Graham's Charity.—Monkhouse Graham, by will dated 17th June, 1805, directed his executors to pay £100 to the rector of Stanwix, to be placed out by him, and the interest thereof to be laid out on every 24th December, in the purchase of bread, to be distributed amongst sober, honest, and industrious poor housekeepers, or labouring individuals, without distinction of communions, residing within the said parish, in such shares as the rector should think proper. In consequence of the failure of a bank in Carlisle, some years ago, the benefactions are now reduced to £100, the interest of which is distributed in bread at Christmas.

Gowland's Bequest.—There was also another bequest made by William Gowland, in 1792, but it was never received.

Miss Patrickson's Charity.—Miss Patrickson, who died at Houghton-town-head, January 15th, 1851, bequeathed the sum of £100 to the vicar and churchwardens of Stanwix for the time being, the interest to be applied for the benefit of poor and indigent persons resident in the parish. She also bequeathed the further sum of £100 to the vicar and churchwardens of Stanwix, the interest to be applied for the purposes of the school then recently erected there.

Sowerby's Charity.—William Sowerby, who died at Stanwix in 1855, bequeathed £200, the interest to be applied for the benefit of poor persons resident in the township of Stanwix; and also a further sum of £200, for the purposes of the school at Stanwix.

CARGO.

The area of Cargo township is 1,196 statute acres, and its rateable value £1,675. Its population in 1801, was 237; in 1811, 243; in 1821, 274; in 1831, 242; in 1841, 259; and in 1851, 292. The township is intersected by the Caledonian railway. The tithes of Cargo were commuted in 1811, for £173.

The first recorded possessor of Cargo is John de Laey, constable of Chester, who held the same immediately of the King, by cornage. This John de Laey granted Cargo and Cringledyke to William de Vesey and his heirs, lords of Alnwick, in Northumberland, to be held of the donor and his heirs, for a mewed hawk yearly, in lieu of all services. William de Vesey, in his turn, granted it to Sir Ewan Carlisle, but reserving to himself and his heirs similar services. In 1274,

Robert de Ross, lord of Wark, in Tyndale, died seised of this manor, having held the same of William de Carlisle the younger, rendering yearly a hawk or mark in lieu of all services. It continued in the family of de Ross for many generations, until 1338, and shortly after, when Elizabeth de Ross, the heir general, transferred the inheritance to the family of the Parrs of Kendal, with whom it remained till Ellen, Marchioness of Northampton, widow of William Law, gave it in exchange to Queen Elizabeth. It was subsequently granted by King James to the Whitmores, by whom it was possessed in 1688; it was afterwards bought by the Dacres, who sold it, in 1793, to Joseph Lamb, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; it is now the property of Charles John Lamb, Esq. The principal landowners are Messrs. Thomas James, William Robinson, Richard Ferguson, Francis Holland, John Norman, Mrs. Twentyman, William Lowry, Charles Conway, John and Thomas Bone, and the Rev. John Lowry.

The village of Cargo is about three miles north-north-west of Carlisle.

At the entrance of the village there is a substantial, commodious, and well-arranged school, with a house for the master, erected in 1856, according to plans approved of by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, at a cost of £258, on a site kindly given by T. James, Esq. It is under government inspection, conducted by a certificated teacher, and has an average attendance of about sixty children. During the summer months divine service is held in the school-room every Sunday afternoon.

ETTERBY.

This township comprises an area of 297 acres, and its rateable value is £1,251 14s. 4d. In 1801 it contained 49 inhabitants; in 1811, 51; in 1821, 67; in 1831, 110; in 1841, 152; and in 1851, 204. The Caledonian railway runs through the township. The soil here is strong, and incumbent upon a strong clay subsoil.

“Etterby” say Nicolson and Burn, “in old writings is called Arthuriburgum, which seems to imply that it had been a considerable village. Some affirm that it took its name from Arthur King of the Britons, who was in this country about the year 550, pursuing his victories over the Danes and Norwegians. But there are no remains of antiquity at or near this place to justify such a conjecture.” Etterby is parcel of the manor of Westlinton and barony of Burgh, under the Earl of Londale. The chief landowners are Messrs. John Saul, John and Thomas Allison, John Lawcett, and Henry T. White.

LINSTOCK.

This township comprises an area of 1,133 acres, and its rateable value is £1,665. In 1801 it contained 167 inhabitants: in 1811, 192; in 1821, 231; in 1831, 228; in 1841, 220; and in 1851, 220. The soil here is alluvial, on a clay subsoil, and some with a sandy bottom.

Linstock was granted by Henry I. to his chaplain Walter, and by him given to the prior and convent of Carlisle. After the creation of the see, the bishop and convent held their lands in common, till a partition was made by Gualo, the papal legate, by which, among other manors, Linstock was appropriated to the bishop, and Linstock Castle was for a long time the only seat of the bishops of Carlisle. Bishop Irton died at the castle in 1292, and the next year Bishop Halton entertained Johannes Romanus and his suite of three hundred persons. In the year 1307, Edward, with his queen and court, were at Linstock from the 6th of March till the 12th, when he removed to Carlisle. The castle was repaired and modernised about a century ago, by John Nicolson, the lessee of the estate. The ancient square tower, probably the donjon or keep, still remains. It is of red freestone, with walls of great thickness and strength; a portion of the moat with which the structure was formerly surrounded still exists. There is no record of the date of the erection of the castle, which must have been at one time much more extensive than its present remains would lead us to suppose, from its having for so long a period been the residence of the bishops, and from the many royal and other visitors who were from time to time entertained within its walls.

The Bishop of Carlisle is lord of the manor of Linstock, which includes the parish of Crosby-upon-Eden. The principal part of the estate of Linstock Castle was held by lease under the bishop, but is now held in a similar manner under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The landowners are John James Watts, Esq., Thomas Donald, Esq., James Boustead, Esq., George Bainbridge, Esq., Mrs. Saul, the Misses Coleman, William Boustead, Esq., with several small proprietors.

The village of Linstock is situated near the Eden, about two and a half miles north-east of Carlisle. Here is a small place of worship, erected by G. H. Head, Esq., in which prayers are read on Sunday evenings.

RICKERBY.

The rateable value of Rickerby township is £1,046, and its area 560 statute acres. It contained, in 1801, 85 inhabitants: in 1811, 108; in 1821, 108; in 1831, 74; in 1841, 92; and in 1851, 92.

Rickerby, or Richardby, is a mense manor under Linstock, formerly belonging to the Tilliols, afterwards to the Pickerings and Westons, from the latter of whom it was purchased by Sir Edward Musgrave. From the Musgraves it passed by sale to the Studholmes, then to the Gilpins, in which family it continued three generations; Mr. Richardson afterwards purchased what had not been sold off to the tenants. From the Richardsons it passed to the Grahams, and is now all enfranchised. The principal landowners are George H. Head, Esq., and Miss Aglionby.

The village of Rickerby is about one and a half miles east-by-north of Carlisle. It contains a school, a neat stone building, erected in 1836, by G. H. Head, Esq., and capable of accommodating about eighty children; average attendance about fifty.

Rickerby House, the residence of George H. Head, Esq., is a fine mansion, occupying an eligible situation about a mile east of Carlisle.

STAINTON.

The population of Stainton in 1801 was 63; in 1811, 64; in 1821, 71; in 1831, 67; in 1841, 69; and in 1851, 55. The area of the township is 585 statute acres, and its rateable value £1,046. The soil here is rich and loamy, with a partly clayey subsoil. The Caledonian railway intersects the township.

Stainton is a mense manor, being parcel of the manor of Westlinton and the barony of Burgh. It belonged to the Musgraves of Crookdake, in this county, from whom it was transferred by sale to the Earl of Lonsdale, the greater part of it being previously enfranchised; it is now held under the barony of Burgh, as above. The principal landowners are Mrs. Allison, Thomas K. Atkinson, Esq., William James, Esq., Messrs. John Norman, Nanson, and Young; William Robinson, Miss Andrew, and Joseph Johnson. The tithes were commuted in 1839, the corn tithe for £74 11s., and the vicar's for £8 1s. 1d.; total, £82 12s. 1d.

The village of Stainton is two miles west-north-west of Carlisle.

TARRABY.

This township comprises an area of 481 acres, and its rateable value is £895. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 110; in 1811, 134; in 1821, 153; in 1831, 138; in 1841, 135; and in 1851, 150.

The manor of Tarraby was conveyed by John Aglionby, Esq., in exchange, to Sir John Lowther, who again exchanged it with the Dalstons for an estate in Westmoreland. It was sold to the tenants about the year

1764, by Sir William Dalston. The principal land-owners are Charles Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., John Ferguson, Esq., Thomas Graham, Esq., and George Robinson, Esq.

Drawdykes Castle, in this township, is a mansion of the Aglionbys, on the site of an ancient castle, which was taken down in the seventeenth century, and rebuilt in its present form by John Aglionby, Esq. This castle, which had been among the earliest possessions of the Aglionbys, in Cumberland, upon the demise of Christopher Aglionby, Esq., the last heir male in 1789,

passed under a decree of chancery to John Orfeur Yates, Esq., of Skirwith Abbey, who married Mary, the youngest daughter of the coheireses. The Drawdykes estate is free of toll of the city of Carlisle, a privilege which was confirmed to the tenants at the assizes in 1775.

Many Roman inscribed stones &c. have been found here; among others a Roman inscription "CON III PRO POS IVL VITALEB." which Horseley read "Cohortis quartæ Pretorianæ posuit centuria Julii Vitalis."

HOUGHTON ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.

THE ecclesiastical district of Houghton was formed out of Stanwix parish and the extra-parochial place of Kingmoor, by an order in council, dated November 22nd, 1841, and comprised in 1851 a population of 502.

HOUGHTON.

The area of Houghton township is 1478 acres, and its rateable value is £1,795. Its population in 1801, was 226; in 1811, 243; in 1821, 288; in 1831, 384; in 1841, 372; and in 1851, 381. The soil here is good and strong.

The manor of Houghton and Tarraby came anciently by marriage to the Aglionbys, who were lords thereof for several generations, until John Aglionby, Esq., exchanged it with Sir John Lowther, Bart; who in his turn exchanged it for the manor of Melkinthorp, in Westmoreland, with Christopher Dalston, Esq., whose heir, Sir William Dalston, sold the same about the year 1764 to the tenants. The landowners are Messrs. John Dixon, Richard Ferguson, John Forster, John Ferguson, Thomas H. Hodgson, Robert Patrickson, Clement S. Sutton, John F. Anderson, with some small proprietors.

The village of Houghton, which is small and irregularly built, is about two miles north-by-east of Carlisle.

THE CHURCH.

Near to the village is St. John's District Church, erected chiefly by subscription in 1810, and containing accommodation for 300 persons. It is of white freestone from the Shalk quarries, near Dalston, and consists of nave, chancel, and tower. The church is endowed with land yielding £10 a year. The tithes were commuted, in 1842, for £138 8s., viz.: the corn tithe for £128 7s. 6d., and the vicar's tithe for £10 8s. 6d. John Dixon, Esq., is the patron, and the Rev. J. Buck, D.C.L., incumbent.

The parsonage house is a plain but neat building

The school is a small stone structure, close to the church. It was rebuilt in 1841, will accommodate seventy children, and has an average attendance of forty.

CHARITY.

Miss Patrickson's Charity.—Miss Patrickson, who died at Houghton-town-head in 1854, bequeathed the sum of £200 to the resident clergyman and churchwardens of Houghton, to apply the interest for the benefit of poor and indigent persons resident in the township of Houghton; and also a further sum of £200, to be applied for the purposes of the school at Houghton, so long as such school shall be under the superintendence of the National School Society.

The Knells is a beautiful mansion, the seat of John Dixon, Esq.

Dixon of Knells.

PETER DIXON, Esq., son of John, and grandson of Christopher, of Edmond Castle, married 2nd September, 1783, Mary, daughter of Richard Ferguson, Esq., of Carlisle, and had issue,

- i. John, now of Knells.
- ii. Richard Ferguson, deceased.
- iii. Peter, married Sarah Rebecca, daughter of Lieut. General Clarke, F.R.S., and has issue, Peter Sydney, Henry Hall, F. Clarke, John, Joseph, Edward, Sarah Rebecca, Augusta Jane, and Catherine Anne.
- iv. George, married Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, vicar of Upton, Surrey.
- v. Robert, deceased.
- vi. Joseph, married Anne, daughter of Wilson Perry, Esq., of Whitehaven, and has issue Peter Wilson, and Joseph.
1. Frances, died unmarried in 1818.
- ii. Mary, died unmarried in 1842.

JOHN DIXON, Esq., of Knells, J.P., high sheriff in 1848, and mayor of Carlisle in 1830 and 1840, born 26th Octob. r. 1785.

married 22nd November, 1814, Mary Tirzah, daughter of the late Captain Sturdy, 31st regiment, and has issue,

- i. PETER JAMES.
- ii. Robert Sturdy, 9th Lancers.
- iii. Richard Ferguson, died 3rd November, 1840.
- iv. George Hodgson.
- v. William Giles, died in 1839.
- i. Mary Sarah, died 9th February, 1821.
- ii. Sarah, married to Charles W. Thompson, son of Colonel T. Perronett Thompson.
- iii. Jane Eleanor, married to James Robert Grant, son of Sir James Grant.
- iv. Mary Tirzah, died in April, 1827.
- v. Elizabeth, died in 1824.
- vi. Henrietta.
- vii. Maria Rebecca.

Arms—Az., a dove, statant, ppr.; in chief, two bees, volant, or; a chief, of the last, thereon three pallets, gu.

Crest—In front of an anchor, in bend sinister, sa., a dexter cubit arm erect, ppr., in the hand an olive branch, also ppr.

Motto—Peace.

Houghton Hall is the seat of Peter James Dixon, Esq.

Houghton House is the seat and residence of Thomas Houghton Hodgson, Esq.

Hodgson of Houghton House.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Esq., son of George Hodgson, Esq., by Jane his wife, and granddaughter of Joseph Hodgson, by Elizabeth, his wife, married in 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Sturdy; and had, besides, the late WILLIAM HODGSON, Esq., of Houghton House, another son and two daughters, viz.,

- i. Joseph, married Sarah Nicholson, of Bat House, parish of Crosby, and has issue,

- i. William Nicholson, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Irwin, Esq., J.P.
2. Joseph Sturdy, in holy orders, married 6th August, 1810, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, and has issue.
3. Sarah Grace, married to John Fawcett, Esq., of Petterill Bank, barrister-at-law.
- i. Isabella, married to Thomas Atkinson, Esq., of Carlisle, J.P.
- ii. Elizabeth, married to David Donald, Esq.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Esq., of Houghton House, J.P. and D.L., five times mayor of Carlisle, born 9th February, 1773; married 17th June, 1806, Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Young, Esq., and by her (who died 22nd December, 1854) he left at his decease, 14th January, 1854,

- i. THOMAS HOUGHTON, now of Houghton House.
- ii. William Henry, born 10th June, 1815.
- iii. Joseph Lowther, born 27th September, 1818; married Jane Eleanor, widow of James R. Grant, Esq., and daughter of John Dixon, Esq., and has issue Annie and Mabel.
- iv. George Courteney, born 25th December, 1821, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bircham, Esq., and has William George Courteney, Henry Bernard, and Annette Isabel.
- v. Charles Bernard, born 21st May, 1824,
- i. Annette, married first, Lieutenant-Colonel Cowper, C.B.; and secondly, the Rev. William Deacon Isaacs, of Harts Hill.
- ii. Elizabeth, married to the Rev. William M. Thompson, of Woolwich.
- iii. Jane.
- iv. Isabel Sarah, married to William Carruthers, Esq.
- v. Mary.

Mr. Hodgson died as above, and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS HOUGHTON HODGSON, Esq., born 2nd January, 1813, married 19th April, 1843, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Gutch, of Seagrove, Leicestershire.

Arms—Sa., a chev., between three martlets, or.

Crest—A dove, close, az., holding in his beak a sprig of laurel, ppr.

Motto—Dread God.

UPPERBY PARISH.

THIS parish, comprising the several townships of Upperby, Harraby, Botcherby, Blackwell High, Blackwell Low, Brisco, Carleton, and a small portion of Botchergate, was formed into a legal district for ecclesiastical purposes in the year 1846, the cure of souls in these townships being assigned to the church of St. John at Upperby, and the incumbent thereof for ever, according to the provisions of an act passed in the second and third years of the reign of Queen Victoria, entitled "An act to make better provisions for the assignment of ecclesiastical districts to churches or chapels augmented by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and for other purposes." Again, by the 18th Victoria, 1855, better known by the name of "Lord Blandford's Act," the ecclesiastical district thus formed became a new and independent parish, free from all claims, rates, payments, or dues of any kind or degree to the mother church of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle.

UPPERBY.

Upperby township comprises an area of 149 acres. The population in 1801 was 119; in 1811, 228; in 1821, 310; in 1831, 393; in 1841, 471; and in 1851, 551. The land here is generally leasehold, under the dean and chapter's manor of Botchergate. The land-owners are John Fawcett, Esq., William Lamb, Esq., Samuel Waldie, Esq., John Harrison, Esq., John

Slater, Esq., the executors of Jackson Pears, Esq., and several small proprietors. The soil is a rich loam on a clay and partly gravel subsoil. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway intersects the township.

The village of Upperby is situated on the west side of the Petterill, two miles south-east of Carlisle, and consists of poor-built cottages, inhabited chiefly by weavers, with two or three good farm houses, and two inns.

THE CHURCH.

Upperby church, dedicated to St. John, stands a little east of the village. It was erected by subscription in 1840, on a site given by John Fawcett, Esq., and was consecrated in 1846. The living is only partially endowed with £40 per annum, assigned to it by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the year 1849, and the interest of £625 13s. 8d. reduced Bank Annuities, in the hands of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, with a small payment from the pewholders of two-thirds of the pews in the church, the remaining one-third being free sittings. The dean and chapter of Carlisle are patrons; incumbent, the Rev. William Cockett, M.A., who was instituted in the year 1846: and it is to his great and untiring exertions that the neighbourhood is indebted for the formation of the ecclesiastical district, the obtaining of the small endowment possessed by the church, the purchase of two acres of glebe land, and the building thereupon in the year 1848 of a suitable and commodious parsonage, and the erection and formation of large and elegant national schools.

Up to the year 1828 there was no school at Upperby. At that period several of the inhabitants solicited subscriptions, with which they built a small one, with two rooms over the same for a residence. The funds were inadequate for the completion of the work, and there was left a mortgage upon the building; the interest of this sum was paid by the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, as such happened to be. In the year 1847 this debt was paid by the National Society, on condition that the rooms were conveyed by deed to the minister and churchwardens as trustees for the parochial schools. During the year 1854, the schoolroom becoming too small for the increasing number of scholars, and the residences of the teachers being found inconvenient and prejudicial to health, the incumbent of the parish and the churchwardens resolved to build upon the village green a new school in two parts, one for the boys, and the other for the girls; and to add the room then used as a school to those immediately over it to form a permanent and suitable residence for the master. For this purpose a grant of £147 was obtained from the Committee of Privy Council on Education, another of £15 from the National Society; and the late Miss Losh, of Woodside, left a legacy of £130. The cost of the erection of the school was £131 8s. 7d., the residue of which was made up from smaller private subscriptions. The schools are under government inspection, and have already conferred great benefits upon the neighbourhood.

Here is a skinnery, the property of Mr. S. Waldie, and carried on by Mr. Brown. Joseph Robinson and

Co., of Carlisle, have a place here for the manufactory of plaster of Paris.

BLACKWELL, HIGH.

The township of High Blackwell contains 2,459 acres, and its rateable value is £1,565 10s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 265; in 1811, 253; in 1821, 283; in 1831, 268; in 1841, 315; and in 1851, 370.

The manor of Blackwell, or Blackhall, formed anciently a parcel of Inglewood Forest, and was granted by Henry I. to Odard de Logis, lord of Wigton, in whose family it continued till the reign of Edward III., when Margaret de Wigton, heiress of this baronial house, gave it to Sir Robert Parvinge, the king's serjeant-at-law, as a recompense for the ability he displayed in defending her title to the barony of Wigton, which title had been called in question by the heir-at-law, Sir Robert de Kirkbride, on the ground of her mother's incontinency. From the Charter Rolls of the 13th Edward III., we learn that Sir Robert Parvinge, who had attained the dignity of lord chancellor, and lord high treasurer, obtained a license to enclose his woods at this place in 1339. His representatives sold Blackhall to Sir William Stapleton, who in his turn sold it to Lord Daere, from whom it subsequently passed to the Earl of Sussex, by whose co-heiresses it was conveyed, in 1716, to Sir Christopher Musgrave, the ancestor of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, the present possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The landowners are Colonel Sowerby, Messrs. Joseph Robinson, W. Ostell, Richard Standish, Joseph Scott, and others. The township is intersected by the Maryport and Carlisle railway, and possesses a strong clayey soil. The tithes were commuted in April, 1840, for £65 11s. 3d.

There is a school near to Blackwell High village, and another at Stoneraise in this township, both of which are closed.

Here are two stone quarries, worked by Mr. John Pearson, which yield white and red freestone of a good quality for building purposes and gravestones.

The following hamlets are in this township:—High and Low Burnthwaite, consisting of a few farm houses and cottages, four miles south of Carlisle; Durdar, three miles south of Carlisle; Ratten Raw, three and a half miles south of the same place; and Stoneraise.

CHARITIES.

Lowry's Charities.—Thomas Lowry, by will dated November 22nd, 1779, bequeathed £200 to his executors, to be placed out, and the interest of £100, to be

paid to the master of the school at Blackhall (if one should be built within two years after his death), he teaching gratis seven or eight poor children belonging to Blackhall quarter, if so many; and if fewer, or none, to be nevertheless paid; and the interest of the remaining £100 to be paid to the poor widows within the said quarter who should not get parochial relief. A school was built at Blackhall within the time appointed, and since that period the charity has been distributed as directed.

Pattinson's Charity.—Thomas Pattinson, in 1785, left the interest of £10 to the schoolmaster of Blackhall. (See Bowness parish). The sum of 7s. 8½d. is paid to the schoolmaster of Blackhall on account of this donation. This donation and the one preceding, are not paid to the master of the school at Durdar, but to another school in Blackwell township.

Durdar School.—Mrs. Grace Graham, by will dated 17th March, 1798, gave £100 in trust, the interest of which was to be applied to the schoolmaster of Durdar, for which he should teach gratis, in reading, writing, and accounts, not fewer than eight children, residing within the "division of Blackhall High."

BLACKWELL, LOW.

Low Blackwell township comprises an area of 941 acres. In 1801 the number of its inhabitants was 105; in 1811, 149; in 1821, 124; in 1831, 150; in 1841, 181; and in 1851, 182. This township is included in the manor of Blackhall. The principal landowners are Sir George Musgrave, Bart; the Misses Lowry, F. L. B. Dykes, Esq., Edward Rowlands, Esq., Mr. W. Martendale, Mrs. Wilson, and Mr. Jonathan S. Bell. The soil of the township is partly a heavy loam, with some good land near the river, and a portion of heavy wet land. The Maryport and Carlisle railway intersects the township.

The village of Low Blackwell is two and a half miles south of Carlisle.

Floshes and Scugger Houses are hamlets in this township.

BOTCHERBY.

The township of Botcherby, or Botchardby, contains 495 acres, and its rateable value is £1,058. Its population in 1801 was 94; in 1811, 118; in 1821, 125; in 1831, 114; in 1841, 125; and in 1851, 155. The soil here is generally a strong loam, on a sandy bottom. The principal proprietors are Major Spedding, John Norman, Esq., Mathews Hodgson, Esq., Rev. John Norman, Miss E. Lowry, and John Hodgson, Esq.

The village of Botcherby is pleasantly situated one

mile east of Carlisle. On the north side of the village is a small school for children of both sexes, which will accommodate about fifty pupils; average attendance about forty. It is supported by the quarter-pence of the scholars.

BRISCO.

The population of this township in 1801 was 224; in 1811, 306; in 1821, 308; in 1831, 305; in 1841, 303; and in 1851, 292. The area of the township is 1,004 statute acres, and its rateable value £2,195 2s. 10d. The soil is generally good, incumbent on a strong clay. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township.

Brisco is included in the manor of Botchergate, the rights and privileges of which are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but about £3 a-year are paid to Sir Wastel Brisco, of Crofton Hall, whose ancestors held this place, and took their names from the township. The landowners are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, James Losh, Esq., Messrs. Joseph Snell, William Lamb, Thomas Lowthian, Jonathan Fallowfield, General Martin, Dr. Hutchinson, Joseph Nixon, and Messrs. Howe and Backhouse.

The village of Brisco occupies a pleasant and airy situation about three miles south of Carlisle.

Woodbank is a hamlet in this township, where are the extensive iron works of Messrs. Cowan, Shedden, and Co., who carry on the business of engineers, founders, and iron manufacturers. And at Quarry Gate is a red sandstone quarry.

Brisco Hill and Newbiggin Hall are two neat mansions in this township; the latter appears to have been an occasional residence of the Prior of Carlisle, who fortified it against the incursions of the Scots; its walls are about nine feet thick, and the whole of the first floor has a plain vaulted roof.

Woodside, the seat and property of the Losh family, is a large handsome structure, surrounded by beautiful and well-wooded grounds. The Woodside estate has been long in the possession of the family of the present proprietor.

CARLETON.

The number of inhabitants in Carleton township in 1801 was 185; in 1811, 173; in 1821, 201; in 1831, 189; in 1841, 175; and in 1851, 188. The area is returned with that of English-street township, Carlisle; its rateable value is £1,611. This township is also in the manor of Botchergate. The principal landowners here are Messrs. Joseph Railton, David Nelson, William James, Richard Fergusson, Charles Rivaz, Miss Sewell, Thomas Little, Rev. John S. Mulcaster, Mrs.

Cooper, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Calvert, John Lowthian, Esq., Samuel James, Esq., the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum, John Robinson, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Cumberland and Westmoreland Lunatic Asylum is in this township.

The village of Carleton is situated on the Penrith road, three miles south-by-east of Carlisle. Here is a beautiful willow tree, raised from a cutting taken from a tree which overhung the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena. There are several neat houses in the village.

Near to the Roman road is a farmstead called Scalescough, upon the land attached to which Roman coins have been found. There is a flour-mill close to the river Petteril.

CHARITY.

Pattinson's Charity.—Thomas Pattinson, by will dated 16th March, 1785, left £50, the interest to be paid to the schoolmasters teaching school in the townships of Harraby, Carleton, and Brisco, share and share alike, if more than one. The interest of this money,

£1 18s. 6d., is now paid to a schoolmaster at Carleton, there being no school in Harraby or Brisco.¹

HARRABY.

Harraby contains an area of 604 acres. Its population in 1801 was 17; in 1811, 58; in 1821, 46; in 1831, 66; in 1841, 55; and in 1851, 82. The township is included in the manor of Botchergate, and the landowners are Messrs. George Blamire, William Hodgson, John Fawcett, the executors of Admiral Taylor, Mrs. Fairbairn, and Miss Lowry. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway runs through the township. Here is a corn-mill.

The village of Harraby is situated on the Penrith road, one and a half miles south-by-east of Carlisle.

Harraby Grange was formerly known as the manor of Henderbye, but it is now included in the same manor as the rest of the township, and is held under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by leasehold tenure.

Harraby Green is principally in this township.

¹ See Bowness parish, p. 150.

WARWICK PARISH.

THE parish of Warwick is bounded on the north and east by the river Eden, on the west and south by the parish of Wetheral, and includes the townships of Aglionby and Warwick. Its soil is rich and fertile, consisting principally of sand or loam.

WARWICK.

The area of this township is 1,286 acres, and its rateable value £2,373 7s. 7d. The population in 1801 was 211; in 1811, 211; in 1821, 257; in 1831, 266; in 1841, 225; and in 1851, 216.

The manor of Warwick was given by Hubert de Vallibus and Robert his son to Odard, first lord of Corkeby, or Corby, to be held of his barony of Gil-land. At the visitation made by Sir William Dugdale, in 1665, Thomas Warwick, Esq., certified a pedigree, in which this Odard is stated to be Odard de Logis, first baron of Wigton, but the pedigree does not agree with that of the family of the lords of Wigton, hence we may reasonably conclude that there must have been another Odard, of whom and of his descendants we have the following account:—

ODARD, first lord of Corby and of Warwick, had issue Osbert and William, to the former of whom he gave Corby, to the latter Warwick. Osbert, the elder son, dying without issue, both manors became the property of his brother William.

WILLIAM, with other children, had issue John and Robert; Warwick was given to John, the eldest, and Corby to Robert.

JOHN appears to have lived in the reign of Richard I.

WILLIAM DE WARTHUYKE occurs in 15th Henry III. (1232-3). He was knighted in 44th year of the same reign (1259-60).

ROBERT DE WARTHUYKE is mentioned in 1301.

WILLIAM DE WARTHUYKE in *temp.* Edward II.

JOHN DE WARTHUYKE, Knt., son of William, died without issue and was succeeded by his nephew and heir,

JOHN DE WARTHUYKE, son of Edmund de Warthwick deceased. He lived *temp.* Edward III.

GEORGE DE WARTHUYKE occurs in the reign of Richard II.

JOHN DE WARTHUYKE in the same reign.

JOHN DE WARTHUYKE *temp.* Edward IV.

LANCELOT WARWIK in the reign of Henry VII.

RICHARD WARWIK is next mentioned. He, in 35th Henry VIII. (1543-4) held the manor and vill of Warwike of the King, *in capite*, by knight's services and homage. He was succeeded by his son,

CHRISTOPHER WARWIK, who married Frances, daughter of Salkeld, of Corby. His son,

RICHARD WARWIK, married twice. His first wife was Frances, daughter of Salkeld, of Whit-hall, by whom he had issue, Thomas, and a younger son, George, who died without issue. His second wife, whose name is not known, bore him a son, John Warwike, of Lockwait, near Hartley Castle, co. Westmorland. This Richard died about 1631.

THOMAS WARWIK married a daughter of Gawin Bradwaite, of Ambleside, and died in his father's lifetime.

THOMAS WARWIK, of Warwick, married Frances, daughter of John Skelton, Esq., of Armthwaite, and had issue, John, who died unmarried; Thomas; May, married to Rowland Nichols, rector of Akton; and Catherine. He died in 1551.

THOMAS WARWIK, aged 22 at the time of Dugdale's visitation, married Frances, daughter of John Dodson, Esq., of Acorn Bank, co. Westmoreland, and had issue,

JOHN WARWIK, who married Mary, daughter of Francis Howard, Esq., of Corby, and by her had issue,

FRANCIS WARWICK, Esq., who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Howard, Esq., of Corby, by Barbara, daughter of John, Viscount Lonsdale, who died without issue in 1772, and was succeeded by his only surviving sister and heir, Mrs. Anne Warwick, after whose decease the estate became the property of Ralph Maddison, Esq., of Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in pursuance of the will of Francis Warwick, Esq. On the death of Mr. Maddison the property passed to his brother John, who dying without issue, it devolved on the next heir of the testator, Robert Bonner, Esq., son of Sarah Maddison (sister of Ralph and John just mentioned) by Thomas Bonner. This Thomas took the surname of Warwick in 1792.

The present landowners are the executors of the late William Parker, Esq., James Heald, Esq., and William Richardson, Esq.

The village of Warwick is pleasantly situated four miles east of Carlisle, on the west bank of the Eden, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge of three arches. Near this bridge is an eminence, upon which are the remains of a breastwork, supposed to have been raised to guard the river, during the days of the moss-troopers.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure, in the Norman style, the date of its erection is very uncertain. It possesses an apsis, or semi-circular recess at the east end, a form comparatively rare in England. On the exterior, this semicircular termination of the chancel of the church has thirteen narrow niches, measuring ten feet eight inches high, and one foot five inches wide, reaching almost to the ground: three of them have small windows inserted. This edifice is at present 70 feet long, but once extended twenty-one feet more to the west: there being still at that end a good rounded arch, now filled up. The benefice was a rectory, and was given by Ranulph de Mes-

chines to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, but was granted, after the dissolution of the religious houses, to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, who united the living to that of Wetheral, and have since continued to appoint a curate to the joint livings.

There is here a substantial stone building, erected for a Sunday-school, by the late Thomas Parker, Esq., who endowed it at his death with £500. The late William Parker left £250 for the support of a day-school. The building is now used as a chapel by the Wesleyan body, and is attended by the Carlisle ministers and local preachers.

Warwick Hall, erected in 1828, the seat of the Parker family, is an elegant structure, of red freestone, situated four miles east of Carlisle. The grounds are beautifully disposed, and neatly laid out.

AGLIONBY.

Aglionby township comprises an area of 559 acres. Its population in 1801 was 92; in 1811, 73; in 1821, 91; in 1831, 107; in 1841, 137; and in 1851, 147.

The manor of Aglionby was the ancient inheritance of the family of that name, who are said to have been settled here from the time of the Conquest. The last heir male of the family, Christopher Aglionby, Esq., died in 1785. P. H. Howard, Esq. of Corby, claims the manorial rights of a portion of this township. The principal landowners are Messrs. James Todhunter, John Jackson, John Bond, John Bouch, Christopher T. Dawson, George Rayson, Joseph Robson, William Robson, Messrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Ruth Jackson, Joseph Hope, and John Nixon.

WETHERAL PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Warwick, on the west by Upperby and St. Mary's, on the south by Wreay and Hesket, and on the east by Hayton and Cumwhitton. It includes the four townships of Great Corby and Warwick Bridge, Cumwhitton and Coathill, Scotby, and Wetheral. The soil here is in general fertile. In Scotby and Wetheral there is a mixture of clay and sand, suitable for any kind of grain; in Coathill there is a strong loamy soil; Cumwhitton is more sandy; and in Great Corby and Warwick Bridge township the soil is a mixture of sand and loam, except part of the enclosed common, which is cold and wet.

WETHERAL.

This township contains 4,458 acres, and its rateable value is £4,376 7s. 2d. The population in 1801 was 376; in 1811, 349; in 1821, 451; in 1831, 607; in 1841, 586; and in 1851, 635. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway intersects the township.

The manor of Wetheral was granted by Ranulph de Meschines to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, in 1086, when the priory of Wetheral was founded, and con-

tinued to be held by that house till the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., at which period it was granted to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, in whose possession it continued till 1650, when it was sold by the commissioners of Oliver Cromwell to Richard Banks, of Cocker-mouth; but on the restoration of the regal power the dean and chapter recovered their property. One of the customs of the manor seems to have been, that each of the tenants of

Wetheral should carry the abbot's corn one day in autumn, find one reaper, plough one day for the abbot yearly, carry wool for the fishguard and mill, repair the wear and the mill, and grinding corn there, pay a thirteenth portion for muleture. The manorial rights are now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in addition to whom Messrs. George Graham, William Robinson, Thomas Wannop, Isaac Lawson, George Elliot, John Nicolson, Joseph Slack, Dr. Graham, Rev. John Graham, Miss Collins, Mrs. Graham, Rev. J. French, and Miss Graham, are the principal land-owners.

The village of Wetheral occupies a picturesque situation on the west bank of the Eden, four and a half miles east south east of Carlisle, in the neighbourhood of a splendid bridge, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat Gothic structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, tower, and gallery at west end, and calculated to seat about 600 people. The columns of the nave are circular and octagonal. In the windows of the clerestory some portions of ancient stained glass may still be seen. In the first window on the right is a representation of the Blessed Virgin, with the Divine Infant, and two other figures, with the badges of some guild. The first window on the left contains two figures, and some heraldic devices. The east window is of three-lights, and contains some small portions of painted glass, as does also the small window on the right of the chancel. Round the arch of the door leading to the vestry, is an inscription to the following effect:—ORA PRO ANIMA RICHARDI WEDDERHALL. Over a window in the vestry is this inscription:—ORA PRO ANIMA WILL' M THORNTON, ABBATIS. On the north side of the chancel is an altar tomb sculptured with armorial bearings, on which are the mutilated effigies of Sir Richard Salkeld and his lady, the possessors of Corby Castle, in the reign of Henry VII. On the opposite wall is a neat marble tablet to the memory of the Misses Waugh, of Carlisle, granddaughters of Bishop Waugh. The Howard mausoleum is entered from the chancel, on the north side of which it is situated. It was erected in 1791, by Henry Howard, Esq., on the foundation of his family place of sepulture, and here are interred the mortal remains of Sir Francis Howard, second son of Lord William Howard, of Naworth, and all his successors and their wives, down to the late Henry Howard, Esq. The mausoleum contains an east window of four lights, and has a fine groined and vaulted ceiling springing from

slender pillars. It contains several monuments, among which we may mention a cast by Westmacott, to the memory of Adaliza Maria Howard, the wife of Henry Petre, Esq.; behind which there is a mural tablet to the memory of Philip, second son of Philip and Anne Howard of Corby. The next arch contains two more mural monuments; and at the end of the mausoleum there is a fine group in marble, to the memory of the Hon. Maria, daughter of Andrew Lord Archer, first wife of the late Henry Howard, whom it represents supported by Religion, and sustaining in her arms the infant to which she has just given birth. This exquisite work of art, executed by the celebrated sculptor, Nollekens, excites the admiration of every visitor, and has been declared by competent judges to be the finest piece of modern sculpture in England. There is also a splendid monumental brass, erected in 1856 to the memory of the late Henry Howard, and Catherine Mary his wife, a daughter of Sir Richard Neave, Bart.

As stated in our account of Warwick parish, this living and that of Warwick are united in the same patronage and incumbency. The tithes were commuted in 1811, for a yearly rent-charge of £1,062, and the united curacy is worth about £150 per annum, arising out of land purchased with £1,300 parliamentary grant, £52 given out of the tithes, and £48 given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The parish register commences in 1674.

INCUMBENTS.—George Gillbanks, 1742; Edmund Stanger, 1788; Charles Vansittart, 1816; Joseph L. Hodgson, 1848.

The parsonage is a modern red stone building, in the vicinity of the church: the original building was erected in 1711, by the Rev. Edward Tong, the patrons and impropiator contributing only £25 towards its erection. The present building was commenced by the Rev. Charles Vansittart in 1817, and completed by the present incumbent, the Rev. J. L. Hodgson, in 1848-9, at an expense of about £800, towards which the patrons and impropiator contributed nothing!

The school is a handsome stone structure, built by subscriptions obtained by the incumbent, and by the help of a bazaar held in Carlisle in 1854, at a cost of £300. It will accommodate about seventy pupils, and has an average attendance of fifty.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

School.—Thomas Graham, who died in 1760, left £60 for educating poor children of Wetheral township. The interest of the sum is given to the schoolmaster, for which he instructs three or four poor children.

A little to the south of the village stands a solitary tower, which is all that now remains of the ancient

priory of Wetheral: the other portions being demolished many years ago, by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, who erected a prebendal house with the materials, although the late Thomas Howard, Esq., generously offered sufficient compensation if they would allow the venerable ruins to remain as they stood. "The priory of Wetheral," says Dr. Todd, "was first founded at the instance of Stephen, first abbot of St. Mary's, at York, the first year of William Rufus, anno Domini 1086, by the Earl Randolph de Meschines, who gave his manor of Wetheral to this Stephen, with other lands thereunto belonging, in pure alms to the said abbey of York. Stephen dedicated the same to God, under the invocation of St. Mary and St. Constantine, and gave all such things as the said abbey held in Westmorland and Cumberland to the said cell or priory of Wetheral, as the fishing in the Eden, and the mill there; the two churches of St. Lawrence and St. Michael in Appleby, all of the gift of the Earl Randolph Meschines; with the church of Wetheral, and the chapel of Warwick, and the cell of St. Constantine, and two oxgangs of land in Corby, of the gift of Adam the son of Swen, a great baron; the hermitage of St. Andrew on the east side of Eden, of the gift of Uchtred, the son of Lynlph; the third part of Croglin lands, in Elston and Cunnwhinton, the tithes of Sowerby, by demesne, and Scotby Mill, of the gift of Emant, the son of Walter; a carucate of land in Coleby, the church of Morland, and three carucates of land there, which Ketel, the son of Eldred, gave them. The church of Bromfield, the manor of Salkeld, and the tithes of that demesne, which Walthoef the son of Gospatric, gave with his body to be buried." William Rufus confirmed to St. Mary's Abbey the gift of Randolph de Meschines, and added thereto the whole pasture between Eden and the highway, which leads from Carlisle to Appleby, and from Wetheral to Drybeck. Henry I. confirmed all former grants, and gave to the priory pannage for swine in his forest, without paying the usual forest dues for the same. William, son of Odard, lord of Corby, with the assent of his lord Robert de Vallibus and Osanna his wife, and John his son, by charter gave to God and the church of St. Mary at York, and St. Constantine of Wetheral, all the land between Wetheral and Warwick, called the cell of Constantine, and two bovates of land in Corby, and granted that neither he nor his heirs should hinder the monks from fortifying their fish-pool, stank, or wear, upon the river bank at Corby; and Richard de Salkeld, lord of Corby, by charter granted and confirmed to the monks of Wetheral their fishgarth or wear, with liberty to construct, fortify, and repair the same, upon the bank as far as a place

called Monkwith, towards Brigend, and to make sluices and trunks in the same, and freely to dispose of the salmon and other fish taken therein, and also to take stone and branches of trees for making the said wears; he also granted to them the whole water of Iden, and the whole fishery, from the upper part of the said wear towards Corby unto the place called Monkwith. Richard I. added many privileges and immunities: among others, he ordained that all the possession of this house should be exempt from "pleas and plaints, murder, robbery, seutagegeld, danegeld, hideage, assizes, works of castles, bridges, and parks, serdrite and hengewite, and flemensfrith, averpeni, bloodwite, flitwite, hundredpeni, tethingpeni, legerwite, toll, passage, pontage, lastage, stallage, guidelbreke, and hamsoken. He also granted to them frid-stall, soke and sack and theam, and infaughtief and outfaughtief."¹

¹ The following persons occur among the benefactors to the house: Lawrence de Agillonby gave four acres of land at Aglionby. Adam, son of Suane, gave the hermitage of St. Andrew, which grant was confirmed by David, king of Scotland. Ranulph de Meschines gave the churches of St. Michael and St. Lawrence of his castle of Appleby; Walter, son of Robert, land at Appleby. Michael de Ainstapellit gave nine acres and a half of land at Ainstable; John Muslie, seven acres; and Henry de Terrily, seven acres. Robert, son of Buet, gave four acres, with pasture for three hundred sheep at Bowcastle; and Mabel, daughter of Adam, son of Richard of Butheastre, fourteen acres, with two tofts. Richard, son of Richard, son of Trute, gave a toft without Botcherdgate, in Botchardby. Walter de Botchardby gave the lands called Elwick Flat, between Scotbydyke and the rivulet running from St. Helen's well; and Adam, brother of the said Walter, gave a parcel of ground at the head of hiscroft, adjoining to the said rivulet. Walthoef, son of Gospatric, gave the church of Bromfield, and the crops of the manor there. Walter Bavie, for the health of his soul and of the souls of his lords, Ranulph de Vallibus and Robert his son, gave twenty acres in the fields called Haithwaite, in Burdoswald. Ranulph Engayne and William his son, gave two salt pits at Burgh, which grant was confirmed by Joan de Morville, Richard de Lucy, and Thomas de Multon, and others. Henry I. gave them dead wood in his forest of Carlisle, for their houses and fuel. Enfant, son of Walter, gave a carucate of land at Coleby. Osbert, son of Odard, gave the tithes of the mill of Corby, and of all the bogs depastured in the woods there; Robert, son of William, son of Odard, gave four acres of land at the same place; and William, son of Roger and Osanna his wife, gave for their buildings and fuel dead wood, standing and dry, throughout the whole wood of Corby; also green oaks standing and deficient in cropping, and others. Alice and Mabel, sisters and heirs of R. de Beauchamp, gave the lands at Cringledyke, called Gildeshill or Gilthouse-hill, with an enclosure called Ox Close, which grant was confirmed by their brother, who ordered his body to be buried in the church of Wetheral. The lady Ibrida d'Estrivers, gave half a ploughland at Croglin, which grant was confirmed by Simon de Morville. William de Croglin (i. e. of Little Croglin) gave two ox-gangs and two acres of land at Croglin, and also his bondmen, Ralph and his son; and also Alan and his wife Alice, with all their families and chattels—confirmed by Robert de Vallibus. Alexander de Crenquer gave part of Kirkandrews wood, with half the mill, and pasturage throughout the fields and woods of Culgath; Alexander, son of Swain, gave the other half of the mill; and both the grants were confirmed by David, king of Scotland. Uchtred, son of Lynlph, gave half a carucate of land at Cunnwhinton, confirmed by William de Heris, with common of pasture; Eudo de Carlisle gave the dead wood and liberty of cutting oaks which were dry in the cropping at the

In the compromise of a dispute between the bishop of the diocese and the abbot of St. Mary's, it was determined that the abbot should present the prior, and the bishop should institute, and the abbot should have the guardianship of the house upon a vacancy, upon condition that the abbot and convent should make over to the bishop and his successors two marks and a half-yearly, which was payable to them out of the church of Denton. In the year 1539 Ralph Hartley, then prior, surrendered this house to Henry VIII. It was rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £117 11s. 10d. according to Dugdale, or £128 5s. 3d. according to Speed, and was granted in the 33rd year of the reign of the same king to the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The possessions were ample, and consisted of all the site of the priory or cell of Wetheral, with the church-steeple, church-yard, and all other lands and possessions in and about the same; and also the manor of Wetheral, and sundry parcels of land there. St. Anthony's Chapel, with two enclosures, the water-mill and the fishery at the bay of Wetheral; and also all those manors, messuages, lands, and tencments, in the several

same place, confirmed by Robert de Leversdale; Adam, son of Roger de Carlisle, gave 8s. yearly rent out of certain lands there, and also the heath where his shields stood, under a rent of 6d. to him and to his heirs, which rent, Eudo, his grand-son (son of William), changed to a rose on midsummer-day; John, son of Gamel, verderer of Cumwhinton, gave four roods of land and a toft there. Adam de Cumrew, son of William de Ravenwick, gave two oxgangs of land at Cumrew, with pasture for sixty sheep, eight cows, and four oxen; and also gave Roger, son of Uchred, with all his goods and chattels. Robert de Buet gave the church of Denton with the glebe land thereunto belonging, and eight acres more of his own—this grant was equally between the priories of Wetheral and Lanercost. Uchred, son of Lyulph, gave two bovates of land at Easton. Solomon de Farlam gave sixteen acres of land in several places within the territories of Farlam; two acres more in the field called Rutiwait, were given by Richard, son of Bernard de Farlam. Robert de Vaux confirmed to them all the lands that had been given to them in Gilsland. Gervas de Lasells gave twenty-one acres and one rood of land, in Hedresford, with pasture for 300 wethers, three hundred ewes, nine oxen, and four horses, and the use of his mill at Lexington, mill-tre free. John de Ermine, son of William, gave two oxgangs of land at Kaberth, to which Henry de Clverthwaite added the meadow of Smallwaths, lying between Kaberth and Croglia. Ralph de Hoff, for the health of the soul of his lord Hugh Morville, gave certain lands in Huddlesough, in the parish of Kirkoswald. William, son of Gilbert, gave a toft at Kirbythore. Maurice de Man gave license to erect a salt pan on Man island, with the like conveniences as had been formerly given to the monks of St. Bees. Ranulph de Meschines gave two parts of the tithes of his demesne at Meaburn; and John, son of Walter de Ravensby, gave a small parcel of ground to build on, in King's Meaburn. Gervase de Melnrbay gave one oxgang in the town-fields of Melnrbay, and one acre and a half in another part of the territories; and Adam de Mora gave two oxgangs there. Ketel, son of Eldred, gave the church of Morland and three carucates of land there. Henry de Legat (in the time of Walter, bishop of Carlisle), gave all his lands at Moreland, reserving a yearly rent of half a pound of cummin payable to the bishop, at Carlisle fair; and Peter de Legat, (brother of the said Henry) gave other lands. Walter, porter of the priory, gave with his body two oxgangs of land with a toft and croft at Newby; and Anselm de Newby gave

parishes or hamlets of Corby, Cumwhinton, Botcherby, Morehouse, Holm-house, Frodelcrooke, Penreithcottys, Bridgend, Cryngledyke, Ainstable, Arnathwaite, Brodwall in Gilsland, Newby, Farlam, Kaybridge, Gallowfield, Ruke, Skallmelock, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle; also, the rectories and advowsons of the churches of Morland, St. Michael's, and St. Lawrence's, in Appleby; also the tithes of corn and hay in the vills of Bolton, Mykelstry, Ireland, Thorneby, Thurneby Grainge, Morland, Slegill, Newby in the Stones, King's Meaburn, Little Strickland, Skytergate, Langton, Crackenthorpe, Hilton, Bondgate, Moreton, Drybeck, Fallowfield, Barwis, Rutter, and Coleby; and a pension of 15s. out of the rectory of Great Salkeld. By another charter of the same king, the advowsons of the churches of Wetheral and Warwick, and the chapels of St. Anthony and St. Severn thereto annexed, were granted to the dean and chapter.

At a short distance from the ruins of the priory, further up the vale, are the caves of St. Constantine, or Wetheral Safeguards. They are three in number, deeply excavated in the face of the perpendicular

fifteen and a half acres (being two oxgangs) in the same vill—confirmed by others of his name and family. Adam, son of Alan, gave half a ploughland in Ormesby field, at Ormesby; and Adam, son of Robert, gave another half, called Milnland, to which Eudo de Carlisle added other lands. Robert de Robertby gave three acres and a half in the town fields of Ousby, with right of common and other appurtenances, saving the maulture of the 20th dish due to the mill there. Ranulph de Meschines gave two parts of the tithes of the demesne lands at Salkeld; and Walthoof, son of Gospatric, afterwards gave the whole. David, king of Scots, gave one mark of silver yearly out of the rent of his mill at Scotby, and also the tithes of the mill of Scotby; and Uchred, son of Lyulph, afterwards gave the mill. David, earl of Dunbar, gave the town and church of Karkarevil in Scotland. Gilbert de Slegill gave one messuage with the appurtenances at Slegill. Uchred, son of Lyulph, gave the whole tithes of the demesne lands at Sourby, and half a carucate of land. Alice and Mabel, sisters and heirs of R. Beauchamp, gave right of common at Staffole, and other privileges. Walter de Strickland, Knt., gave four acres in Strickland fields at Strickland, whose grant was confirmed by Sir William de Strickland. John, son of William de Thryndy, gave four perches and a half of land at Thryndy. William, son of Odard, gave three oxgangs of land, and the title of his mill at Warwick; John, son of the said William, gave a toft and croft; Alan de Longwayt gave all his lands there, and fireboot in his woods at Langwayt, with pasture for their horses, and other cattle in carrying wood, iron, or stone; and Henry Bukendevod and Petrice his wife gave three acres in the Holme, near the bridge. Besides the grants at Wetheral above specified, Robert, son of William, son of Odard, remitted the eighth fish, which he and his ancestors had out of the cup of the monks; and John Spendilowe and Margaret his wife, gave a house and four acres of land, and grant of a lease for sixty years to the prior and convent of an oxgang more, in consideration of three marks of silver given them in their grant; and the said Margaret and her children soon after quitted claim for ever to the said oxgang. Ketel, son of Eldred, gave the church of Wokington. John de Veterpont, for the good of his soul and of the soul of Sibil his wife, gave twenty cartloads of iron wood yearly, out of his forest of Wynfil. The whole of these grants were confirmed by the kings, bishops, and popes, and continued to be possessed by the convent till the period of the Dissolution.

rock, forty feet above the water of the Eden, and are said to have been formed by Constantine III., King of Scots, who for a time retired here, and afterwards became a monk, and died at Melros Abbey. They are protected by a breastwork of masonry, in which is a fireplace and three small lights. Subsequently they acquired the name of "safeguard," from the neighbouring monks and other inhabitants, who frequently fled to them as a place of refuge, during the forays of the moss-troopers. These cells are divided into three apartments, each of which has a separate window. A stratum of rock, about eight feet below the floor of the cells, serves as a foundation for the wall which is built before them, and which makes the gallery, and reaches a little above, with the door at one end through which in former times the cells are supposed to have been approached by a ladder or plank drawn up after them by the refugees for greater security. It is even now difficult of access, though a flight of steps has been made to communicate with the narrow path beneath leading to the cells. The following inscription is still on the same rock, a little higher up the river:—MAXIMVS SCRIPTIT . . . LEXX. V. V. COND. CASSIVS. Opposite to the cells, on the Corby side of the river, is a full-length figure, carved in stone, of St. Constantine, standing on a pedestal, and looking towards the caves. This figure was placed here by Mr. Howard, in 1813. A little up the river stands Wetheral Tower, built in the Gothic style, with turrets, by the late Misses Waugh, of Carlisle, as a summer house.

GREAT CORBY AND WARWICK BRIDGE.

Great Corby and Warwick Bridge form a joint township, comprising an area of 2,747 acres, and its rateable value is £1,250 6s. 4d. The population of Great Corby in 1801 was 314; in 1811, 326; in 1821, 303; in 1831, inclusive of Warwick Bridge, 1,285; in 1841, 316; and in 1851, 297.

The manor of Corby, on the east side of the Eden, was granted by Henry II. to Hubert de Vaux, who gave it to Odard, whose posterity assumed the name of De Corby, or Corby. Odard was succeeded by his son Osbert, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother William. The latter had issue by his wife Oswinx two sons, John and Robert. John, the elder, seated himself at Warwick, and Robert, the younger, at Corby. After Robert, Adam de Corby occurs, as, also, a William de Corby, son of Roger and Osanna his wife, who granted to Wetheral priory the dead wood in the wood of Corby, in the reign of Edward I. In the same reign it came into the family of Richmond, who conveyed it to Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle. After his attainder

it was granted in 1335, to Richard Salkeld, "for his good services in taking Andrew de Hercla, earl of Carlisle, prisoner."¹ His descendant, of the same name, who died in the reign of Henry VII., left two daughters, co-heiresses, one married to Salkeld of Whitehall, and the other to one of the Bleukinsop family. The immediate descendants of these families sold their moieties of Corby to Lord William Howard; Bleukinsop in 1606, Salkeld in 1621. Lord William gave Corby to his second son, Sir Francis, the immediate ancestor of Philip Henry Howard, the present proprietor. The principal landowners are Philip Henry Howard, Esq., Peter Dixon, Esq., Mr. Bowman, Messrs. Jeremiah Lawson, the trustees of the late J. E. Hall, Robert Peasecod, George Hodgson, George Howe, Thomas Wannop, and Fergus Watson.

The village of Corby is pleasantly situated, on the east side of the Eden, about five miles eastward of Carlisle.

Here is a school which was endowed in 1720 with twenty-five acres of land, now let for £27 2s. 6d. a-year, besides which the master has a house and garden, the former being erected by the trustees in 1845. The late Henry Howard Esq., endowed this school with two £100 shares in the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, now yielding about five per cent: so that the endowment of the school at present amounts to about £38 a year, for which the children are instructed at a small quarterage.

Corby Castle, the beautiful seat of Philip Henry Howard, Esq., is situated on the summit of a precipitous cliff, overhanging the river Eden, near the village of Great Corby, and is

"—— bosom'd high
In nature's sylvan majesty."

The present elegant mansion occupies the site of a more ancient castle, and, in part, consists of the very walls of a large square tower of one of the border fortresses. The surrounding country is very beautiful. The lofty hills which descend precipitately on every side, clothed with stately trees, the thousand beauties which here adorn the Eden, where, amidst the hanging shades and groves of oak, bold rocks put forth their shades of rugged fronts and lift up their prominent brows with imposing dignity, and where every turn and avenue affords a rich sylvan scene, are the delight and admiration of every visitor to this part of the kingdom. The beautiful scenery of the grounds has been most admirably kept up by plantations and other improvements, while fresh charms have been elicited by the taste and

¹ Rot. pat. 9 Edward III. part 2. 15. Chron. Lanercost.

judgment of its successive proprietors, who have greatly enriched the beauties of this delightful spot, where, at almost every step the visitor is struck with some new object, particularly in the walks on the margin of the Eden, which retain as much of their originality as could be preserved, and are shaded with lofty trees, where a number of caves, &c., have been excavated with considerable labour and great taste. The walks extend for a considerable distance along the Eden, and afford a great variety of rich prospects and pleasing solitudes. To the north-west of the house a terrace is stretched along the summit of the cliff, overlooking the thick groves which adorn the declivities and brink of the river, and commanding a fine view of its course. Among the sylvan ornaments of this romantic spot are many venerable oaks, with a variety of foreign trees and shrubs. The public are admitted to the grounds during the summer months, and strangers at all times.¹ Part of the old mansion was taken down in 1812, and a fine Doric front, with a superb suit of rooms, rebuilt by the late Henry Howard, Esq. The parapet in two of the fronts, has in the centre a pedestal surmounted by a lion statant guardant, the crest of the Howards. All the old walls of the castle are upwards of six feet thick. The apartments are elegantly furnished, and contain many fine paintings and relics of bygone days; amongst the former, we may enumerate the following:—St. Catharine, with two angels, by Luini (one of the most admired paintings at the recent Manchester exhibition); St. Agnes, by Carlo Dolce, which was also there; Madonna and Child, by Sasso Ferrato; Holy Family, with St. Catharine, by Corregio; Portrait of Canova; curious

¹ We subjoin the following extract from a letter written by Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Morritt, of Roxbury, 2nd October, 1815, in which Sir Walter refers to Corby:—"We visited Corby Castle on our return from Scotland, which remains, in point of situation, as beautiful as when its walks were celebrated by David Hume in the only rhymes he was ever known to be guilty of. Here they are, from a pane of glass in an inn at Carlisle:—

'Here chicks in eggs for breakfast sprawl,
Here golless boys God's glories squall,
Here heads of Scotchmen guard the wall;
But Corbie's walls atone for all.'

Would it not be a good quiz to advertise the poetical works of David Hume, with notes, critical, historical, and so forth; with an historical enquiry into the use of eggs for breakfast—a physical discussion on their being added—a history of the English church music, and of the choir of Carlisle in particular—a full account of the affair of 1715, with the trials, last speeches, and so forth, of the poor Pluists who were lashed up at Carlisle—and lastly, a full and particular description of Corby, with the genealogy of every family who ever possessed it. I think, even without more than the usual waste of margin, the poems of David would make a decent twelve shilling touch. I shall think about it when I have exhausted mine own century of inventions." The pane of glass on which the lines alluded to above are written, is now in possession of Mr. Bell, solicitor, of Brampton.

Portrait of a Spanish Princess, unknown; Emperor Charles V. and his Empress Isabella of Portugal, by Titian; David triumphing over Goliath, by Nicholas Poussin; Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, the victor at Flodden Field, by Holbein; Lady Anne Vere, wife of Henry, Earl of Surrey, the accomplished poet; Thomas, the fourth Duke, his son, in miniature, by Sir Antonio More; Philip Howard, author of *Theory of the Earth* and other works, by Clarke; Ann, wife of Philip Howard, by Gainsborough; another by Ramsay; Henry Howard, the late possessor of Corby, by Hoppner; Catherine Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Neave, the wife of the late Mr. Howard, by Hoppner; Philip Henry Howard, the present possessor of Corby, and his sister Catherine, when children, by Northcote; Lady Emma Agnes Petre and Miss Adela Howard, by Jackson; Lady Petre and her sister Adela, by Enders; Lady Petre's eldest son and daughter, copied by her ladyship from Hurlston's; Passage at Isella on the Simplon, by the Hon. Mrs. Philip Stourton; a full-length portrait of Lord William Howard when about sixty years of age; Sir Francis Howard, the second son of Sir William, to whom he gave Corby; Colonel Thomas Howard, second son of Sir Francis; William Howard, of Corby; Sir Francis Howard, and his wife Jane Dalston, of Acorn Bank; Thomas Howard his son, and Barbara Musgrave his wife; Charles, Duke of Norfolk, by Hoppner; Charles II., given at the Restoration by himself; James II. as High Admiral; James, son of the above, and Prince Charles Edward and his sister. There are also portraits of Sir Richard and Lady Neave: of Henry Howard, by Clark; and of a lady of the House of Colonna, by Maria de Tiori. The ornaments, relics, &c., consist of the Grace Cup of St. Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, bequeathed by will by the high admiral, Sir Edward Howard, to Henry VIII's queen, Catherine of Arragon, who, dying first, it came by descent to Bernard, Duke of Norfolk, who gave it to the late Henry Howard—it is of ivory, mounted in silver gilt, and set with precious stones; the celebrated group of the Lion and Horse, in bronze, inscribed ANTONIO SOSSINO FLORENTINUS; a very curious Cup, formed of a Nautilus Shell, mounted in silver, and set with stones and pearls of very ancient workmanship, certainly as old as Edward III's time; a massive gold Rosary and Cross, said to have been worn by Mary, Queen of Scots, when brought to the scaffold, and bequeathed by her, through Melville, to the Earl of Arundel; a square Tablet, dug out of the ruins of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, inscribed ALBERTVS REX, DCCCLXXXI; and the Claymore of Major MacDonall, the Fergus MacIvor of Waverley. There is also a Roman Altar, which was

found at Burdoswald, and bears the following decayed inscription:—

PRO SALUTE
D. N. MAXIMIANI
FORT. IMP. CAES.
M. AVREL. . . .
. O. C.
V. VST
OARDIE

It appears to have been more perfect when it was seen by Horsley, who read it thus, "Pro Salute Domini Nostri Maximi ac fortissimi Imperatoris Cæsaris Marci Aurelii [Maximiani] . . . ædificans," and suggests the words which filled the hiatus to have been "*templum erectum a solo.*"

Howard of Corby.¹

This is a distinguished branch of the illustrious house of Norfolk.

SIR FRANCIS HOWARD, Knt. of Corby Castle, Cumberland, born 29th August, 1588, second son of Lord William Howard, "Belted Will," (second son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk) by Elizabeth his wife, sister and coheir of George, Lord Dacre, of Gilsland, was next brother of Sir Philip Howard, ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle. He was colonel in the service of Charles I. and in the royal cause raised a regiment of horse,

and sold two estates (Newsham, Co. Durham, and Bereton near York) for its support. He married first Margaret, daughter of John Preston, Esq., of the manor of Furness, of Lancaster, and by her (who died in 1625) had issue,

1. Thomas, colonel of his father's regt., who fell at Atherton Moor, in 1643.
1. Elizabeth, married to Edward Standish, Esq., of Standish, co. Lancaster.

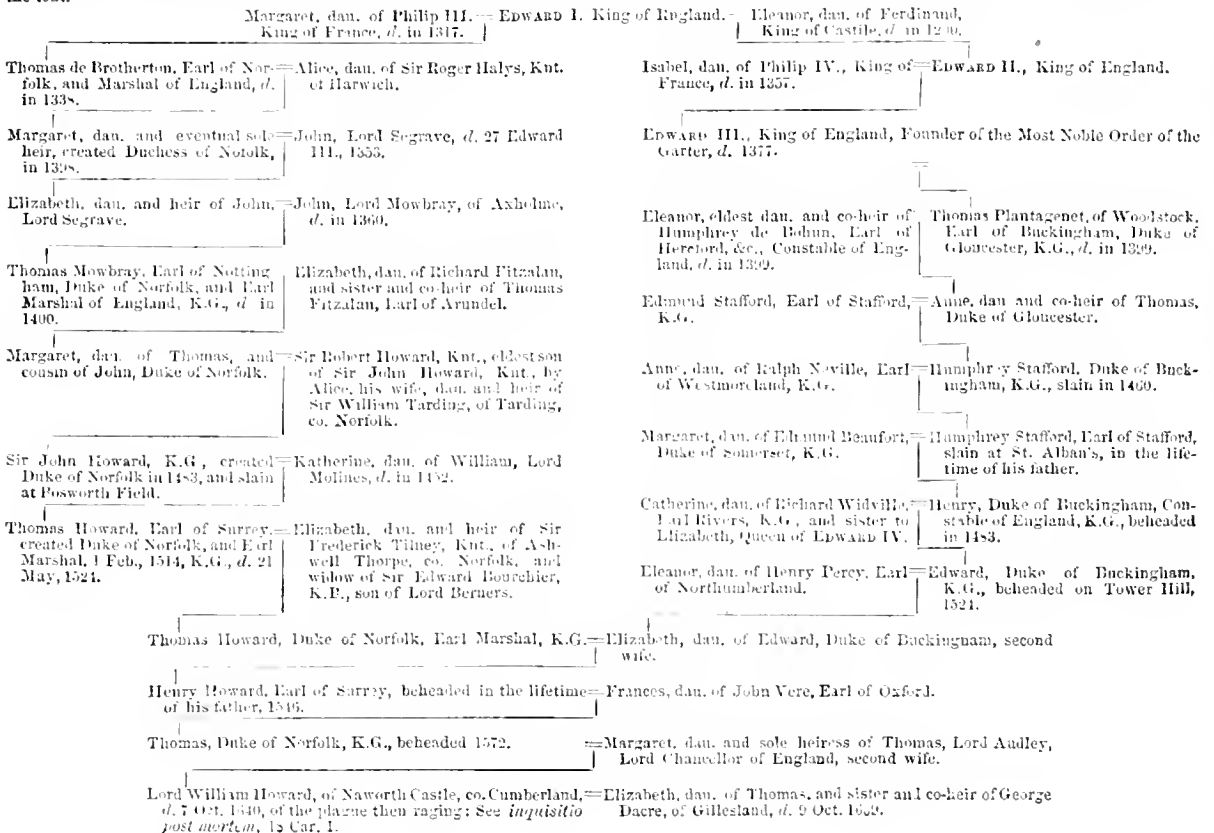
Sir Francis married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Widdrington, Knt., of Widdrington Castle, co. Northumberland, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Curwey, Knt., and by her had issue,

1. FRANCIS his heir. II. WILLIAM.
1. Margaret, married to Thomas Haggerston, Esq., of Haggerston.
- II. Alethia, died unmarried; believed to have been a nun at Antwerp.
- III. Catherine, died unmarried.
- IV. Anne, died unmarried in 1683.

Sir Francis died 11th April, 1659, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

FRANCIS HOWARD Esq., of Corby Castle, born 29th June, 1635, captain in the army, and governor of the city of Carlisle; who married first Ann, daughter of William Gerard, Esq., of Bryn, and had by her (who died in 1679), Elizabeth, married first to William Errington, Esq., of Walwick Grange; and secondly, to Michael Ann, Esq., of Bramanbiggin; and Mary married to Francis Warwick, Esq., of Warwick, county of Cumberland.

¹ This family is descended in a direct line from King Edward I., being entitled to quarter the Plantagenet arms. The subjoined pedigree clearly shows the descent from Edward I. to Lord William Howard, from whom to PAULIE H. HOWARD, Esq., the present owner of Corby, the lineage is given in the text.



Captain Howard, married secondly, Mary Ann Dorothy, daughter of Richard Towneley, and by her had two daughters, Ann, married to Marmaduke Langdale, Esq., of Howton; and Frances, who died unmarried. Captain Howard died in 1702, having devised his estate to his brother,

WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq., of Little Corby Hall, married Jane, daughter of John Dalston, Esq., of Acornbank, county of Westmoreland. Mr. Howard, in his youth, served in the navy under the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and lost a leg in action with the Dutch fleet. He died in 1708, and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS HOWARD, Esq., of Corby Castle, who married, first, Barbara, daughter of John, Viscount Lonsdale, by whom he had, (with a son Thomas who died in youth) three daughters,

- i. Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1799.
- ii. Jane, married to Francis Warwick, Esq., of Warwick Hall, and died, without issue, in 1778.
- iii. Mary, died young.

He married secondly, in 1720, Barbara, sister of Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Eden Hall, by whom he had, *inter alios*, a son and heir, PHILIP. He married thirdly, in 1734, Mary, sister of Francis Carrington Smith, Esq., but by her (who died in 1735) had no child. He died 20 Aug., 1749, and was succeeded by his son,

PHILIP HOWARD, Esq., of Corby Castle, born in 1730, who married, in 1754, Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Witham, Esq., of Cliff, county of York, and by her (who died at Bath in July, 1794) had issue,

- i. HENRY, his heir.
- ii. Philip, born in 1760; in the Sardinian service; died unmarried in Piedmont, in 1786.
- iii. Catherine, married in 1776, to John Gartside, Esq., of Crumpsall, co. Lancaster.
- iv. Maria, married first, in 1786, to the Hon. George Petre, and, secondly, to Colonel Henry Espinasse.

Mr. Howard died 8th Jan., 1810, and was succeeded by his son,

HENRY HOWARD, Esq., of Corby Castle, born 2nd July, 1757; high sheriff of Cumberland in 1832; married first, 14th November, 1788, Maria, third daughter and co-heir of Andrew, Lord Archer, of Umberslade, but by her (who died 9th November, 1789) had no issue. He married secondly, 18th March, 1793, Catherine Mary, second daughter of Sir Richard Neave, Bart., of Dagenham Park, Essex, and had by her two sons and three daughters, viz.,

- i. PHILIP HENRY, his heir.
- ii. Henry Francis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Lisbon, born 3rd November, 1809, married first, 23rd December, 1840, Sevilla, fourth daughter of David, Lord Erskine, and by her (who died 12th March, 1835) has two daughters, Isabella and Adela. He married secondly, 30th August, 1844, Maria Ernestine, Baroness Vonder Schulenberg, daughter of the late Baron Wilhelm Leopold Vonder Schulenberg, of Priemern, in the kingdom of Prussia, and has by her, Henry, born 14th August, 1843, Francis, born 20th March, 1848; Sevilla Catherine, died 1846; Catherine Mary, and Maria Louisa.
- iii. Catherine, married in 1829, to the Hon. Philip Stourton.
- iv. Emma Agnes, married in 1823, to William Francis, late Lord Petre.
- v. Adaliza Maria, married in 1830, to her cousin, Henry Petre, of Hunkenbudge, county of Lancaster, who died 29th November, 1832.

Mr. Howard died 1st March, 1812, in the enjoyment of the highest reputation for piety, patriotism, and virtue, and was not less distinguished by his courtesy and kindness than by his literary attainments and correct taste. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

PHILIP HENRY HOWARD, Esq., of Corby Castle, born 22nd April, 1804; succeeded his father 1st March, 1812; married

Eliza Mintz Canning, of Foxcote, county of Warwick, eldest daughter of the late Major John Canning, E. I. Co.'s service, by Marianne Matilda, his wife, daughter of Sir John Meredyth, Bart., and niece of the late Francis Canning, Esq., of Foxcote, whose estates she inherits, and has issue,

- i. Philip John Canning, born 14th March, 1853.
- ii. Mary Frances.
- iii. Margaret Jane.
- iv. Agnes Julia.

Mr. Howard was for some time M.P. for Carlisle.

Arms—Gul., on a bend, between six cross-crosslets, fitché, arg., an escutcheon, or, charged with a demi lion, rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure, flory, counter flory, of the first, quartering, BROTHERTON, WARREN, MOWBRAY, DAUNT, and GREYSTOKE.

Crest—On a chapeau, gu., turned up, erm., a lion statant, guardant, the tail extended, or ducally crowned, arg., gorged with a label of three points, of the last.

Motto—Sola virtus invicta.

CUMWHINTON AND COATHILL.

The population of this township in 1811, was 365; in 1814, 439; in 1821, 472; in 1831, 575; in 1841, of Cumwhinton, 339, of Coathill, 233; in 1851, Cumwhinton, 316, Coathill, 362. The area of the township is 2,549 acres; the rateable value of Cumwhinton is £1,128 1s. 10d., of Coathill, £1,371 19s. 8d.; total of the township, £2,500 1s. 5d.

The manors of Cumwhinton and Coathill belonged, soon after the Conquest, to Hildred de Carlisle, in whose posterity they continued for many generations. Having been divided between two brothers of this family, they have ever since been in moieties, one of which has long been attached to the Armadwaite Castle, the other to the Aglionby estate, under which the lands are held; some, however, being under the Duke of Devonshire, and some customary under the Dean and Chapter. The principal landowners are Messrs. John Coulson, Thomas Henderson, James Holme, William James, John and Robert Story, John Pattinson, Trustees of late Robert Richardson, John Bell, John Watson, John Pigg, William and Joseph Richardson, Joseph Bell, John Howe, William Peascod, John Milburn, Joseph Robinson, Mrs. Peascod, Mrs. Armstrong, and Mr. Slack.

There are two alabaster quarries at Coathill, one carried on by Messrs. Howe and Pigg, and the other by John Glasson, who also works another at Cumwhinton.

The village of Cumwhinton is situated about three and a half miles south-east of Carlisle, and contains a small school, which was erected by subscription in 1839, at a cost of £75. There is also a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Association, built in 1816.

Coathill village is about six miles south-east of Carlisle. It also contains a school, which was built by public subscription raised by the incumbent of Wetheral in 1852, at an expense of £250, and will accommodate about sixty children.

HOLME EDEN ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.

THE Ecclesiastical District of Holme Eden was formed by an order in council, dated 18th October, 1845, and is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Hayton, on the south by the parish of Cumwhitton, and on the west by the township of Wetheral and parish of Warwick. It comprises Warwick Bridge (part of the township of Great Corby, and Warwick Bridge in Wetheral parish), which includes the hamlets of Burnriggs, Broadwath, and Allenwood; and the township of Little Corby in Hayton parish.

The population of Warwick Bridge in 1801 was 217; in 1811, 204; in 1821, 618; in 1831, it was returned with Corby; in 1841, 929; and in 1851, 883. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway runs through the township. At Allen Wood there is a paper manufactory, established in 1853, by Mr. John Cockburn, formerly at Haughton Mill, near Hexham. It affords employment to about sixty men, and makes paper for printing purposes exclusively. The village of Warwick Bridge is situated on the east side of the Eden, four and a half miles east of Carlisle. Here are the extensive cotton mill and dye-works of Peter Dixon and Sons, which afford employment to upwards of 300 persons. There is also the Warwick works school established by the firm just named, for the education of the children of their workpeople and others. It is a fine commodious structure, and will accommodate about 150 pupils; the average attendance is 90.

Near this village, on the south bank of the river, is situated Holme Eden, the splendid seat of Peter Dixon, Esq. It is in the Tudor style, and has a very imposing appearance, its porch tower, and numerous turrets, adding considerably to the general effect. The surrounding grounds are laid out with great taste and elegance, the natural beauties being enhanced by the numerous appliances with which modern skill has surrounded it.

THE CHURCH.

The District church of Holme Eden, is a very neat structure, in the Norman style, consisting of nave

and chancel, with tower 110 feet high. The east window of the church is of stained glass by Scott of Carlisle, and contains a representation of the Last Supper: the west window contains a full-length figure of St. Paul, to whom the church is dedicated. The living is in the patronage of Peter Dixon, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. S. A. Shepherd, who succeeded, in 1849, the Rev. Henry Nemblerd, the first incumbent.

The Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1841, from a design furnished by the celebrated architect, the late A. W. Pugin, Esq. It is in the first pointed style of architecture, and consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, sacristy, and open bell turret. The chancel, which is separated from the nave by a finely carved rood screen, surmounted with the Rood, and the figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John, is chastely and beautifully diapered in gold and colours: all the windows are of stained glass, by Harrington, of London, and were given to the church by P. H. Howard, Esq., who also presented the organ, a fine instrument, by Hill, of London. The pulpit is of cut stone. By many this church is considered a good specimen of a small parish church of the thirteenth century. In the adjoining garden is a neat presbytery. The church was erected chiefly out of an endowment left for this mission, by the last of the Warwick family. The Rev. William Ryan is the resident priest.

Little Corby, the other township in this ecclesiastical district, will be found described in our account of Hayton parish, Eskdale Ward, at a subsequent page.

SCOTBY ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.

THE Ecclesiastical District of Scotby was formed from Wetheral parish a few years ago, and comprises the township of Scotby. It is bounded on the north by the river Eden, on the west by Botcherby township, on the south by Cumwhinton, and on the east by Wetheral, from which it is separated by a small stream called Pow Maughan Beck.

SCOTBY.

The area of Scotby township is 1,672 acres, and its rateable value £2,751 0s. 4d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 275; in 1811, 293; in 1821, 318; in 1831, 397; in 1841, 383; and in 1851, 475. The land here is principally strong on a clayey subsoil.

Scotby is intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway.

The manor of Scotby was one of those granted to the King of Scots. After the resumption of the grant, it continued to be held by the crown, and was annexed to the honour of Penrith, granted in the reign of

Edward III. to the Duke of Portland, and now belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The principal land-owners are Miss Lowry, David Hodgson, Esq., Messrs. William Sutton, John Wilkinson, Dr. Lonsdale, Robert Bendle, W. Routledge, Robert Donaldson, — Braithwaite, and William Jackson.

The village of Scotby is pleasantly situated two and a-half miles east by south of Carlisle, and commands extensive views of the surrounding district. The neighbourhood is very healthy, and the village has been much improved during the last few years by David Hodgson, Esq., and Mr. William Sutton.

THE CHURCH.

Scotby church is a handsome structure in the Early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, and square tower, and contains 212 sittings, one-half of which are free and unappropriated. It was erected at the expense of G. H. Head, Esq., upon ground given by David Hodgson, Esq., who, with other friends, endowed the church with £70 a-year, the latter gentleman having since increased it to £100; it was consecrated by the late Bishop of Carlisle, on 11th October, 1855. G. H. Head, and David Hodgson, Esqrs., are the patrons.

INCUMBENTS.—Rev. Joseph MacCartie, 1855; Rev. John McAllister, 1857.

The house occupied by the incumbent is a neat substantial building, situate at the Grove, the property of David Hodgson, Esq.

Scotby Endowed School is a neat building, in the Early English style of architecture, erected by subscription in 1853 and 1854, at a cost of about £250.

It will accommodate about one hundred scholars, and has an average attendance of fifty. This school is endowed with nine acres of land, now let for £17 10s. per annum, for which sum the master teaches a small number at a low quarterage.

Efforts are now being made towards the erection of a girls' school, and of affording every opportunity to the inhabitants of the village of educating their children more effectually.

The Society of Friends have a meeting-house in the village, which was erected in 1748. It is a small stone building, with burial-ground attached, capable of seating 120 persons. This body was formed about the time the chapel was built; but previous to that date there were a few members interred in what is called the Sepulchre,—a corner of a field called White Hill, situated near the village.

Here are situated the tanning and currying establishments of Mr. William Sutton, which afford employment to about sixty persons. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the north of England. The leather manufactured here, particularly a kind called Cordovan, commands a good and ready sale in all parts of the kingdom. From this establishment the village is now partially lighted with gas. In connection with his works Mr. Sutton has built and established a reading-room, which is well supplied with newspapers: there is also a good library, containing about 300 volumes. This was one of the first reading-rooms established for working men in the north of England.



Allerdale - Below - Derwent Ward.

THE WARD OF ALLERDALE-BELOW-DERWENT is bounded on the north by Cumberland Ward and by the estuary of the rivers Waver and Wampool, on the west by the Irish sea, on the south by Derwent Ward, and on the south-east and east by Leath Ward. It is about sixteen miles in length from east to west, by eleven miles in breadth from north to south, and is intersected by the Maryport and Carlisle railway. The Waver and Ellen are the principal rivers, besides which there are numerous smaller streams. The eastern part of the ward is mountainous, comprising the Brocklebank and Caldbeck Fells, with other elevations, while its western portion contains rich and highly cultivated plains and fertile valleys. Limestone and freestone are the principal mineral productions, with lead and copper found in the Caldbeck Fells. Allerdale-below-Derwent Ward includes the parishes of Aikton, Allhallows, Aspatria,¹ Bolton, Bromfield, Caldbeck, Holme Cultram, Holme St. Cuthbert's, St. Paul's Newton Arlosh, Holme Low, Ireby, Kirkbride, Sebergham, Thursby, Torpenhow,² Uldale, Westward, and Wigton.

AIKTON PARISH.

THE parish of Aikton is bounded on the north by those of Bowness and Kirkbampton, on the west by the river Wampool and the parish of Kirkbride, on the south by Thursby, and on the east by Orton and Kirkbampton. It extends about five miles in length from north to south, and two in breadth from east to west, and comprises the townships of Aikton, Biglands and Gamblesby, Wampool, and Wiggonby, whose united area is 6,157 acres. The soil varies from a strong clay to a mixture of loam and gravel, but in the north-west parts it is marshy, where the lands are low and level.

AIKTON.

The population of Aikton township in 1801 was 185; in 1811, 201; in 1821, 249; in 1831, 261; in 1841, 318; and in 1851, 312. The rateable value is £1,099 15s. 9d. Wigton is the market usually attended by the inhabitants.

The manor of Aikton is comprised in the barony of Burgh, and was the principal seat of Johan de Morville, second daughter and one of the two coheirs of Sir Hugh de Morville, lord of Burgh, one of the assassins of Sir Thomas à Beckett, whose sword is now in the possession of Sir Wilfred Lawson, of Brayton Hall. The manorial seat was at Downhall, a small hamlet in Wiggonby township, where Joan de Morville and her husband, Sir Richard Gernon, resided. Joan died in 1247, leaving two daughters, Helwise and Ada, the latter of whom was married to Randolph

Boyvill, of Levington, and afterwards to William Furniville. She died in 1271, when Helwise, her daughter and heir, succeeded to the inheritance of Ada and Randolph Boyvill, of Levington. Helwise died without issue soon after her mother, and the lands of Randolph Boyvill of Levington fell to his six sisters coheirs; and her fourth part, viz, the half of her grandmother's moiety of the lands of the Morville family, came to Roger, son of Walter Colvill, and of Margaret his wife, in right of the latter, who was daughter and heir of Helwise, elder daughter of Joan de Morville, and wife of Eustace Balioll. The said Helwise died in 1250, and her daughter Margaret in 1281. Roger Colvill, son of the said Margaret, and in her right lord of Aikton, was succeeded by his son Edward Colvill, and after him Robert Colvill was found heir. In 1295 Thomas Daniel died lord of

¹ Allerby and Oughterside townships, in this parish, are locally in Derwent Ward.

² The two townships of Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth, and Bothel and Threapland, in this parish, are in Derwent Ward.

Aikton, in right of his wife Isabel, heir of the Colvill family, and left Margaret his daughter, a child three years old, his heir, who in 1330 entailed the land to her husband John Ratcliffe and herself for life, with remainder to Richard their son for life; and then to Robert, Thomas, Richard, and John, sons of the said Richard, and their heirs successively in tail male; then to the heirs male of Henry, son of Catherine Chiffley; then to the heirs male of John, son of William Ratcliffe of Longfield; after, to the heirs male of Robert, son of William, son of Richard Ratcliffe; afterwards, to the right heirs of Margaret Daniel (the grandmother) for ever. She died in 1370. The manor was subsequently purchased by the Daeres, in the reign of Henry VI., from Sir John Savage, Knight, and again united to the barony of Burgh. It is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The principal landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, the Misses Bragg, the trustees of the late Joseph Barnes, Edward Barnes, and Mrs. Brown.

The village of Aikton is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity, three and a half miles north-by-east of Wigton, and ten miles west-by-south of Carlisle.

THE CHURCH.

Aikton parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, stands about a mile east of the village. It is a very ancient structure, the original architectural features of which are almost entirely gone, in consequence of the numerous alterations which succeeding ages have rendered necessary; but there are still remaining some traces of Norman architecture about the chancel. About a century ago the church was considerably enlarged, by the addition of a south aisle in the Perpendicular style. The living, a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £14 3s. 1½d., was returned by the commissioners as of the annual value of £516, but is now worth upwards of £650 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1833 for a yearly rent-charge of £193 12s. 10d., of which £5 12s. 1d. belong to certain landowners; and the remainder, together with upwards of ninety-five acres of glebe, let for £110 a year, belongs to the rector. The church in ancient times was presented to by moieties, which probably arose from the partition of the Morville estates between the two daughters of Sir Hugh Morville; Ada married into the Multon family, and Joan into the Gernons. In 1310, Thomas de Multon of Gilsland presented William Somerset to one moiety, whereupon an inquisition *de jure patronatus* was held, and Richard de Ayketon protested that there was no vacancy, for that he himself was sole rector; and towards consolidating the said

rectory, Richard de Ayketon resigned his title. Nevertheless, in the register this immediately follows an institution and mandate for induction to the rectory of the William Somerset above-mentioned. Two years later Thomas de Multon again presents to a moiety. In 1339 Margaret de Daere presented William de Salkeld to a moiety of the rectory of Aikton; and upon an inquisition of the right of patronage, the jurors found that such a right was vested in her. In 1362, Ralph, Lord Daere, presents to a moiety, and again in 1373. Hugh de Daere, lord of Gilsland, presents to a moiety in 1378. In 1465, a writ of *quare impedit* was brought by Sir John Savage, Knight, claiming the right of presentation against the bishop and Richard Morland, rector of Aikton; but the latter continued possessor, as it seems, of the whole rectory, for after this we hear no more of moieties. In 1563, William Lord Daere presents; in 1572, Queen Elizabeth, who also presents in 1583, and again in 1591; in 1642, Thomas Dennis, annecer in Oxford; in 1694, Sir John Lowther; since which time the patronage has been vested in his successors, and is now enjoyed by the Earl of Lonsdale. The parish register commences in 1694.

RECTORS.—William de Aldewerk, —; Richard de Ayketon, —; William de Somerset, 1304; Richard de Askelly, 1306; Robert de Halghton, —; Thomas le Spencer, —; William de Salkeld, 1339; William Beauchamp, 1362; William Chamberlayne, 1364; Robert de Kirkby occurs in 1371; Thomas de Hutton, —; Thomas Roke, 1373; John de Middleton, —; John de Kirby, 1378; Richard Morland occurs in 1465; Christopher Cunniffeld, —; Robert Lowthe occurs in 1509; Nicholas Crowthall, 1512; John Blyth, died 1563; William Lowden, 1563; Robert Allanby, 1572; Roland Hauxbie, 1583; William Lowson, 1591; Edmund Hewitt, 1592; Thomas Blayne, 1598; Thomas Head, 1642; Mr. Lumpit, —; Rowland Nicholls, 1650; R. Threlkeld, 1694; Richard Holme, 1707; William Lindsey, 1739; Henry Lowther, 1733; Dr. Lowther, —; Dr. Satterthwaite, 1844; Richmond Fell, 1828; Samuel J. Goodenough, 1845; Joseph Sturdy Hodgson, 1858.

Aikton Hall, near the church, serves as parsonage.

CHARITIES.

Wiggonby School.—By indenture, dated 19th October, 1792, Margaret Hodgson conveyed to Robert Hodgson and others certain premises at Wiggonby, containing about 140 acres, and all her other lands and tenements in Wiggonby, or within the parish of Aikton, upon trust, out of the rents thereof, in the first place to build a school-house, upon some part of the said lands; and as soon as the same should be erected, that they should pay to the schoolmaster thereof £10 per annum, for teaching and instructing all persons of the name of Hodgson, wherever they should come from, during such time as they should think fit to continue at the

said school; and also to teach and instruct all poor persons' children within the parish of Aikton, whose parents should not be possessed of a real estate of £20 per annum; and all poor persons' children within the parishes of Burgh-on-Sands and Beaumont, whose parents should not be possessed of a real estate of £12 per annum, in the principles of the Church of England, and to read, write, and cast accounts, to learn the catechism, and other proper and useful learning, without receiving any money or any gratuity whatsoever. And upon further trust, that they should pay to such of the said poor boys and girls as they should think fit, the sum of 20s. a year each, towards finding their necessary and comfortable apparel, and more in case of real necessity; and also that they should provide necessary books for the education of the said children and scholars: and she directed that the said trustees should have the full management of the school, and that the schoolmaster should be elected by them; that no scholar should be admitted before the age of eight years, or continue after the age of twenty-one, except those of the name of Hodgson, who should continue at the said school as long as they should think fit; and she directed that the said trustees should twice in every year meet in the said school-house, or some other place in the said parish, to examine into any neglect, miscarriages, or irregularities that might be committed by the schoolmaster or any of the scholars, and to make such orders as to them should seem fit for the good of the charity; and she empowered the said trustees to displace the schoolmaster for any offence or neglect, or to remove the scholars: and as to the remainder of the said rents and profits, that her trustees should dispose of the same for the benefit of the said school, schoolmaster, and scholars, as they should think fit. The said Margaret Hodgson, by will, dated the 3rd April, 1797, reciting the above indenture, and further reciting that the school-house had been erected and built upon part of the said lands and premises, bequeathed to trustees all the residue of her personal estate (over and above certain legacies before bequeathed) upon trust, that they should invest of a part thereof, and apply the interest of the same, after paying an annuity of £20 per annum, and some minor expenses, for the use and benefit of the said school, schoolmaster, and scholars, as they should think fit; and she directed that no minister of any church or chapel should be master of her school; and that no person holding lands in Wiggonby should ever be chosen one of her trustees. The property taken by the trustees, under the indenture of 1792, amounts to about £100 a-year, and that under her will to £75 15s., together £175 15s. For several years after the foundation, the

children of small farmers and persons of some property, received the sum of 20s. yearly; but the trustees subsequently confined those payments to children of the poorer class. All the scholars are supplied with stationery and with such books as the master thinks requisite, in whatever class they may be. The master takes all the children of the name of Hodgson, wherever their parents reside; and all the children of farmers who have not real estates in Aikton, of above the value of £20; and would take any children of Burgh or Beaumont, if they apply and are properly qualified. The children are nominated by the trustees, and no applications are refused, provided they are eligible, according to the terms of the foundation deed. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the classics, without any charge whatever.

Watson's Charity.—It appears by an entry in one of the parish books, dated September 24th, 1775, that Joseph Watson, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, by will, dated 11th September, 1764, bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens of Aikton £30 upon trust, that they and their successors should from time to time pay the interest thereof unto the schoolmaster of the charity school of Aikton, in the same manner as the charities and donations to the said school were then paid and applied. Speaking of this charity, the Charity Commissioners say:—"We have not been able to discover what other charities or donations the testator alluded to, except that of Holmes' Charity."

Holmes's Charity.—The Charity Commissioners inform us that "It is stated in a terrier, dated 1777, that the schoolmaster of Aikton was entitled to 40s. per annum, payable by the overseers. We have not been able to obtain any authentic information as to the origin of this charity. It is said that £10 was left by the Rev. Marmaduke Holmes, and it is supposed that the parish took this money into their hands." They allowed 40s. yearly, as interest thereof, to the schoolmaster, which was regularly paid to him out of the poor-rate for some years, but is now discontinued.

Both Watson's Charity and Holmes's Charity have been entirely lost by misappropriation and neglect.

Barwise's Bequest.—By an entry in the parish book above-mentioned, it appears, that Peter Barwise died in 1773, having deposited in the hands of Jeremiah Smith, of Micklethwaite, the sum of £50 upon trust, that the yearly interest thereof should be applied every year to charitable uses in the parish of Aikton. There is no recollection in the parish of any money having been given away in respect of this charity. It is generally understood that Jeremiah Smith died many years ago in a state of insolvency.

BIGLANDS AND GAMBLESBY.

The rateable value of this township is £713 16s. 3d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 151; in 1811, 156; in 1821, 191; in 1831, 192; in 1841, 187; and in 1851, 214. In 1855 about 170 acres were enclosed belonging to this township, when four acres, in which there is a mineral spring, were allotted for the recreation of the inhabitants.

The manor of Biglands and Gamblesby was in ancient times held under the barony of Burgh by one William Brewer who held it as a part of that barony, as the baron held the same of the king. The next lord we meet with is Adam de Crookdake, who had it by fine of William Brewer. The coheirresses of the Crookdakes married into the families of Roughton and Boyvills of Westlinton. Roughton's moiety descended to a daughter named Catherine, wife of John Aspilon, a native of Buckinghamshire, who sold the same to the Wareops, and they to the Crackenthorps or Southaiks, who exchanged the same with the Dentons of Carlew for their land in Skelton. One of the Dentons sold this moiety to the several tenants. Boyvill's moiety descended long in the male line, till by a daughter it was transferred in marriage to Alexander Highmore, Esq., of Harbybrow, whose heir sold the same to lord Daere, becoming again, in this manner, parcel of Burgh barony, now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale. The principal landowners are Messrs. Joseph Addison, Jonathan Edgar, Rev. Ismay Barnes, and others; Joseph Atkinson, Jeremiah Smith, John Stoddart, jun., and others; Joseph Gill, Robert Matthews, and others.

The hamlet of Biglands is situated on the banks of the Wampool, three and a half miles north of Wigton.

Gamblesby hamlet is also on the Wampool, three miles north of Wigton. The ancient manor-house formerly stood here, and is said to have derived its name from one Gamel, who built it for a residence, the place previous to his time being a woody waste much frequented by deer. Here is a flour-mill.

Dranleaning is another small hamlet in this township, about one mile south of Aikton.

WAMPOOL.

In 1801 this township contained a population of 119; in 1811, 115; in 1821, 97; in 1831, 127; in 1841, 107; and in 1851, 111. The rateable value is £673 7s. 3d. The Silloth Bay railway runs through a portion of the township. The manor of Wampool, or Wathinpool, derives its name from the river upon which the township is situated. Its first recorded possessor is Robert Brnn, or Brune, son of Radulph, who

was called Robert de Wathinpool. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard de Trute, lord of Newby, near Carlisle. This family assumed the local name, and were called de Wathingpools. Wampool came afterwards to the Warwicks, whose heir Richard Warwick sold the manor to the several tenants. The principal landowners in the township are Sir Wastel Briscoe, Bart.; John Lawson; Joseph Hodgson; Miss Frances Barnes; Hugh Stanger Laythes, Esq.; and Jane Skelton.

The hamlet of Wampool is two and a half miles west-north-west of Aikton, on the east bank of the river from which its name is derived.

Leathes is another manor in this township, which gave name to its possessors, who held the manor from the period of the Conquest to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Adam de Leathes sold it to the inhabitants. Leathes was part of the demesne of Whitrigg, which belonged to the ancient family of Brun. The hamlet of Leathes is three miles north-north-west of Aikton.

Whitrigg Lees is also a hamlet in this township, three and a half miles north-west of Aikton.

WIGGONBY.

The township of Wiggonby comprises an area of about 2,330 acres, and its rateable value is £1,331 18s. 8d. Its population in 1801 was 127; in 1811, 142; in 1821, 169; in 1831, 175; in 1841, 190; and in 1851, 219.

This township is included in the manor of Aikton, the principal messuage or manor-house of which was situated at Downhall. The landowners are Sir Wastel Briscoe, Bart.; Messrs. John Jemmings, John Pearson, Jonathan Pearson, Thomas Ismay, John Brown, Thomas Twentymen, the trustees of the Grammar School, Daniel Sibson, and Jeremiah Reed; Rev. John Lowry, Isabella Robinson, Mrs. Addison, Sarah Hodgson, and Mary Scott, with a few other smaller owners.

The village of Wiggonby is two miles east-by-south of Aikton. For an account of the school see page 198.

At Downhall, a small hamlet, about a mile south-east from Aikton, is the moated site of the ancient manor-house of Joan de Morville, daughter of Hugh de Morville, and wife of Sir Richard Gernon. It was subsequently held for many generations by the Hodgson family, and, with the estate, is now the property of Mr. Bowstead, of London. When the present buildings were being erected, in 1826, a portion of the old drawbridge was found. This place has borne the name of Downhall ever since that old mansion was burnt by the Scots.

Thornby is another hamlet in this township, one and a half miles south-east of Aikton.

ALLHALLOWS PARISH.

This parish, which was anciently a chapelry in that of Aspatria, is bounded on the north by Bromfield, on the west by Aspatria, on the south by Torpenhow, and on the east by Bolton; and though divided into the four districts of Ukmanby, Whitehall, Harby, and Baggray, yet contains only one township. Agriculture is the principal employment, though some of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal mine of Mr. Drewry, the shaft of which is eighty-five fathoms in perpendicular depth, and the vein now working six feet broad; the number of persons employed is about fifty. Wigton and Cockermouth are the markets usually attended.

The area of the township of Allhallows is 1,860 statute acres, and its rateable value £1,567 18s. 8d. The population in 1801 was 173; in 1811, 179; in 1821, 219; in 1831, 205; in 1841, 235; and in 1851, 255. The Roman road from Old Carlisle to Ellenborough is said to have passed through a portion of this township.

The manor of Ukmanby or Upmanby, was, with Blennerhasset, granted by Alan, second lord of Allerdale, to Randolphus or Raulphus de Lyndsæy, in marriage with his sister Ethelreda, granddaughter of the illustrious Saxon refugee Cospatrick, and sister of Gunhilda, wife of Ueltred, the Pictish prince of Galloway. This Randolphus witnesses charters of King David of Scotland, Henry Prince of Scotland, and of his uncle by marriage, Earl Cospatrick the second; and is otherwise known by his gifts to the Priory of St. Bees, a cell of St. Mary's, York,¹ and to the Priory of Carlisle, whose representatives, the dean and chapter, still hold the manor of Lorton in virtue of his donation.² It afterwards came in marriage to the Tilliols, which family failing in issue male, the manor came to co-heiresses, and was divided into moieties, one of which was sold by the representative of one of the co-heiresses to the Salkelds, the other passed to the Highmores. The Blencows purchased of the latter, and Mr. T. Denton describes the manor of Ukmanby as being, in 1688, the jointure of Mrs. Mary Blencow, mother of Christopher Blencow, Esq.

We have no information respecting the original owners of the manor of Whitehall. It appears to have

¹He gave them the church or chapel of Loweswater and two bovates of land, early in the twelfth century. The precise date is not known, but it was fifty years before the Charter of Confirmation granted to them by Alicia, Countess of Albemarle, as heir of her brother William, the son of William, the son of Duncan, eldest son of Malcolm Cænmorë—commonly called the boy of Egremont—and in which charter it is stated that the monks have possessed the "capellam, cum duabus bovatibus terre eidem capelle pertinentibus," by the gift of Randolphus de Lindsay, "jam quinquaginta annis transactis." *Regist. fol. 12.*

²A Charter of Confirmation by Henry II. enumerates "ex dono Randulphi de Liudesia totam terram quam habuit prædictus Randulphus in Arthureth, et totam terram suam de Loretonæ, cum molendino et cum omnibus pertinentiis ejusdem terre." *Dugd. Monast., tom. vi., p. 144.* Besides, according to Nicolson and Burns, "the miller, his wife, and children."

been restored in the reign of Henry IV. to Sir Henry Percy. It was afterwards the property and seat of a younger branch of the Salkelds of Corby, the first of whom that settled here was

THOMAS SALKELD, who married Mary, daughter of William Vaux of Catterlen, and had issue,

LANCELOT SALKELD, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Berdesey, of Berdesey, in Lancashire, and had issue three sons,

- I. FRANCIS, who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Bradwaite, Esq., of Burneshead, and died without issue.
- II. Nicholas, who also died without issue.
- III. Thomas, who succeeded his father.

THOMAS SALKELD, Esq., of Whitehall, married Mary Copeland, and by her had issue,

LANCELOT SALKELD, Esq., of Whitehall, who married Dorothy, daughter of Alan Askeugh, of Skeughsbay, in the county of York, and by her he had issue,

FRANCIS SALKELD, Esq., of Whitehall, who married Anne, daughter of Walter Strickland, third son of Sir Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh, Westmoreland, and had issue,

THOMAS SALKELD, Esq., of Whitehall, who lived in the reign of Charles II., and had issue, Thomas, Lancelot, Roger, and eight daughters.

THOMAS SALKELD, Esq., of Whitehall, son and heir of the last Thomas, had issue, Thomas and Henry. Thomas, the elder brother, died without issue, and then the estate descended to

HENRY SALKELD, Esq., who also dying without issue, he devised the estate to his widow during life, and afterwards to trustees for payment of debts.

After the death of Henry Salkeld, Esq., the last heir male, this estate became the subject of a long suit in chancery, by which it was at length adjudged to the Charltons of Northumberland, descended from Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Salkeld, and is now the property of William Henry Charlton, Esq.

The manor of Harby, or Harby Brow, anciently called Leesrigg, was for many generations the seat and property of the Highmore family. Nicholas Highmore sold it to the Blencows, who possessed it for several descents. It was afterwards held by the family of Steel, but is now the property of William Henry Charlton, Esq.

The principal landowners are Sir Wilfrid Lawson, William H. Charlton, Esq., Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. John Drewry.

This parish has been enclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1812, by which lands were given in lieu of tithes to the Bishop of Carlisle, as appropriator, or his lessee.¹

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure situated about six miles south-west of Wigton. It contains two stained glass windows; on the south side of the chancel is the burial-place of the Salkelds. The living is a perpetual curacy, and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £9 per annum, but it has since received two augmentations from that fund, with which land was purchased, so that it is now worth about £80 a year. The impropriation is at present in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The parish register commences in 1666. The following have been incumbents during the last century:—

William Taylor, 1743; Robert Robinson, 1754; William Tearson, 1756; John Cheambers, 1757; Thomas Singleton, 1801; W. Monkhouse and W. Gaskell, from 1807 to 1812; Thomas Thompson, 1812.

The parsonage was erected in 1812, at a cost of £300.

The parish school is a neat stone building, situate at Leesrigg, where it was erected in 1855, at an expense of £300; it is under government inspection, supported by quarter pence and subscriptions, has a master's house attached, and is attended by about forty children.

¹ The lease has passed with the Lawson estates to the present Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.

CHARITY.

Ritson's Charity.—It appears by an entry in the parish books, dated Oct. 1st, 1793, that the sum of £10, which had been deposited in the hands of different persons, in the year 1710, was, in 1793, called in and laid out with other money, amounting in the whole to £20, in the purchase of a house at Blennerhasset, for the use of the poor of Allhallows. It is understood that the sum of £10 was a legacy left by Joseph Ritson, the interest thereof to be distributed amongst the poor of Allhallows not receiving parish relief; and that previous to the principal sum being laid out, as above mentioned, the interest had been so applied. This charity now produces £1 per annum, which is distributed amongst poor persons of the parish not receiving parochial relief.

Whitehall, the ancient seat of the Salkelds, is now occupied as a farm-house. It bears the date 1589; and a little to the north of it is a circular mound nearly sixty yards in diameter, with the ruined remains of some ancient building; and about two hundred yards to the south is an entrenchment, twenty-eight yards square, surrounded with a ditch, and having near it the ruins of extensive buildings.

Harby Brow, also a farm-house, is a very quaint looking building, with a square tower; and in an adjoining building are the letters and date F. 1591. II.

Baggery, Baggray, or Bagraw, is a small village on the river Ellen, seven miles south-west of Wigton, opposite to Blennerhasset.

ASPATRIA PARISH.

ASPATRIA parish is bounded on the north by Bromfield and West Newton, on the west by Gilerux and Cross Cannonby, on the south by Plumbland and Torpenhow, and on the east by Bromfield and Allhallows. It comprises the townships of Aspatria and Brayton, Hayton and Mclay, and Oughterside and Allerby. The soil about Aspatria is light and red, in some parts sandy, in others loamy, producing in general good crops of wheat and other grain; Oughterside is more wet and heavy, and around Hayton a reddish clay and deep loam prevail. Fine red freestone is found in the parish. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, some of whom are, however, engaged in coal-mining. Cockermouth, Maryport, and Wigton, are the markets usually attended.

ASPATRIA AND BRAYTON.

The area of this township is 1,611 acres, and its rateable value £1,155 15s. Its population in 1801 was 327; in 1811, 478; in 1821, 632; in 1831, 761; in 1841, 988; and in 1851, 1,123. Surveys of this township are deposited with the overseers and vicar. A Roman road leading from Old Carlisle to Ellenborough passed through this township.

The manor of Aspatria, as parcel of the barony of Allerdale-below-Derwent, was given by Ranulph de Meschines to Wadthoof, son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar, from whom the name of Aspatria is said to have been derived. On the division of the estates of William Fitz Duncan and Alice de Ronley, his wife, among their three daughters and co-heirs, this manor was allotted to Alice, the youngest, who dying without issue, her share

came to her two sisters, or their representatives. The line of the eldest sister having failed, the entire manor descended to the Lucys, who inherited from the second sister. This latter family terminated in a female heir, Maud de Lucy, who, upon her marriage with her second husband, Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland, granted to him the whole of her estates, and, in this manner, Aspatria became the property of the Percys, earls of Northumberland. In 1578 an inquisition was held in which we find it stated that

“The manor of Aspatria, otherwise called Aspatrick, is an ancient manor situate in Allerdale, and in the partitions of the possessions of Allerdale, Cockermouth, and Copeland, hath been allotted as a principal manor, and is now holden of the Queen's majesty by like tenure as the residue of the earldom is.

“The manor includes the town of Aspatria, and within and adjoining are the following townships, viz., Ukmaby, Blenmerhasset, Crookdake, Langrigg, Bromfield, Newton, Ormesby, Hayton, Brayton, and divers other hamlets.

“The commons, or waste, within the said manor, are very great and large; the soil thereof appertaineth only to the said earl, and, for the better preservation thereof, it is yearly used that the bailiffs and officers then do perambulate the said bounder, and all manner of chattels, especially horses, found within the said bounder (being foreigner's goods, and not having right of common there), are for their trespasses punished by way of amerciamment, which is answered to the lord for that purpose; and if any man do encroach or improve any of the said waste, or commons (the same being found by presentment), the said grounds so improved are either pulled down or laid open (if it be found noisome), or else rented to the lord, and, in the meantime, till reformation thereof can be had, is amerced as is aforesaid.

“The said earl hath, in the said manor, a court baron, and all liberties, privileges, and rights belonging to the same, in which court certain freeholders are called and make their appearance there, and by reason of that appearance are in divers court-rolls discharged of their appearance in the court holden for the barony of Allerdale.

“There is no advowson of benefice there, by reason the same hath been of ancient time granted away, and now inappropriate to the, &c.

“There are no woods or underwoods of any value within the said manor or lordship, nor any parks, chases, or waters of pleasure, &c.”

Among the freeholders we find that “William Orphewer holdeth in Aspatria two messuages and two carucates of land, sometime the lands of Christopher

Sands by homage, fealty, and suit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, and payeth his portion for cornage, seawake, and other services, according to the quantity of his fee, and for fee-farm.

“The Bishop of Carlisle holdeth in Aspatria divers lands and tenements in pure alms.

“Anthony Barwise holdeth in Aspatria certain lands and tenements by fealty only, sometime the lands of the Prior of St. Bees, then holden in pure alms.

“The same Anthony holdeth there certain lands by fealty only, sometime the lands of the Abbot of Holme Cultram, and then held in pure alms.

“The tenants of Aspatria pay yearly amongst themselves,—de parte alani, 6s. 8d.; de parte comts., 3s. 6d.; turnsilver, 4d.; in toto, per annum, 17s. 4d.

“John Beeby holdeth a tenement at Aspatria, with the appurtenances, late the lands of . . . by like services, as is aforesaid.”

From the time that it came into the possession of the Percys, the manor of Aspatria has descended along with the barony, and belongs now to General Wyndham, who holds manorial courts here twice a year, at which many of the inferior lords of manors perform suit and service, this being one of the principal manors of the barony.

The landowners of the township are Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.; Sir James Musgrave, Bart.; Dr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Clark, the Misses Laugeake, Grace Pattinson, Mrs. Ritson, Mrs. Lomas, Messrs. Peter Fisher, John Langeake, Joseph Lucock, John Jameson, Edward Kirkhaugh, John Pattinson, Joseph Hayton, Joseph Aldersey, John Asbridge, Peter Atkinson, George Elliot, Thomas Rigg, Richard Penketh, Martin Peart, and others. The commons were enclosed in 1814.

The village of Aspatria, which is long and irregularly built, and contains several good houses, is situated on the ridge of an eminence, at the foot of which passes the Maryport and Carlisle railway, eight miles east-north-east of Maryport, and nine miles north of Cockermouth. Aspatria is one of the polling-places for the county.

THE CHURCH.

Aspatria church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, stands upon the site of the old church, which being found too small for the rapidly increasing population of the parish was taken down and the present beautiful structure erected in its stead. The foundation stone was laid on the 23rd July, 1846, a large body of clergy, the Freemasons of the province, and a vast concourse of spectators attending to take part in and witness the ceremony. The following inscription, written on parchment, and enclosed in a bottle, was deposited in a lead box prepared for the purpose, together with coins of

Queen Victoria's reign, and two of the county newspapers:—

“ECCLESIE SANCTI KENTIGERNI JAM NUNO TERTIO MULTORUM
SUMPTIBUS CONSTRUENDÆ.
FUNDAMENTA POSUIT HUGO PERCY, S.T.P. CARLEOLENSIS
EPISCOPUS.
DIE X KAL. AUG. ANNO SALUTIS M.DCCCXLVI.
ASTANTIBUS JOSEPHO IREDALE, D.P.G.M ET SODALIBUS SUIS
EDVARDO SALKELD, A.M., VICARIO.
JOHANNE P. JOHNSON,
THOMA SEALEY,
ROBERTO JEFFERSON,
JOHANNE HETHERINGTON, } SACRORUM CUSTODIBUS.
TRAVIS ET MANONALL, ARCHITECTIS.
MCKAY ET BLACKSTOCK, CONDITORIBUS.
LAUS DEO.”

The church is in the Early English style, *temp.* Edward I., and consists of nave, side aisles, chapel, chancel, south porch, north vestry, and fine western tower, surmounted with parapets and pinnacles. The material is the red sandstone of the county. Dimensions—nave 71 feet 10 inches by 40 feet, chancel 30 feet by 15 feet 9 inches. Piers circular and multangular alternately. The pulpit, of stone, is on the north side of the chancel arch, and the reading-desk on the south side. The seats are open and uniform, with finials at the end. There are fine, well-executed windows, containing the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, the Ascension, with sacred devices and monograms. These were erected by special subscription. The window in the Musgrave chapel contains the arms of the Musgrave family and others. It was given by Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, and Sir James Musgrave, Bart., of Barnsley Park, Gloucestershire. The windows are by Scott, of Carlisle, upon whom they reflect the highest credit, for the great skill and exquisite taste displayed in their execution. Mr. Scott has recently executed a handsome window in the south side of the chancel, to the memory of the Rev. E. Thompson, formerly vicar of the parish. It is the gift of his only son, Lieut. Edward Thompson, of the 7th Hussars. Over the communion-table is the inscription “Do this in remembrance of me.” The tables of the Decalogue are in harmony with the other arrangements, which are in all respects complete. In the rebuilding of the church, the architectural features of the old structure which it has replaced have been preserved as far as possible, amongst which are a fine Norman doorway and a beautiful Norman arch between the nave and chancel, a view of which appears in Sir Walter Scott's, “Border Antiquities.” The old Norman font has also been preserved, and the ancient dormitory of the house of Hayton and afterwards of the Musgrave family has been restored. The monu-

mental tablets and other memorials of the departed have likewise been piously preserved, and placed upon the walls in situations corresponding with the old arrangements, so that with the exception of the organ and a peal of bells (there is one of great sweetness of tone,) the church is complete. The architects were Messrs. Travis and Mangnall, and the builders Messrs. Mc.Kay and Blackstock. The expense of rebuilding and restoration amounted to about £3,000, nearly £1,000 more than the original estimate. About £1,950 of this sum was collected by private subscription; the Church Building Society, gave £250; and £600 was raised by a parish rate, by the unanimous consent of the vestry. The church was consecrated on the 6th June, 1848.

The church of Aspatria was given by the first lord of Allerdale to the prior and convent of Carlisle, which grant was confirmed by Henry II. and Edward III. It was formerly rectorial, but is now a vicarage, the advowson of which has always belonged to the bishop of Carlisle, to whom the great tithes were appropriated till the year 1812, when, under the Enclosure Act, allotments of land were given in lieu of them to the appropriator and vicar. The benefice is valued in the King's Book at £10 4s. 3d., and was certified to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the annual value of £100; it is now worth about £250 per annum. The parish register commences in 1660.

VICARS.—Alan de Horneastle, 1309; Richard de Melburn, 1318; Nicholas de Stroveton, —; Robert Bully, 1333; Adam Deincourt, —; Roger de Ledes, 1357; Adam de Alenburgh, 1358; William de Arthuret, 1380; Robert de Pontefraet, —; Adam Foward, 1385; William Sandes, 1424; Edward Mitchell, —; Anthony Thwaites, 1565; Lancelot Dawson, 1578; William Orrell, 1610; Matthew Braddell, 1617; Thomas Warwick, 1639; Francis Palmer, 1661; Richard Holme, 1686; George Fleming, 1695; Robert Hume, 1703; David Bell, 1706; John Briscoe, 1729; William Gilpin, 1771; William Fernylough, 1793; John C. Gilbanks, 1815; Edward Thompson, 1847; Edward Salkeld, 1838.

The vicarage was erected in 1711.

There is an Independent chapel here, a small stone building erected by subscription in 1827, and possessing accommodation for about 300 persons.

The National School occupies a neat stone building erected by subscription in 1825, at a cost of about £160. It is under government inspection, supported by quarter pence and donations, and has an average attendance of upwards of 100 children. It is conducted by a master, two pupil teachers, and a paid monitor.

There is also a girls' school, erected in 1837, by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, which is attended by about 40 children.

CHARITIES.

Sir Thomas Musgrave's Charity:—“Sir Thomas Musgrave, by a codicil to his will, dated 16th November.

1811, directed his executors to transfer to the minister and churchwardens of Aspatria for the time being £333 6s. 8d., three-per-cent. reduced, upon such minister and churchwardens becoming bound by a proper deed of covenant, that they and their successors should for ever after, out of the dividends, keep the dormitory of the testator's family and the monuments therein in good repair and condition, and well painted and cleansed; and that if from time to time there should be any surplus, it should be laid out in the purchase of bread, or other useful food, to be distributed among the industrious poor of the said parish, at their discretion, and that a memorial thereof should be hung up in a conspicuous part of the church." This sum of £333 6s. 8d. is now standing in the name of the trustees, and the dividends, amounting to £10 a year, are applied as directed by the testator.

Thomas Donald's Charity.—Mr. Thomas Donald, in 1845, left £150, the interest of which is distributed in coals and flour to the poor, under the direction of the trustees, the vicar, and churchwardens for the time being.

In this township there are a saw mill, a brewery, and several stone quarries.

Brayton is another manor in this township. It was given by Alan, second lord of Allerdale, to Ughtred, whose posterity assumed the name of Brayton, and resided here. From the inquisition above quoted we learn that, in 1578, William Bewly held Brayton by fealty only, sometime the lands of the Bishop of Carlisle, in free alms. It afterwards came into the possession of a younger branch of the Salkeld family, from whose co-heiresses it was purchased in the early part of the last century by an ancestor of its present possessor, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.

Brayton, the seat of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., is a fine mansion, occupying a pleasant situation, one and a half miles east-by-north of Aspatria, and seven miles south-west-by-south of Wigton.

Subsons of Brayton.

This family deduces its descent from

JOHN LAWSON, who, in the first year of Henry III., was lord of Fawkesgrave, in Yorkshire; and from him, through a long line of eminent ancestors, descended

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, Knight, who married the widow of Thomas Lee, Esq., of Isell, in Cumberland, and thus acquired that estate. Sir Wilfrid died without children, and bequeathed his property to his nephew,

WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq., whose son and successor,

WILFRID LAWSON, Esq., of Isell, was created a baronet by James II. Sir Wilfrid married Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave, Bart. of Hayton Castle, and had issue,

i. William, who married Milcha, daughter of Sir William Strickland, Bart., of Boynton, in Yorkshire; and dying before his father, left (with two daughters)

WILFRID, successor to the baronetcy.

ii. Wilfrid, of Brayton, married Sarah, daughter and coheir of — James, Esq., of Washington, in Durham; and left

1. GILFRID, } 6th and 7th baronets.
2. ALFRED, }

The baronet represented the county of Cumberland in the Restoration Parliament. He died in 1688, and was succeeded by his grandson,

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, 2nd baronet, M.P. for Cockermouth. This gentleman married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of George Preston, Esq., of Holker, in Lancashire; and dying in 1704, was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, 3rd baronet, M.P. for Cockermouth, one of the grooms of the bedchamber to George I. He married Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of the Hon. Henry Mordaunt, and niece of the Earl of Peterborough; and dying in 1737, was succeeded by his elder son,

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, 4th baronet, who died in infancy, and was succeeded by his brother,

SIR MORDAUNT LAWSON, 5th baronet, at whose decease, in minority (1743), the title and estate devolved upon his cousin, (refer to issue of Wilfrid, second son of 1st baronet)

SIR GILFRID LAWSON, 6th baronet, who was succeeded in 1749 by his brother,

SIR ALFRED LAWSON, 7th baronet. This gentleman died in 1752, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, 8th baronet, who was sheriff of Cumberland in 1756, and M.P. for the same county in 1761. He died without issue, the next year, and was succeeded by his brother,

SIR GILFRID LAWSON, 9th baronet. This gentleman married Amelia, daughter of John Lovett, Esq.; and dying about the year 1794, was succeeded by his son.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, 10th baronet, who married Anne, daughter of John Hartley, Esq., of Whitehaven: but having no issue, the baronetcy expired at his decease in 1806, when the Lawson estates passed, by Sir Wilfrid's will, to the nephew of his wife,

THOMAS WYBERGH, Esq., second son of Thomas Wybergh Esq., of Clifton Hall, Westmoreland, by Isabella, daughter of John Hartley, Esq., and sister of Lady Lawson. Mr. Wybergh, upon inheriting those estates, assumed the surname and arms of Lawson. He died without issue, in 1812, and was succeeded by his brother,

WILFRID WYBERGH, Esq., who thereupon likewise assumed the names and arms of Lawson. This gentleman, born 5th October, 1795, married 20th June, 1821, Caroline, third daughter of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherley, and has issue,

i. WILFRID, born 4th September, 1829.

ii. Alfred, died 1854.

iii. Gilfrid, born 26th December, 1833.

iv. William, born 24th August, 1836.

1. Caroline. ii. Maria. iii. Elizabeth. iv. Catherine.

Sir Wilfrid was created a baronet 15th September, 1831.

Arms.—Per pale, arg. and sa., a chevron counter changed.

Crest.—Two flexed arms, arg., supporting the sun, pp.

Motto.—Quod honestum utile.

HAYTON AND MELAY.

This township contains 1,971 acres, and its rateable value is £1,865 14s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 174; in 1811, 192; in 1821, 241; in 1831, 253; in 1841, 378; and in 1851, 461.

The manor of Hayton was granted by Alan, lord of Allerdale to his huntsman Schiff, whose posterity took the name of De Hayton. From the Haytons the manor was brought by marriage to the Mulecasters, one of whom, Robert de Mulecater, married the daughter and heir of John de Hayton, the last of the name. It came into the possession of the Tilliol family in a similar manner, and having been held by them for eight descents, came to two sisters, coheirs, Isabel and Margaret, the former of whom becoming the wife of John Colville, had Hayton as her share; the latter married a Moresby. Isabel, wife of John Colville, had two sons, William and Robert. William Colville, the elder, succeeded his mother in her part of the Tilliol's lands, and died in 1480, without issue male, leaving two daughters coheirs, who, marrying two of the Musgraves, brought Hayton to that family. An inquisition taken in 1578 informs us that "William Musgrave, Esq., holdeth the manor of Hayton, sometimes the land of Peter Tilliol, and late the land of Anthony Colwel, by homage, fealtic, and suit of court from three weeks to three weeks, serjeants' food, and payeth for cornage, 4s. 6d.; seawake, 1s.; turnsilver, 3s. 10d.; and for fee-farm, astank, and turbary, 20s.: in toto, 29s. 4d." Hayton continued to be held by the Musgraves till the death of Sir Richard Musgrave, the fifth baronet, when it became the property of his daughter Eleanor, who married William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P., and from whom it has descended to its present possessor, Charles Jolliffe, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

The ancient mansion of Hayton Castle is now occupied as a farmhouse. It is said to have stood a long siege by the parliamentarians, and to have been rebuilt by Sir Richard Musgrave, after the restoration. Formerly there was a chapel of ease adjacent to the castle, which continued in use till the beginning of the present century, when it was suffered to fall into decay, and no trace of it can now be found. It appears from an Act 6th Edward I., that the Mulecater family had in ancient times a market at Hayton on Tuesdays, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Mary Magdalene. The principal landowners are Charles Jolliffe, Esq.; Sir James Musgrave, Bart.; Mrs. Dykes, William Paisley, William Thornburn, John Waite, John Atkinson, Thomas Beeby, Ann Blackburn, Joseph Hetherington, Joseph Wilson, John Dalzell, Michael Foster, Joseph Donald, Robert Beaty, Robert Nicholson, J. Jackson, and Mrs. Fearon. The tithes of the township were commuted in 1846. The great tithes for £260; the vicar's for £25; £16 a year was set aside for hay tithe.

The village of Hayton is about one and a half miles west of Aspatria. Here is an Independent Chapel, a

small stone building, erected by subscription in 1844, and attended by the Aspatria minister. There is also a day and Sunday-school, which was built by subscription in 1849. It is supported by the quarter pence of the pupils, and has an average attendance of 25 children.

Melay, is a small hamlet in this township, near the sea.

Musgrave of Hayton.

This is a branch of the Musgraves of Eden Hall, springing from

NICHOLAS MUSGRAVE, Esq., third son of Sir John Musgrave, Knt., and his wife Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Stapleton, of Edeuhall; which Nicholas married, in or about the time of Henry VI., Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Colville, Esq., of Hayton Castle, co. Cumberland, and thereby acquired that estate. He died in 1434, and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS MUSGRAVE, Esq., of Hayton Castle, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Daere, of Gilshand; and, dying in 1506, was succeeded by his son.

WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Esq., of Hayton Castle. This gentleman married Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of James Martindale, Esq., of Newton in Cumberland, in whose right the manor of Newton came into the family. He died in 1532, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR EDWARD MUSGRAVE, Knight, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Penruddock of Exeter, and had a son, William. Sir Edward was lord-lieutenant and *custos rotularum* of the county of Cumberland. He was also justice of oyer and terminer, and sat as judge at Carlisle. He died in 1597, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Esq., of Hayton Castle, who married Catherine Sherburne, a co-heiress of the family of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, and was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD MUSGRAVE, Esq., of Hayton Castle, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1638. Sir Edward married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Graham, Bart., of Netherby, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. The baronet was a distinguished supporter of the royal cause, and was made colonel, by Charles I., of a regiment which he had raised and maintained at his own expense. To sustain, however, the heavy charge, he was necessitated to alienate estates of more than £4,000 a year. Sir Edward attended Charles II. at the Battle of Worcester, and when the prince's horse was shot under him, dismounted and supplied him with his own. After the defeat he fled into Scotland, and was protected by the Duke of Gordon, until Cromwell, finding him out, despatched a message to the duke, "That if he did not forthwith deliver up Ned Musgrave, that arch rebel, he would send a troop of horse and storm the castle." Sir Edward was then forced to fly to the Isle of Man, where he soon after died, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR RICHARD, who married Dorothy, daughter of William James, Esq., of Washington, co. Durham, through whom the manor of Washington came into the family, and by whom he had (with daughters),

- I. RICHARD, his successor.
- II. William, a Hamburg merchant at Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died without issue.
- III. James, in holy orders, rector of Gransden, in Cambridgeshire; married Catherine, daughter of James Perrott, of Barnsley, and had a son,

The Rev. JAMES MUSGRAVE, of Chinnor, co. Oxford, who married Miss Huggins, and was father of

JAMES, who inherited as eighth baronet, at the death of his kinsman, Sir Thomas, in 1812.

Sir Richard rebuilt from the ground Hayton Castle, which had suffered so much during the civil wars. He died in 1710, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir RICHARD, M.P. for the county of Cumberland, temp. William III. and Queen Anne. He died in 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir RICHARD. This gentleman married Anne, sister of John Hylton, Esq., of Hylton Castle, co. Durham, and dying in 1739, left three sons, successive baronets. He was succeeded by the eldest,

Sir RICHARD, who assumed the surname of Hylton (his only daughter, Eleanor, married William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P.), and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his next brother,

Sir WILLIAM, who married Isabel, Countess Dowager of Carlisle, and daughter of William, Lord Byron, but had no issue. The title devolved upon his only surviving brother,

Sir THOMAS, who died without issue, December 31, 1812, when the baronetcy devolved upon his kinsman,

Sir JAMES (refer to the Rev. James Musgrave, son of the second baronet). This gentleman married, in 1781, Clarissa, daughter of — Blackall, Esq., and, dying April 27, 1814, left issue,

- I. JAMES, the present baronet.
- II. William Augustus, in holy orders.
- III. Thomas Henry, deceased.
- IV. Richard Adolphus, married Miss Lowther, and died leaving three daughters.
- V. John Knightley, deceased.
1. Georgiana, married in June, 1836, to Aubrey Wenham Wykeham, Esq., of Tythrop House, Oxon.

Sir James was succeeded by his son,

Sir JAMES MUSGRAVE, Bart., of Hayton; born May 24, 1785.

Arms.—Az., six annulets, three, two, and one.

Crest.—Two arms in armour, embowed, sustaining the sun, ppr.

Seat.—Barnsley Park, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

OUGHTERSIDE AND ALLERBY.

The area of this township is 2,166 acres. It contained in 1801, 269 inhabitants; in 1811, 249; in 1821, 347; in 1831, 381; in 1841, 555; and in 1851, 662. The soil here is brown and gravelly, chiefly resting on red sandstone. The township is intersected by the Maryport and Carlisle railway. The commons were enclosed in 1816. There is only one coal-mine in this township in operation at present (1858); it is worked by J. Harris, Esq., of Greysouthen. The depth of the shaft is about seventy fathoms. The population is much scattered over the township—the farm buildings being at the extreme ends and centre—and the mining part of the population generally live in a few cottages built near the different coal pits, with part in the village.

The manor of Oughterside, Outerby, or Uchtredby, took its name from Uchtred, to whom it was granted by Alan, second lord of Allerdale. From the inquisition taken in 1578, we learn the following particulars of Oughterside:—Anthony Barwis, Esq., holdeth certain lands and tenements in Ulter-side, late the

lands of Edward Musgrave, and sometime the lands of William Stapleton, by homage, fealty and suit of court, cornage, seawake, and serjeant's food, and payeth yearly 4d. William Orphewre holdeth certain lands and tenements at Ulter-side, late the lands of William English, by like services, and renders 2d. William Osmotherley holdeth, at Ulter-side aforesaid, certain lands and tenements, late the lands of William Coulterd, by like service, and renders per annum 2d. The tenants of Ulter-side pay yearly amongst themselves, for cornage, 4s. 6d.; for seawake, 7d.; for turnsilver, 1s. 3d.; in toto, 6s. 4d. It was for several generations in the Orfeur family, from whom it was purchased by the Lawsons, and is now held by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.

There is an old building at Oughterside called the Old Hall, which is supposed to have been a place of consequence, and upwards of seventy years ago a road four yards broad, supposed to be Roman, was discovered leading from Oughterside to Allerby. In a letter on the old church of Aspatria, published in the *Cumberland Packet*, June 24th, 1814, Dr. Wilkinson, of Aspatria, says, "It is stated that Alan de Horneastle was the first incumbent of Aspatria, in 1309; that upwards of a century ago, at the east end of the church, a stone coffin was found, on the lid of which, composed of solid stone, was inscribed "Hic Jacet Bartholomeus de Uchtersat." This tomb is supposed to have appertained to an ecclesiastic, and, by the character, appears to have been of much greater antiquity than 1309. It is believed that the said Bartholomeus de Uchtersat resided at the Old Hall in Oughterside. The stone lid of the coffin is now placed in the east wall of the churchyard, near the vicarage house." Some traces of a Roman road leading towards Ellenborough have been found in this township.

The manor of Allerby, or Alwardby, so called from Alward, the first recorded proprietor, gave name to the family of Allerby, whose heiress brought it in marriage to the family of Porter, one of whom, William Porter, in 1543, held it of the king *in capite*, rendering for the same, yearly, 3d. cornage, and 8d. seawake, with other services due and accustomed. In 1578, Thomas Porter and Elizabeth, his wife, held the manor of Crosby and Allerby, "sometime the lands of John Derwentwater, and late the lands of William Porter, father of the said Thomas, by homage, cornage, serjeant's food, seawake, and turnsilver, rendering per annum 11s. 8d." The last of the Porters having no child, made his wife joint tenant with himself, and she, surviving, afterwards married a younger brother of the Eaglesfields, in whose family it continued for several generations. It was purchased of their descendant, in the latter part of the seventeenth

century, by Richard Lamplugh, Esq., of Dovenby, but is now the property of several freeholders.

The principal landowners of the township are F. L. B. Dykes, Esq.; Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Messrs. John Todd, Joseph Hayton, Wilfrid Hind, Joseph Simm, Matthew Wilson, James Elliott, John Shaw, William Thompson; Mrs. Scalby, Mrs. Nicholson, the Earl of Lonsdale, and General Wyndham. The commons were enclosed about the year 1824.

The village of Oughterside is situated on the north side of the river Ellen, one and a half miles west-south-west of Aspatria. Here is a school erected by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., which serves as a Sunday-school and place of worship for the Independents.

The village of Allerby is about four miles east-north-east of Maryport, and is said to have been the birth-place of Robert Eaglesfield, founder of Queen's College, Oxford.

BOLTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded by Thornthwaite Close Beck, from its source to where it falls into the Waver, up the Waver to Little Gill above Blathwaite on the west side of the Waver, and to the head of the gill, then north-west to the Crummock, up the Crummock southwards to Priesteroft, thence south-west to Mealsgate, thence along Dowbeck to Whitehall Park Wall, thence along the Cockermouth road to Cockbridge, thence up the Ellen to Ireby Bridge End, up Birkby Beck by Augherree to its source, turning east thence to Thorny Stone, and so to the top of Sandale, running north on the tops of the hills to Thornthwaite. The parish award, and the maps made on the commutation of tithes, are kept at the rectory. The parish comprises the townships of Bolton Highside and Bolton Lowside, the inhabitants of which are principally located in the several hamlets of Bolton-gate, Mealsgate, Sandale, Bolton Lowhouses, Bolton Newhouses, and Bolton Wood Lane, with a few scattered houses. The occupation of the inhabitants is principally agriculture and mining—there is at present only one coal-mine working. Wigton, Keswick, and Cockermouth are the markets attended. The old Roman road, from Ellenborough to Old Carlisle, must have gone through one corner of the parish.

BOLTON HIGHSIDE.

The area of this township is 3,875 acres, and its rateable value £2,477. The population in 1801 was 232; in 1811, 307; in 1821, 321; in 1831, 352; in 1841, 312; and in 1851, 365.

The manor of Bolton was given by Alan, lord of Alledale, to Gospatrick, his bastard brother, whose posterity assumed the name of Bassanthwaite, from whose family it passed to the Lascelles, one of whom, Thomas de Lascelles, was lord of Bolton in the reign of Henry III. He married Christian, daughter of William de Ireby, and confirmed to the abbot and monks of Holme Cultram, the hermitage of St. Hilda, and granted them commons in Bolton. His widow, Christian de Ireby, afterwards married Robert Bruce, and died in 1305, seised of Heselpring in Westward, Ganelby and Unthank-beyond-Eden, and of Market Ireby, which latter place she held of John Boyvill, lord of Thursby. It subsequently became the property of the Mounbrays, by one of whom, Geoffrey de Mounbray, it was forfeited, in consequence of his taking part with the Scots, 28 Edward I., but was restored three years later to his son John, who had returned to his allegiance, and done fealty to the king. From the Mounbrays it passed to the Nevilles, from whom it descended through the Percys to the Earl of Gre-

mont, and is now held by General Wyndham, whose tenants here are mostly customary, paying rents, heriots, and a tenpenny fine: but a few of the farms have been enfranchised. The principal landowners, in addition to the lord of the manor, are Miss Scott; G. Moore, Esq.; N. Tardiff, Esq.; John Watson, Esq.; W. Addison, Esq.; Dr. James Cowan; J. Harris, Esq.; Messrs. Thomas Robinson, Isaac Scott, Thomas Cape, and Joseph Barnes.

Bolton Gate village is about six miles south-by-west of Wigton, where the church is situated.

THE CHURCH.

The church is an ancient cruciform structure, dedicated to All Saints, with a stone arched roof, and is traditionally said to have been built in one night by the imps at the command of the wizard Michael Scott. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £19 18s. 4d., and now worth about £450. The advowson of the rectory was annexed to the manor till about the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it came into the possession of the Porters, of Weary Hall, to whom it belonged for many years. It was afterwards in the Thomsons, of Kellam, in Yorkshire, and is now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale. The tithes were commuted in 1811 for £137 11s. 1d., viz. £220 1s. 4d.

for Highside, and £217 7s. for Lowside township. The parish register extends from 1611 to the present time, but is much defaced, &c.

RECTORS.—Simon de Jesemwy, 1293; Robert de Appleby, 1310; Henry de Appleby, —; Robert Bovill, —; John de Whitridge, 1341; William de Ebor, 1353; Adam de Crosby, 1361; George Neville, —; William Turner, 1567; William Fairfax, 1692; Daniel Hicksletter, 1665; Michael Robinson, 1686; Gustavus Thompson, 1702; Obadiah Yates, 1710; Adam Askew, 1752; Daniel Fisher, 1761; Robert Wates, —; Henry Lowther, 1822.

There is a parsonage house.

The Quakers and Methodists have meeting houses in the parish, both situated at Low Houses.

The National School was erected in 1854, at a cost of about £600. It is under government inspection, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions: average attendance, about fifty. The schoolroom is licensed for worship on Sunday afternoons.

CHARITY.

Scott's Charity.—By a terrier of this parish, dated 18th November, 1749, it is stated that “there is the sum of 12s. a year paid out of a close, containing by computation an acre, and called the Great Paddock, in the hands of the heirs of John Scott, which sum is paid to the churchwardens and then given to the poor.” To this statement is added, apparently in the writing of the rector, “This benefaction is said to have been left by one of the Porters of Weary Hall.” An old inhabitant stated to the charity commissioners, that he heard this charity was left by one Thomas Scott, for twelve poor widows. The sum of 12s. is paid every Easter for a field in the possession of Dr. Cowan, to the churchwardens, and is by them distributed to poor widows.

BOLTON LOWSIDE.

The population of this township in 1801 was 463; in 1811, 668; in 1821, 802; in 1831, 893; in 1841,

899; and in 1851, 766. The area is 1,570 acres, and rateable value £3,818. This township includes the hamlets of Bolton Wood, Newland, Thornthwaite Close, Low Houses, and Mealsgate; and a colliery, distant from three to four miles south of Wigton. The principal landowners are John Watson, Esq.; John Harris, Esq.; John Stead, Esq.; John Cowan, Esq.; Sir H. F. Vane, Bart.; Messrs. George Moore, Thomas Moore, John Goutch, John Wilson, Nathan Tordiff, John Dixon, William Addison, the trustees of the late Joseph Todd, William H. Charlton, Esq., Joseph Hodgson, and Jonathan Welsh.

Weary Hall, the ancient seat of the Porters, is in this township, and was the birth-place of George Porter, an eminent civilian, and thirty years doctor and professor of civil law, at Queen's College, Cambridge. He died about the year 1630. The hall is now a farm house, the property of John Harris, Esq., of Greysouthen.

Bolton park, the seat of John Watson, Esq., is a beautiful mansion erected about eighteen years ago, and commands varied and extensive prospects of the surrounding country.

Mr. Denton speaks of Newbiggin, in Bolton, as the seat of Mr. John Relfe, deputy-clerk of the House of Lords. The manor of Newbiggin, which belonged to the prior and convent of Carlisle, is now vested in the dean and chapter. There was formerly a manor of Newland in this parish, belonging to the Mulcaster family, by whom it was conveyed to the Herclas; it was forfeited to the crown on the attainder of Andrew de Hercla, earl of Carlisle, in 1322.

Bolton colliery was opened in 1855, is the property of General Wyndham, and worked by Mr. William Addison, of Bolton Wood. It possesses one engine-shaft whose perpendicular depth is thirty-four fathoms. The seam worked is about nine feet thick, and affords employment to about fifty persons.

BROMFIELD PARISH.

THE parish of Bromfield is bounded on the north by the parish of Holme Cultram, on the west by the new district parish of West Newton, on the south by the parishes of Allhallows and Aspatria, and on the east by Wigton. It comprises the townships of Bromfield, Crookdale and Seales, Blencogo, Duudraw and Kelswick, and Langrigg, part of the township of Langrigg and Mealrigg. The inhabitants are cleanly and orderly in their habits of life, and are chiefly engaged in agriculture—they attend the markets held at Wigton. The Maryport and Carlisle railway intersects the southern portion of the parish. The soil here is varied but fruitful, and the pasturage is very rich. An act for the enclosure of the parish was passed in 1812.

BROMFIELD.

The area of Bromfield township, inclusive of that of Langrigg and Mealrigg, is 8,270 acres, and its rateable value is £2,237 3s. 4d. The population in 1801 was 297; in 1811, 297; in 1821, 363; in 1831, 405; in 1841, 361; and in 1851, 359.

The manor of Bromfield was granted by Waltheof, first lord of Allerdale, to Melbeth, his physician, whose posterity assumed the name of De Bromfield. But the patronage of the church was not given at the same time, being reserved out of the grant and given to the abbey of St. Mary at York. "The said abbey," say Nicolson and Burn, "had also lands at Bromfield, as likewise had the abbey of Holme Cultram; and by the general term manor being applied to them both, it is difficult to ascertain their separate possessions. Soon after the foundation of the abbey of Holme Cultram, Adam, son of Thomas de Brunfeld granted to the same abbey, the manor of Brunfield, by the boundaries in the grant specified. After this grant, Thomas de Brunfeld, the said Adam's father, grants to the monks of Holme Cultram the cultivated lands in Brunfield called Northrig, with the marsh on the east part thereof; and Henry, son of the said Thomas, granted to the said monks two acres of land lying within one of their enclosures, for one mark of silver, which they gave unto him for the same; and Walter, son of Benedict, the priest, quit claim to the monks of all his right and claim of common of pasture in the marsh which Adam and Thomas de Brunfeld gave to the said monks. Agnes, daughter of William White, of Brunfeld, carpenter, gave to the said monks five acres of arable land, and one acre of meadow in the territory of Brunfeld, which grant Thomas de Brunfeld confirmed; and Alan, son of Henry de Brunfeld, quitted claim of all his right therein. In the 20th Edward I. (1201-2) Hugh, son of Alan de Brunfeld, having a controversy with the said monks concerning common of pasture upon the aforesaid marsh, an agreement was made and a limitation prescribed within what places and at what times each of them respectively might depasture their cattle without the interruption of the other. And there was a like agreement in the same year, between the said monks and Ralph de Osmunderlaw, and Agnes, his wife, and Thomas de Laithes, and Alice, his wife, concerning the said marsh." After the suppression of the religious houses by Henry VIII, we find that in 1543, William Hutton held Bromfield of the king as of his manor of Papecastle, rendering for the same 18s. 1d. cornage, 10d. seawake, 6d. free rent, pasture of the serjeants, and witnessman. On the 15th July in the same year, Henry granted to Thomas

Dalston, Esq., amongst other particulars, one tenement in Bromfield with the appurtenances in the tenure of John Scurre, and another tenement, with its appurtenances, in the tenure of William Scurre, late parcel of the possessions of the abbey of Holme Cultram, paying for the same to the king yearly at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the sum of 3s. 3½d. Edward VI., by letters patent dated 25th August, 1547, "in consideration that Henry Thompson had surrendered into the hands of Henry VIII. all the right and interest which he had in the late hospital, commonly called Maison Dieu of Dover, in the county of Kent, grants to the said Henry Thompson, *in et alia*, the whole manor of Bromfield, and the rectory and church of Bromfield, with the appurtenances in the county of Cumberland, late belonging to the monastery of the Blessed Mary, nigh the walls of York; and all, and singular granges, mills, messuages, houses, buildings, tofts, cottages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, commons, wastes, moors, mosses, turbarry, woods, underwoods, waters, fisheries, pensions, procurations, tithes, oblations and obventions, rents, reversions, services, knights' fees, wardships, marriages, escheats, reliefs, fines, amerciaments, heriots, courts leet, view of frank pledge, waifs, estrays, goods of felons and fugitives, freewarrens, and all other rights, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, privileges, profits, commodities, emoluments, possessions, and hereditaments, whatsoever, with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in Brunfield aforesaid, to the said manor of Brunfield and to the said rectory of Brunfield, or to either of them in everywise belonging or appertaining; and all other messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and other possessions and hereditaments, whatsoever in Brunfield aforesaid, to the said late monastery belonging; which premises are extended at the clear yearly value of £34. To hold of the king in *capite* by the fortieth part of one knight's fee, and rendering for the same yearly to the king, his heirs, and successors, 23 8s." From an inquisition taken in 1578, we learn that Thomas Hutton de Forrest, Esq., held the manor of Bromfield, "late the lands of Ambrose Crackenthorp, and sometimes the land of Fowler by homage, fealty and suit of court, paying for homage 18s., seawake 10d., turn-silver 2s. 6d. with serjeants' fool, and witnessman, and for free rent 9d., in toto 22s. 21." The above possessions came afterwards into many hands, but the greater part appears to have been held by the Porters of Weary Hill, who enfranchised most of the lands. The manor and demesne of Bromfield passed by successive sales to the families of Omothley and Barwis, and are now

the property of William Barwis, Esq., of Langrigg Hall, who has also the manor of Lower Seales. The demesne of Seales was sold by the Porters, to Sir John Bullantime, whose heiress brought it to the Dykes family; it is now the property of Mrs. Dykes of Doverby. General Wyndham has also some manorial rights in the township. The landowners are General Wyndham; John Reay, Esq.; F. L. B. Dykes, Esq.; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.; John Todd, Esq.; Mrs. Clark, John Ritson, William Mawson, John Beaty, John Longcake, John Asbridge, Joseph Smallwood, William Barnes, Robert Peat, Mrs. Hewitson, Robert Bragg, and Wilson Briggs.

Some curious old coins were found on Gill Moor Common, at the time of its enclosure, in 1815. Watill Moor on this common, as well as many other places in this parish, having a good view towards Scotland, served formerly as stations from which a look-out might be kept during the times of border warfare, and many estates in this, and the adjoining parishes, paid for blowing the horn, to give alarm, in case of the approach of an enemy. The levy of this "Out Hern Money" as it was called, ceased to be collected soon after the union of England and Scotland; an attempt was however made within the last half century to renew it, which, of course, proved unsuccessful.

The village of Bromfield is situated about the centre of the parish, five and a half miles west-by-south of Wigton.

THE CHURCH.

Bromfield church is dedicated to St. Mungo, or Kentigern. It is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and north aisles. On the south side of the chancel, forming a kind of transept, is a small chapel, the burial place of the Jollifles and Pearsons. There was a similar chapel on the north side belonging to Crookdake Hall, but it has been removed. In 1751 the chancel was somewhat restored, when an east window was given by the late Joshua Watson, Esq., of Hapton, a native of the parish. At the same time Oliver Thomlinson Windowe, Esq., then lord of the manor of Blencogo, placed a memorial window in the south of the chancel to a member of the Thomlinson family. The window has two compartments, containing representations of the Adoration of the Shepherds, and the Ascension. John Reay, Esq., of the Gill, also caused a small window to be inserted in the north of the chancel. There is a very ancient cross in the churchyard, near to which is a famous spring called St. Mungo's well. The church of Bromfield was appropriated, as we have seen above, at a very early period, to the abbey of St. Mary at York; the patronage of the vicarage was at the same time vested

in the Bishop of Carlisle. Before the Reformation, there was a chantry of St. George at Bromfield, endowed with lands of considerable value. The living is valued in the King's Book at £22, and was certified to the commissioners as of the annual value of £270, but it is now worth about £300 per annum. The great tithes of the parish, except those of Blencogo, are merged in the land,—part of them being purchased by the landowners about ninety years ago, and the remainder exonerated at the enclosure of the commons. The rectorial tithes of Blencogo belonging to the vicar, who keeps the chancel in repair, were commuted about fifteen years for a rent-charge of £139 per annum. The parish register commences in 1654.

VICARS.—Ralph de Aile, —; William de Suthwerk, —; William de Otrington, 1330; Hugh de Whitelaw, —; Roger de Kirkoswald, 1344; John de Culwen, 1377; John King, —; John Corry, 1562; Thomas Laythes, 1561; Nicholas Dean, 1589; Peter Beck, 1602; William Grainger, —; Richard Garth, 1663; William Sill, 1673; John Child, 1681; John Proctor, 1692; Joseph Rothery, 1714; Jeremiah Nicolson, 1717; William Wilkinson, 1733; Obaliah Yates, 1752; William Raincock, 1762, or 1765; the succeeding incumbents have been Isaac Denton, Henry Denton, W. Fletcher, C. H. Wybergh.

The vicarage is a plain but comfortable residence, built during the incumbency of the Rev. W. Fletcher.

CHARITY.

Bromfield School was endowed by Richard Osmotherly, who, by his will, dated 7th May, 1612, gave to the minister and churchwardens of the parish church of Bromfield, £10 yearly, issuing out of his freehold lands and tenements being in or near Aldersgate, in the parish of St. Botolph, in the city of London, after the decease of his wife, upon condition that they should find and provide a sufficient schoolmaster to teach fifteen poor men's children inhabiting within the towns of Langrigg and Bromfield, two to be nominated by the inhabitants of Langrigg Hall, whosoever they should be, seven more out of Langrigg, and six out of Bromfield; the schoolmaster to be chosen and appointed by the mutual consent of the inhabitants of Langrigg and Bromfield. The testator afterwards devised all the rents and profits issuing out of his freehold lands and tenements in the parish of St. Botolph, unto the master, wardens, and assistants of the Company of Merchant Tailors, London, to hold the same after the decease of his wife, upon condition that they should justly pay the annuities in the will mentioned. In a terrier of this parish, dated 8th October, 1749, it is stated that the school was "endowed by a dwelling-house built by the Rev. Dr. Thomlinson, prebendary of St. Paul's, London, about the year 1741;" and that it was also possessed of

£61, then in the hands of the sidesmen of Bromfield, for which they paid interest yearly. It is not known how the school stock of £61 arose; but it was afterwards laid out in land, as appears by a deed dated 23rd November, 1750, whereby certain premises in Blencogo were conveyed to Thomas Robinson in fee, who, by indenture of the same date, reciting the above deed, declared that £61, part of the consideration, was the proper money belonging to the school stock, and that £10 belonged to the poor stock of Bromfield; and that the schoolmaster should enjoy the premises on condition that he paid five shillings yearly to the poor of the parish of Bromfield as interest for the said ten pounds, to be distributed by the discretion of the vestry and churchwardens. This land consists of about four acres and a half, which is let at about £7 a year. By indenture dated 31st May, 1751, about two acres and a half of land in the township of Bromfield, were purchased for the sum of £45 7s., which premises by indenture of the same date was declared to have been purchased by money belonging to the school stock of the free school of Bromfield, and for the use of the master of the said free school, and his successors for ever. It is not known from what source this money arose. The land in Bromfield is occupied by the schoolmaster, and is worth about four pounds a year. On the enclosure of Aspatria East Common, an allotment of not quite two roods was given to the school and to the land belonging to the school in Bromfield. The allotment is a mile and a half from the school. Mr. Thomas Thomlinson, by will dated 16th April, 1798, left a share of the residue of his personal property to this school. The money received from this bequest was £354, with which land was purchased. The endowment amounts now to about £13 a year, besides a house for the master; a schoolmistress to teach sewing, &c., is paid for by subscription. The building in which the school business is transacted is a poor one, being very old, and far from adequate to the purposes to which it is devoted, although enlarged a few years ago by John Reay, Esq., of The Gill. There are about eighty scholars.

There is a very good parochial library, established in 1853. It comprises about 1,000 volumes, and is open to all the parishioners at an annual subscription of one shilling.

Crookdake is a hamlet in Bromfield township, about five and a half miles west-south-west of Wigton. The manorial rights of the ancient land belong to Mrs. Dykes, and those of the pasture and common to General Wyndham. The manor of Crookdake was, at an early period, held by the Lowther family, of whom it was purchased, in the reign of Edward IV.,

by the Musgraves, a younger branch of whom had their seat here at Crookdake Hall, now a farmhouse, bearing marks of great antiquity. One of the co-heiresses of the Musgraves brought it to Sir John Ballantine. This family, after two or three generations, ended in daughters, one of whom married Lawson Dykes, from whom it has descended to Mrs. Dykes, the present proprietor. In Bromfield Church there is an inscription to the memory of Adam de Crookdake. It is in black letter, evidently modern, but most probably copied from one of older date:—

“Here lieth entomb'd, I dare undertake,
The worthy warrior, Adam of Crookdake,
Knight, 1511.”¹

Mr. Boucher, who drew up the account of this parish for Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, supposes this person to have been the grandfather of Cuthbert Musgrave, who held the manor of Crookdake in the reign of Henry VIII., but there is no mention of Sir Adam Musgrave in the pedigrees of that family. There is a corn-mill at Crookdake, and another (new mill) near Leigate station.

Seales is another hamlet of dispersed houses, called High and Low Seales, in this township, on the west side of Crummock Beck, one mile south of Bromfield, and four and a half miles west-by-south of Wigton. It is the property of John Reay, Esq., of The Gill, who possesses the manorial rights of his own property. The estate of The Gill has been upwards of 600 years in the family of Ray, or Reay, and tradition says that it has been handed down from father to son, and confirmed by old papers dating from the year 1210. These lands, then very extensive, were bestowed by the celebrated monarch William the Lion, king of Scotland (who died in 1214, after an eventful reign of nearly half a century, during which time Cumberland remained attached to the Scottish crown), upon his friend and companion, both in the wars and in the chase, the ancestor of the Reay family, as a reward for his fidelity to his sovereign, for unparalleled swiftness of foot in hunting the deer in those days, whence the name appears to have been derived, for in the old Saxon vulgar tongue *ra*, or *raa*, signifies a roe: the crest of the family, a stag, and the motto, “in omnia promptus,” appear to be derived from the same source. The conditions of the grant were the payment of a peppercorn annually, as an acknowledgment; and also that the name of William (after the king) should be perpetuated through the eldest son, in memory of the royal donor. These conditions were duly observed up to the three last generations, when, after due consultation with eminent lawyers,

¹ See Thursby parish, at a subsequent page.

the eldest son was called John. Up to the present time some of the family have always resided upon the estate. William Rea, or Reay, great-grandson of the ancestor above-mentioned, was papal legate and bishop of Glasgow; he built, at his own cost, the bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow, in 1315. He appears, by various documents in the Scots' College at Paris, and the Writers' Library in Glasgow, to have obtained from King David II. of Scotland, the royal charter by which Glasgow was created a borough, and to have acted as royal commissioner in a treaty of peace with England, as appears by his name being attached thereto. John Reay, or Ray, the celebrated naturalist, was another member of this family; he was the author of several works on the Creation, and during his rambles over Alston Moor and the romantic parts of the county, imbibed that knowledge of natural history for which he was so eminently distinguished. John Reay, who was high-sheriff of London and Middlesex in the eventful years 1814 and 1815, was also of this family.

BLENCOGO.

The township of Blencogo comprises an area of 1,697 acres, and its rateable value is £1,514 10s. 9d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 167; in 1811, 185; in 1821, 216; in 1831, 226; in 1841, 211; and in 1851, 220. This township has been surveyed, and the map deposited with the clergyman of the parish; it was enclosed by agreement signed 1826. The great tithes of Blencogo are received by the vicar of Bromfield, who keeps the chancel of the parish church in repair.

The manor of Blencogo was given by Waltheof, first lord of Allerdale, to Olard de Logis, together with Wigton, Kirkbride, Ulton, Waverton, and Dundraw, and continued to be held by the posterity of Olard for several generations. We have no further account of this manor till the reign of Henry VII., who, by letters patent, dated 1st of May, 1508, granted to Richard Cholmley, Knt., the manor of Blencogo, "with the appurtenances, and all lands and tenements called Blencogo, within the parish of Bromfield, with all and all manner of commons, courts leet, and view of frankpledge, free warren, and other liberties whatsoever to the said manor and other the premises belonging or in anywise appertaining, to hold of him and his heirs by fealty only, without other account to be made thereof." In the account of knights' fees in Cumberland, in 1543, we find that Richard Cholmley, Knt., then held the manor and town of Blencogo of the king, as of his manor of Wigton, by the service of one knight's fee, 13s. cornage, 7s. 6d. for puture of the bailiff, 2s. sea-

wake, and witnessman, and suit of court at Wigton from three weeks to three weeks, and 50s. relief when it shall happen. From an inquisition taken in 1578, we learn that Anthony Barwis held of the Earl of Northumberland, of the barony of Wigton, the town or manor of Blencogo, by knights' service, cornage, puture, suits, and witnessman: rendering per annum for cornage, 13s. 4d.; for puture, suit of court, &c., 6s. 8d.; and seawake, 2s. These charges appear to have been paid by the tenants, for the same inquisition informs us that "the tenants of the town of Blencogo pay yearly to the lord for cornage 13s. 4d., seawake 1s. 6d., and for turn-silver 7s. 6d.: in toto, per annum, 22s. 4d." Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated March 22nd, 1589, granted to Walter Copinger and Thomas Butler, of London, gentlemen, *inter alia*, the manor of Blencogo, with its appurtenances, and all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, called or known by the name of Blencogo, heretofore in the tenure of Richard Cholmley, Knt., to hold to them and their heirs for ever, as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, and not *in capite*. The Messrs. Lysons think it probable that these gentlemen were trustees for the Barwis family, to whom it was conveyed by them. On the 26th June, 1634, Richard Barwis, Esq., of Isle Kirk, lord of the manor of Blencogo, granted to the tenants, eighteen in number, for forty years ancient rent, "that they shall hold to them, and their heirs and assigns, customary estates of inheritance, paying the ancient yearly rent, and two years' ancient rent (and no other fine) after change of lord by death, and change of tenant by death and alienation, doing suit of court as before. Every alienation to be entered at the next court, paying for the entry 12d., and no more. He grants to them also all trees, woods, and underwoods, on their respective tenements, with power to get freestone and limestone in their several grounds, or in any waste ground within the town fields or commons, for their own use, but not to give or sell the same to any other." The Thomlinsons purchased this manor about the latter end of the seventeenth century. It is now the property of Mrs. George Reay and her sister, Miss Windowe, whose mother was one of the Thomlinsons of Blencogo. The principal landowners are George Dixon, Esq.; the trustees of the late Oliver T. Windowe; Messrs. Thomas Turtle, Jeremiah Skelton, W. W. Parkinson, Thomas H. Jackson, John Barnes, William Parkin, George Wilkinson, John Foster, Thomas Wood, John Rickerby; Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Parrot.

Nicolson and Burn, quoting the register of Holme Cultram, inform us that "Galiene, daughter of Richard de Hervi, gave to the abbey of Holme Cultram three

acres of arable land in the territory of Blencoggon, and pasture for one hundred sheep, twenty-eight cows, one bull, and two horses, for the maintenance of the infirm poor; and Marjoria, daughter of Galiene, gave to the said abbey of Holme Cultram two bovates of land in Blencoggon, unto which her son Robert quitted claim. And Adam, son of Dolphin de Langrigg, gave half an acre of arable land to the said abbey, in the territory of Blencoggon. And Henry VIII., by letters patent bearing date July the 9th, in the 37th year of his reign (1545), granted to Thomas Dalston, Esq., and Eleanor, his wife, *inter alia*, the messuages and tenements, and all the lands, meadows, pastures, and other hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in the several tenures of Christopher Martindale, Richard Howe, and John Messenger, in Blencogo, late parcel of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Holme Cultram."

The village of Blencogo is four miles west-by-south of Wigton.

An excellent school, in the Early English style, was built at Blencogo in the year 1851, at a cost of about £600, by George Dixon, Esq., of Carlisle, who has a country residence here. The school, which is under government inspection, is carried on at the sole expense of Mr. Dixon. It is conducted by a certificated master, with an assistant mistress, and is attended by about seventy children. There will probably be a pupil-teacher in the course of the present year (1858).

Blencogo Hall, formerly the residence of the Thomlinsons, now a farmhouse, is the property of Mrs. George Reay. There is a good residence here belonging to George Dixon, Esq., above-mentioned; it was erected by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, whose daughter is now Mrs. Dixon.

The Rev. Jonathan Boucher, a divine, a political writer, a general scholar, an English philologist of the last century, and the writer of the best portions of Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, was a native of Blencogo, being born here in 1737. He died at Epsom in 1801. A biographical notice of him will be found in the English Cyclopædia, vol. i., p. 851.

DUNDRAW.

Dundraw township contains 2,883 statute acres, and its rateable value is £2,512 5s. 6d. In 1801 it contained 198 inhabitants; in 1811, 236; in 1821, 316; in 1831, 337; in 1841, 329; and in 1851, 332. The soil in this township is a deep strong loam, in a high state of cultivation. Dundraw has been surveyed, and the map deposited with the clergyman of the parish.

As we have seen, when speaking of Blencogo, Dundraw manor was given by Waltheof to Odard de Logis,

who in his turn gave it to Gilbert his son, who, assuming the local name, styled himself Gilbert de Dundraw. This Gilbert was succeeded by his son, also of the same name; and after him, according to Denton, there was a Simon de Dundraw, who lived in 1232 or 1233; but we have no evidence that the latter held the manor, for the four daughters and co-heirs of the second Gilbert de Dundraw inherited his lands in Dundraw, Crofton, Thackthwaite, and Distington. These daughters were Ciceley, the wife of Jordan Clopell, who gave her part by fine to William Cundall, in whose right succeeded Ralph Cundall; Matilda, the wife of William Multon, who gave her part of Distington to Thomas, son of Lambert de Multon, lord of Egremont, and her part of Thackthwaite to Thomas Luey, the son of Alice and of Alan Multon; Isold, the wife of Adam de Timmouth, who sold her part of Thackthwaite to Thomas Luey, and of Distington to Thomas, son of Lambert de Multon; and Ada, the wife of Stephen de Crofton, whose part descended by the Croftons till the time of Henry IV., when it came to the Briscoes, who still enjoy the same in Dundraw and Crofton; and she gave her part in Distington to Thomas Moresby and Margaret his wife and to the heirs of Thomas; and her part of Thackthwaite to Margaret, sister of Thomas Luey, and wife of Thomas Stanley. In 1543, Robert Lamplugh held a moiety of the town of Dundraw of the king as of his manor of Wigton, by knights' service, rendering for the same 6s. 8d. cornage, 10d. seawake, puture of the sergeants, witnessman, and suit of court from three weeks to three weeks; and Robert Brisco held the other half by like services. In April, 1578, "John Brisco, Francis Lamplugh, and Anthony Barwis, Esqs., held the town and manor of Dundraw, saving certain of the lord's land there, and certain lands holden there by William Osmotherley and John Blennerhasset, as after appeareth, by knights' service, cornage, seawake, puture, suit of court, rendering per annum for cornage 6s. 8d., seawake 6d. ut supra. William Osmotherley holdeth a tenement there called Whayrigg Hall, by knights' service, the part of a knight's fee, homage, fealty, and suit of court, and rendereth per annum. John Blennerhasset holdeth a hamlet there called Kell Sike, sometime the land of William Martindale, by knights' service, homage, fealty, suit of court, seawake, and witnessman, and renders per annum two geese and 3d." The same MS. further informs us that "the tenants of the town of Dundraw pay yearly to the lord for cornage, 13s. 4d., seawake, 2s., and turnsilver, 7s. 6d.; in toto per annum 22s. 10d." According to the register of the abbey of Holme Cultram, quoted by

Nicolson and Barn, in their account of this manor, Roger de Lyndeby gave with his body seven acres of arable land in the territory of Dundraw to the abbey of Holme Cultram, under the yearly rent of 2s. 4d. to the lord of Dundraw for all services. Dundraw and the two neighbouring hamlets of Wheyrigg and Moor-row are now the property of Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart. When this township was enclosed by act of parliament in 1813, the Earl of Egremont claimed the royalties of this manor as parcel of his barony of Wigton. The principal landowners are Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart.; Messrs. John Barnes, John Watson, Rev. Thomas Dand, William Lightfoot, John Jefferson, John Barnes, John Timperon, John Wood, William Ross, William Messenger, Joseph Nelson, Thomas Messenger, George Rigg, George Wilkinson, John Colliuson; Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Ritson, Mrs. Wood, and the Misses Pearson.

The village of Dundraw is situated about three miles west of Wigton. Besides Dundraw, the township comprises the hamlets of Kelswick, or Kelsiek, formerly Kelysye, four miles west-by-north; Moor-row, three miles west; Wayrigg, or Wheyrigg, four miles west; and Waverbridge, two miles west of Wigton. Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart., holds his manor courts at Wayrigg.

LANGRIGG AND MEALRIGG.

The area of this township is returned with that of Bromfield; its rateable value is £1,951 4s. 3½d. The population in 1801 was 198; in 1811, 212; in 1821, 194; in 1831, 269; in 1841, 262; and in 1851, 281. The township was enclosed by the act for enclosing Aspatria Common, 52 George III.

The manor of Langrigg, which was anciently demesne of Allerdale, was given by Waltheof, lord of the barony, to Dolphin, son of Aylward, with Applethwaite and Brigham, whose posterity possessed it for some descents, but the family became extinct in the time of Henry III. It was afterwards held by a family bearing the local name. In 1281, Agnes, wife of Gilbert de Langrigg, demanded against John Crookdake, twenty-five acres of land, fifteen acres of meadow, and 2s. 5d. rent there; and against Thomas de Langrigg, thirty acres of land and fourteen acres of meadow. From the registers of the abbey of Holme Cultram, we find Agnes, wife of Ralph de Osmunderley, and Alice, wife of Thomas de Laithes, daughters and heirs of Thomas de Langrigg. In the year 1365, John de Bromfield and Thomas de Lowther held lands in Langrigg, rendering for the same 6s. 8d. cornage, and 7d. seawake, being of the yearly value of £5. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Porters were possessed of the manor, and the Osmunderleys, or Osmotherleys, of the demesne. It appears

that the latter had then been a considerable time in possession. William Osmunderly, of Langrigg, was sheriff of Cumberland in the reign of Henry IV., and in the preceding reign the same person, or a person of the same name, was one of the knights of the shire. From an inquisition taken in 1578, we learn that the freeholders at that period were as follow:—"Thomas Hulton, Esq., in the right of his wife holdeth certain lands in Langrigg, late Christopher Martindale, by homage, fealty, suit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, and rendereth. William Osmotherley, gent., holdeth certain lands at Langrigg aforesaid, late the lands of Richard Osmotherley, by like services, and rendereth. The same William holdeth there a tenement, called Langrigg Hall, by like services, and rendereth per annum. Robert Barwis, gent., holdeth there the third part of the lands of the said Clement Skelton, and rendereth per annum. Anthony Brisco, gent., holdeth there another third part of the lands of the said Clement Skelton, and rendereth per annum. Adam Lathes holdeth there another third part of the said Clement's lands, and rendereth per annum. The whole town of Langrigg aforesaid paieth yearly to the lord at the feasts of St. Martin and Pentecost, for cornage 6s. 6d., seawake, 8d., for turnsilver, 3s. 10d. in toto 11s. 6d. Adam Lathes holdeth at Langrigg aforesaid, two tenements by like services, and rendereth per annum, 1d." By an inquisition, post mortem, of Cuthbert Osmunderley, 4th Oct. 41 Elizabeth (1599), it appears that at that date the Porters held the manor and old rent, and the Osmunderleys the demesne and six tenements. This Cuthbert Osmunderly, first mentioned, in addition to his other possessions, died seised of six tenements in Wheyrigg, one in Moor-row, one in Bleneogo, two in Bewaldeth, one in Armathwaite, six in Oughterside, four in Meldrigg, seven in Waverton, and four in Southwaite. At a subsequent period the Porters sold the manor to the Osmunderleys, the last of which family, the Rev. Salkeld Osmunderley, sold the manor and demesne, in 1735, to Thomas Barwis, Esq., in whose family they still continue; William Barwis, Esq., of Langrigg Hall, being the present lord. The abbey of Holme Cultram had possessions in Langrigg, which, after the suppression of the monastic institutions, were granted (amongst others), to Thomas Dalston, Esq. The present landowners of the township are Hugh J. Percy, Esq.; Messrs. John Younghusband, John Wilkinson, Benjamin Barwis, the trustees of the late Joseph Miller, the trustees of the late W. Rudd, John Barnes, John Stamper, John Barnes, John Caruthers, John Pearson, Isaac Glaister; Mrs. Barwis, Mrs. Pearson, and Mrs. Clarke.

The village of Langrigg consists of several good houses, pleasantly situated on a long ridge of land, pointing eastward from Bromfield, six and a half miles west-by-south of Wigton. Here is a tile manufactory, carried on by Mr. J. Lucock. On Langrigg Bank is a flour mill, worked alternately by water and steam.

Langrigg Hall, a commodious mansion, occupying a delightful situation, a little north of the village, is the residence of Mrs. Barwis, widow of the late John Barwis, Esq.

Barwis of Langrigg Hall.

This family was originally of Dearham, which estate they acquired at an early period, by marriage with the heiress. The senior line merged into the family of Lamplugh. A branch, settled at Isle Kirk, in Westward, became extinct about the latter end of the seventeenth century, the co-heiresses marrying into the Fetherstonhaugh and Kirkley families.

THOMAS BARWIS, Esq., married Elizabeth Osmotherley, a descendant of a family which had settled in the parish of Bromfield, *temp.* Edward I., and had purchased Langrigg in the reign

of Richard II., and by her, with three daughters, and another son, was father of

JOHN BARWIS, Esq., of Langrigg, who married Elizabeth Briscoe, and had Thomas, John, WILLIAM, and Elizabeth. The third son,

WILLIAM BARWIS, M.D., of Devizes, born 25th June, 1746, married Sarah, daughter of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, and by her (who died 16th October, 1802), left at his decease, November 29th, 1791, a son,

JOHN BARWIS, Esq., J.P., of Langrigg Hall, born 18th August, 1775, married, 31st August, 1818, Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Gutch, M.A., registrar of the University of Oxford, and had issue,

WILLIAM CUTHBERT, present representative.

Thomas Osmotherley, born 6th April, 1828.

Sarah Jane, married, 7th November, 1850, to the Rev. Charles Frederick Booker.

Elizabeth Fanny, died unmarried, 1845.

On the demise of Mr. Barwis, he was succeeded by his son,

The Rev. WILLIAM CUTHBERT BARWIS, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Leeds, born 15th July, 1821; married 3rd January, 1850, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Hogton, Esq., of Widdham Abbey, Essex, and has a daughter, Amy.

Arms — Arg., a chevron, between three bears' heads, coupéd, sa., muzzled, or.

Crest — A bear muzzled.

Motto — Bear and Forbear.

WEST NEWTON ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT.

THE Ecclesiastical District of West Newton is bounded on the north by St. Cuthbert's parish, Holme Cultram; on the west by Allonby; on the south by Aspatria; and on the east by Langrigg. It comprises the township of West Newton, and Mealrigg, part of Langrigg and Mealrigg township; as the parish of Bromfield is now to be divided into three, West Newton will shortly be constituted a separate and distinct parish, under Lord Blandford's Act.

WEST NEWTON.

The area of this township is returned with that of Allonby; its rateable value is £2,066 12s. 10d. Its population in 1801 was returned with that of Allonby; in 1811, it was 223; in 1821, 309; in 1831, 322; in 1841, 335; and in 1851, 347. The inhabitants, who are entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits, reside principally in the village of West Newton, some of them however reside in the hamlets of Howrigg and Yearn Gill, or Urn Gill, and a few scattered houses. Although the houses generally are very clean, yet the people have not been remarkable either for good morals or for keeping their village in commendable order. This was owing, in a great measure, to the want of religious and secular education. Within the past year, however, this want has been supplied, and there is already a marked improvement. The soil here is generally fertile. Cockermouth, Wigton, and Maryport, are the markets usually attended.

The manor of West Newton was given by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, to Odard de Wigton, who gave it to Ketel, his fourth son, father of Adam de Newton, who

first took that name. This Adam was succeeded by his brother Richard, who gave lands at Newton to the abbey of Holme Cultram, which grant was confirmed by Adam de Newton, his son. This Adam had a son, Richard, who also confirmed the grant of his grandfather. Richard had a son, Thomas, who in his turn had a son, Thomas, whose daughter and heir became the wife of Roger Martindale, and brought West Newton to that family, who continued to possess it for four or five generations, until the family ended in daughters. Amongst the knights' fees in Cumberland, in 1513, it appears that Cuthbert Haldiffe, John Blennerhasset, Anthony Barker, Richard Daere, and Humphrey Daere, in the right of their wives, daughters, and heirs of James Martindale, co-parceners, held jointly and undivided the manor of Newton-upon-the-Sca, with the appurtenances and the vill of Newton, of the king, *in capite*, by knights' service, cornage 13s. 4d., serwake, and suit of court. They also held the manor of Ormsby; with lands and tenements in Langrigg, Bromfield, Mealrigg, Crookdale, Kelsyke, and Lounthwaite, by like services. After the partition of the estates, Newton came to the

Musgraves, by the marriage (as it appears) of one of the co-heirs of Martindale, after the death of her first husband; for Denton, who was contemporary, says,—“Newton in Allerdale is now the inheritance of Edward Musgrave, second son to William and his wife, one of the co-heirs of Martindale, last of that name, lord of Newton.” Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Musgrave Hylton, Bart., brought West Newton in marriage to William Jolliffe, Esq., M.P., from whom it has descended to its present owner, Charles Jolliffe, Esq., who succeeded Hylton Jolliffe, Esq. The landowners, besides the lord of the manor, who owns above 1,000 acres, are, John Richmond, John Todd, John Richardson, Mrs. Worsley, William Cape, J. Wilson, Miss Aglionby, and the trustees of the late Joseph Wise. The lands are held here by customary tenure, subject to a fine of two years' rent on the death of the lord, or change of tenant: the remainder is freehold. The lord holds a court annually. The castle stood at the west end of the village, but the ruins have now entirely disappeared, and a little hillock in the centre of a grazing field alone marks the site.

Aspatria common was divided by act of parliament in 1821, and a portion of it assigned to West Newton. The landowners of the township purchased their titles more than 100 years ago.

The village of West Newton is pleasantly situated at the junction of two small rivulets, three and a half miles east-by-north of Allonby, and eight miles north-east of Maryport, and west-by-south of Wigton. The small streams just mentioned run through the village, and though useful are certainly not ornamental, though they might easily be made so.

THE CHURCH.

The want of church accommodation had long been felt in the parish of Bromfield, and Mrs. Barwis, of Langrigg Hall, undertook some time ago to raise subscriptions towards building and endowing a church, and great praise is due to that lady for the strenuous efforts she made for that purpose. There seemed, however, little likelihood of raising the sum required until John Todd, Esq., of Manchester, a native of West Newton, came nobly forward and offered to build, at his own cost, a church, parsonage, school, and teacher's house. Such an offer was not to be refused, and Mrs. Barwis readily consented to invest for an endowment the sum she had collected, which amounted to £2,300. Besides building the above, which cost £3,000, Mr. Todd also gave £500 towards the endowment. He is also a large contributor towards the stipend of the incumbent and

the schoolmaster, and at his death intends endowing both church and school. This is an example worthy the imitation of our merchant princes, and is a substantial proof that Mr. Todd has not forgotten his native village, which he left more than thirty years ago.

West Newton Church, dedicated to St. Matthew, was erected in 1857. It is a neat structure, in the Early English style, consisting of nave and chancel, and possesses four beautifully-stained windows, by Wailes, of Newcastle. That in the east end of the chancel contains a representation of the Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension, with the symbols of the four Evangelists: the west window, erected by Mrs. Barwis, in memory of her daughter, has for its subject, St. Matthew and St. Barnabas; the third, on the north side of the chancel, The Woman Anointing the Feet of Jesus; the fourth, on the south side of the chancel, Mary sitting at the feet of Jesus. With regard to the internal fittings of the church, there is no country church in the county that can be compared with it,—everything is good, useful, and beautiful. The cost of erection was about £1,000. All the rites of the English Church are performed here. The church is endowed with £2,300; the value of the living is about £100 a-year. With the joint consent of the Rev. C. H. Wybergh, vicar of Bromfield, John Todd, Esq., and Mrs. Barwis, of Langrigg Hall, the right of nominating the incumbent was conveyed to the Bishop of Carlisle. The Rev. John Bone is the first and present incumbent.

The Parsonage, a neat building in the Early English style, is situated at the west end of the village. It was erected in 1858, at a cost of about £1,000.

A good school and master's house were erected in 1858. They are situated near the church, and are in the same style of architecture. The school is under government inspection, and supported by the children's pence and John Todd, Esq., by whom it was built, at a cost of £1,000.

Howrigg and Yearn Gill, or Urn Gill, are two hamlets in this township, both within a short distance of West Newton, and may almost be considered a part of it.

Warwick Hall is situated a little to the south-west of the village: it is occupied by Mr. Richard Jackson, the principal tenant of the lord of the manor.

John Todd, Esq., son of Joseph Todd, Esq., left his native village more than thirty years ago, and went to Manchester, where he became a very influential merchant, and to his honour has now become a liberal benefactor to his native place.

ALLONBY CHAPELRY.

ALLONBY CHAPELRY, which is now (October, 1858,) about to be constituted a separate and distinct parish, is bounded on the north by the parish of Holme St. Cuthbert and the Ecclesiastical District of West Newton, on the west by the Solway Frith, and on the south and east by the townships of Hayton and Melay in Aspatria parish. This chapelry comprises the township of Allonby, which is united with that of West Newton for the support of the poor, &c.

ALLONBY.

The area of the township of Allonby, inclusive of that of West Newton, is 1,794 acres, and its rateable value £1,020. Its population in 1801, with that of West Newton, was 726; in 1811, Allonby alone, 655; in 1821, 709; in 1831, 783; in 1841, 811; and in 1851, 749; who are all collected in the village of Allonby. The principal employment of the people is agriculture; a few are engaged as fishermen or boatmen; and there are also a few handloom weavers, working principally for a firm at Wigton. The inhabitants chiefly attend Maryport market; a few, however, go to Wigton. The soil here is sandy, some loamy, and in parts there is a mixed quality, resting chiefly on a clayey subsoil. There are two red freestone quarries, one on the property of Charles Jolliffe, Esq., and the other on that of General Wyndham; both of which are worked by Mr. Henry Graves, of Aspatria.

The manor of Allonby, or Alanby, is said to have received its name from Alan, second lord of Allendale, "who being a melancholic man, was pleased with the lovely situation of the place, and the rather as it was near the abbey of Holme, which he had undertaken to rebuild." This Alan is stated by Nicolson and Burn to have given Allonby "to some of his kindred, who took their name therefrom, and were called De Alanby." There appears to have been a John de Alanby, and an Edward de Alanby, and these are the only members of the family with whose names we are acquainted. In the reign of Edward III. a De Lacy occurs as proprietor. Soon after this the male line of the Alanbys appears to have failed, and a female heir brought it in marriage to William de Flinby. From the Flinbys the manor passed in a similar manner to the Blennerhassetts. John Blennerhasset, Esq., of Carlisle, lord of Allonby, having married Janet, one of the five daughters of James Martindale, lord of Newton, the latter family continued to hold Allonby till the year 1700, when they sold it to William Thomlinson of Bleneago Hall, who in 1701 or 1702 sold the lands in Allonby to the tenants, reserving a small quit-rent. This gentleman was succeeded by his son William Thomlinson, and the male line failed in John Thomlinson, Esq., of Brisco Hill, Carlisle, who, dying

without issue, the manor and other possessions were left in trust for the two daughters of his brother William, who lived in Ireland. The eldest daughter married Captain Samuel Wyndowe, and the younger Robert Swann, Esq. On a partition of their possessions, Samuel Wyndowe, Esq., became lord of the manor. He was succeeded by his son, Oliver Thomlinson Wyndowe, Esq., who died in London; and the manor is now held by Mrs. George Reay and her sister.

Ormesby, in this parish, was anciently a small manor held by the lords of Dearham, who gave lands out of Ormesby to the abbey of Holme Cultram. The manor passed from the Lords of Dearham to the Martindales, lords of West Newton, with whom it continued till the demise of James Martindale, when it was divided among his daughters. One part, containing Melay, Crookhurst, and other lands, called Ormesby lands, became joined to the manor of Allonby, being the jointure of Janet Martindale, wife of John Blennerhasset. The other part, containing Melay Hill and Bowscale, with other lands, became the property of William Musgrave, Esq., of Hayton Castle, who married Isabella, one of the five daughters of James Martindale above-mentioned. An inquisition taken in the 20th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1578), informs us that "William Musgrave, Esq., holdeth three parts of five parts of the manor of Ormesby, late the lands of George Martindale, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, and payeth yearly for cornage, seawake, and fee-farm, at ye feasts of St. Martin and Pentecoste, 28. 5d. John Blennerhasset holdeth one part of five parts of the manor of Ormesby, by the services, and payeth for cornage, seawake, and fee-farm, 9d. John Radcliff holdeth another part of the said five parts of the manor above said, by the services, and payeth for cornage, seawake, and fee-farm, 1d." Ormesby manor has since passed with the manors of Allonby and Hayton.

The principal landowners are Messrs. William Williamson, Thomas Williamson, Warren Bebb, John Saul, John Osborne, Peter Nicholson, Thomas Bouch; Mrs. Bragg, and Mrs. Dickinson.

The village or town of Allonby is situated on the coast, five miles north-north east of Maryport, and commands a fine view of the Solway and the Scottish coast

and mountains, among which Criffel stands conspicuous. The town, which contains some good houses, has a neat appearance, is much resorted to for sea-bathing, for which it is well adapted, the sands being smooth and firm, and the inclination of the beach to the sea so gradual that bathing may be easily enjoyed at all times of the tide. The herring-fishery here, at some seasons, is very productive: but, at others, the shoals of this fish, after remaining in the channel ten years, are said to leave the coast, and after an absence for the same length of time, to return again. Allonby contains a hotel, several good inns, besides capacious boarding and lodging-houses. Baths were erected in 1835, and in the same building are news and assembly rooms. A meat and vegetable market is held here every Saturday.

THE CHURCH.

Allonby Church or Chapel, called "Christ Church," was erected and originally endowed by Dr. Thomlinson, vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and canon of St. Paul's, London,¹ in 1744, but was rebuilt by subscription about eleven years ago. It is a cruciform structure, and probably one of the worst specimens of churchwardens' architecture to be found in the county. It will accommodate about 400 persons. There is a splendid mural tablet to the late Captain Joseph Huddart, F.R.S.,

¹ The following letter of Dr. Thomlinson, gives an account of the foundation of Allonby Church, and is interesting from the account which the writer gives of himself and his various charitable works:—

MY GOOD LORD,—Your judicious and learned labours are so serviceable to all impartial and unbiassed readers, and your advices upon emergent difficulties are so useful to your friends, that I, who have tasted of both, cannot but earnestly wish that this may find you in as perfect health, as I enjoy, who am advanced within a few months of 76. I have been eight years blind, and by the blessing of God, am not only easy and contented, but cheerful and as well disposed as ever to works of piety and charity, in which, for five years past, I have bestowed more than the neat produce of my living, prebend, &c. I go nowhere but to the house of God, which, when I entered in 1712, was in a sorry condition, covered over with green mould, but is now beautiful and adorned, with three galleries, two of my erection, for the benefit of my charity school; a handsome chancel, with elegant wainscot, and sash windows; and the communion table and pulpit enriched with such ornaments as no country church I know of can excel or equal them. I delight to be present on prayer days, and especially on Sundays, when we have constantly full congregations; and at monthly sacraments, when I always consecrate the elements, and give the bread. When I drew near to the common term of man's life, my mind was frequently filled with uncommon apprehensions of the uncertainty of life, the first importance of charity, of laying up treasure in heaven, and the awful and enduring speech of the Great Judge to the sheep on his right hand, and the day of judgment, which then inspired me with a resolution to devote the income of my spiritual preferments, to the finishing such charities as I had then in view, and to act the wise merchant, who, before he removes to a foreign country, sends his effects before him. That wise resolution, which moved me as a divine impulse, produced the building of two charity schools, one here, and the other, for fifty children, at Bellingham, in the parish of Simonburn, which is computed twenty-four miles in length, and twenty in breadth, besides

one of the Elder brethren of the Trinity House, and a distinguished navigator, who was born in the village. It is of white marble, and was executed by Fontano, of Carrara, and cost £500. The incumbent is a perpetual curate or vicar, presented by the vicar of Bromfield, in right of his vicarage. Allonby will shortly be made a distinct parish, under the provisions of Lord Blandford's act. The tithes are at present paid to the mother church of Bromfield. The founder of the chapel, Dr. Thomlinson above-mentioned, endowed it with £200, which, with £200 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, were vested in a rent-charge to be paid out of an estate in Abbey Holme. The living subsequently received another augmentation, which was expended in purchase of land at Carlisle; it is now worth about £90 a year.

INCUMBENTS.—Thomas Wilson, —; John Cowen, —; William Graham, M.A., —; Gilfrid Hartley, M.A., 1822, —; James Carter, 1850; John Ritson, M.A., 1851; J. Ponsbury Steel, M.A., 1858.

There is a parsonage house.

The Society of Friends and the Independents have each a place of worship in this village.

Allonby School is a plain stone building, rebuilt in 1837, on the site of the old school, adjacent to the church. It is endowed with some land purchased with £100 left in 1753 by Mrs. Thomlinson, relict of Dr.

the library at Newcastle, of which your Lordship had a particular account in 1841. I mention these, my Lord, not by way of vanity, for I disclaim all merit, and do know that in me there is nothing I can call my own, but the abuse of mercies, my follies, failings, and imperfections: if there be anything in me that is good, it is from God, to which I owe all my good thoughts and dispositions, and my very abilities to do good, for I was the youngest of ten children, and God's providence was mine inheritance. This, my Lord, I presume to offer as the best apology I can make, for my neglect in your Lordship's cathedral, where for many years I have been an unworthy member, and I hope you will be so favourable as to conclude that, though I cannot labour in the vineyard, as I did now fifty years, before the loss of sight, yet I am now not altogether useless and unprofitable. A half a year ago, when I had erected three small monuments and memorials of my gratitude to the Divine bounty, and had intended to put an end to my public charities, I met with such a melancholy account of the want of a chapel at Allonby, in Cumberland, as engaged me in building one there, with a school annexed, which will be finished this week, of which I will give a full account to your Lordship. Allonby is situated on the banks of the Solway Frith, ten miles west of Wigton, where, in 1721, I put six clergymen's widows into a college of matrons, whose statutes your Lordship was pleased to revise. There, a year or two after, I built a school, with a dwelling-house for the master, one fabric of ashlar work, with bow door-case, windows, and rustic coims, twelve yards long; that is accounted a handsome building; but this which I have built here, two years ago, exceeds it in size and beauty. I beg your Lordship's pardon for trespassing so long upon your patience, and remain, my good Lord,

Your most obedient and obliged

Humble Servant,

ROBERT THOMLINSON,

Rector of Whickham.

To the Right Rev. Edmund Lord Bishop of London.

Thomlinson, and now producing about £7 10s. per annum, for which ten free scholars are taught by the master. The number of children in attendance is about forty.

The British School was erected by subscription in 1810. It possesses an endowment of £50 a year,

arising from the proceeds of a sum of money invested in the Darlington railway, by Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Stamford Hill, near London, who transferred it to the use of this school, the master and mistress of which receive £25 each, or an equal share of the profits.

CALDBECK PARISH.

THE parish of Caldbeck is bounded on the north by the parishes of Westward, Bolton, and Sebergham; on the west by Bassenthwaite, Uldale, and Ireby; on the south by Bassenthwaite and Skiddaw; and on the east by Castle Sowerby and Greystoke parishes.¹ Its area is 21,280 statute acres, of which about 12,000 are commons and fells, which afford good pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, and abound with various kinds of game. The lands seem to rise by a gentle ascent from the vale of the Caldew up to the mountains. The soil near Caldbeck and Hesket is fertile, but the western part of the enclosed land is cold and heavy. The minerals found in this parish are lead, copper, coal, and limestone—there is an almost boundless variety of the former; and while the surrounding rocks attract the eye of the geologist, few districts of a similar extent contribute more to the pleasure and curiosity of the tourist, and the cabinet of the mineralogist. The parish is divided into the townships of Low Caldbeck, High Caldbeck, Caldbeck Haltedill, Mosedale, and Swineside. The inhabitants attend the Wigton, Carlisle, and Penrith markets. They reside in several small villages, but the majority are dispersed in single houses for agricultural purposes, and are engaged in agriculture and mining. The rateable value of the whole parish is £6,073 per annum. It is evident a Roman road has passed through the parish from the station near Papeastle to another near Plumpton. Entering the parish at the boundary near Uldale, it proceeded over the common to Pikeless Gate, thence by Wath to Hesket Newmarket, along the road now called Street, and from Hesket to Millhouse, in the parish of Castle Sowerby, in the direction of the station Petriana. The commons belonging to the various townships in this parish are not enclosed, and contain by admeasurement 12,633 acres.

LOW CALDBECK.

The population of Low Caldbeck township in 1501 was 505; in 1811, 635; in 1821, 720; in 1831, 738; in 1841, 616; and in 1851, 683. Its rateable value is £2,011 11s. 8d.

The manor of Caldbeck is divided into two divisions, called Caldbeck Upperton, or Uppertown, being that part which lies near the church; and Caldbeck-under-Fell, the part near the mountains. The whole lordship or manor was held by the lords of Allerdale, till the sixth Earl of Northumberland gave it to Henry VIII., who granted Caldbeck Uppertown to Thomas Dalston, Esq., and Caldbeck-under-Fell to Thomas, Lord Wharton, the latter of whom soon became possessed of the whole, having purchased Mr. Dalston's moiety. From a survey taken in 1587 we learn the following particulars relating to Caldbeck:—"The heirs of Henry

Denton hold four messuages of the barony of Allerdale, and other lands and tenements in Caldbeck Upton and Caldbeck-under-Fell, by homage, homage, &c., rendering per annum 7s. 6d. Philip, Lord Wharton, holdeth Caldbeck-under-Fell, being of the ancient possessions of the said earl, and of the yearly value of £20, granted amongst other things by Henry, late Earl of Northumberland, uncle of the earl that now is, to one Thomas Wharton, controller of his household, to him and to his heirs male, paying therefore yearly £20. The same Lord Wharton holdeth Caldbeck Upton, being of ancient possessions of the said earl, and of the yearly value of £8 10s. 4d., purchased of the said late King Henry VIII., by one Thomas Dalston, to be holden of the king by knight's service, viz. the — part of a knight's fee, and by the yearly rent of 36s. 8d., of which lands and tenements the said Thomas Dalston

¹The boundary line commences near the church, and extends northwards along Bowten Beck to the angle of the road to Carlisle, from thence in a straight line to Thornthwaite Gillhead, then to near Folds, and from thence by Thorny Stone to Pen Gill, then to Alpha Well, from thence to Greenah Well, near Uldale, then to a stone chair near Bagray Gate, then to a stone called T. Fallen Gouch, then to a cinder bed near Longlands, thence to a boundary stone adjoining the river Ellen, from thence to a stone near Coppock, thence to the road and enclosed lands to Dash and Canllesieve bog, and to Dead Beck foot, and to the river Caldew at Scot's Field, and along the river Caldew to Micklebeck, near Hesket Hall, and along Micklebeck to the commencement near the church.

infeoffed Thomas, Lord Wharton, grandfather to the said Philip, Lord Wharton, by the rents and services to the said Earl of Northumberland due, 36s. 8^d. The following are the free tenants in Caldbeck Uppertown and Caldbeck-under-Fell at the period of the survey:— "The heirs of Edward Blennerhasset holdeth there two messuages, twenty acres of land, with appurtenances, by knight's service, viz., for cornage, homage, fealtie, and suit of court of Allerdale, and render 2s. 2d. The heirs of John Sleawright hold there one tenement and eight acres of land, by like services, and render 6d. The heirs of Robert Warcop hold certain lands there by like services, and render 1s. The dean and chapter of Carlisle hold there certain lands called Sharelands, by like services, and render per annum 1s. The heirs of Robert Vaux hold there certain lands, by like services, and render 1s. The heirs of Robert Priestman hold there certain lands called Wardflat, by like service, and render 6d. The heirs of William Eaglesfield hold there certain lands, late the lands of John Caldbeck, by like services, and render 1s. The tenants and inhabitants of the said town of Caldbeck pay to the lord yearly, for cornage, 20s.; for seawake, 2s. 1d.; in toto, 22s. 1d." The entire manor continued to be held by the Wharton family till the famous Duke Philip, whom Pope calls "the scorn and wonder of our days," and who was the last of the family, was obliged to alienate this and other estates to four trustees, for the payment of his debts. Being sold by the trustees to Charles, Duke of Somerset, it became again united to the barony of Allerdale, and has descended with that barony to General Wyndham, who is now lord of the soil: but the minerals, which had been reserved to the crown, now belong to the Earl of Pomfret; Sir George William Douns, Bart.; and Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. The landowners in this township are Jackson Gillbanks, Esq.; William Jennings, Esq.; John Jennings, Esq.; Lieut.-col. Wilson; George G. Monney, Esq.; Messrs. Richard Harrison, Joseph Scott, John Smith, and Thomas James, with several small owners and resident yeomen.

The village of Caldbeck is situated in this township, at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, near the confluence of the Caliew and the Caldbeck, one and a half miles north-west of Hesket Newmarket, and seven miles south-south-east of Wigton. Weaving, bobbin-making, fulling, and other manufactures, are carried on here. The origin of this village is said to have been as follows:— "Long after the Conquest this parish was a wild forest and desolate waste, and, being crossed by a high-road which extended from Westmoreland to the western coast of Cumberland, it lay under the imputation of being the resort of dangerous outlaws, who fre-

quently assailed travellers. To prevent this as much as possible, Ranulph Engayne, chief forester of Inglewood, granted a license to the Prior of Carlisle to build an hospital here, for the purpose of entertaining travellers and protecting such as were benighted from the hands of prowling freebooters. On this grant the prior enclosed some portions in the environs of the hospital, when soon afterwards a church was erected, around which a village quickly rose, and the parish of Caldbeck was called into existence. The hospital was dissolved about the time of King John, and the church endowed with its lands, which have since been designated the manor of Kirkland." King John was at Caldbeck on the 20th June, 1218.

THE CHURCH.

Caldbeck Church is a very ancient fabric, dedicated to St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, the tutelar saint of the north, and is supposed to have been erected in the year 1112. It consists of a nave, two side aisles, and chancel. Gospatric, son of Orme, granted the patronage of the rectory to the priors of Carlisle, which grant was confirmed by William de Vesey, and Burga his wife, and dame Alice Romiley, lady of Allerdale, and also by the kings Henry I. and Edward II. About the year 1223 Prior Bartholomew granted the advowson to the bishop of Carlisle, and his successors have since enjoyed the same, but not without question, for in 1267, Ciceley, Countess of Allermarle, eldest daughter of William Fitz Duncan, is said to have claimed it, but we are not informed upon what her claim was grounded. It is added, however, that upon a *quære impedit*, the bishop recovered the right of collation to the church of Caldbeck. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £15 3s. 6d., and returned in 1845 as of the annual value of £436: it is now worth £480 per annum. The Bishop of Carlisle is patron. The tithes have been commuted for £345, and there are nearly 200 acres of glebe. The church has this year (1858) been lighted and heated with gas. The parish register commences for baptisms, April 10th, 1640; marriages, April 17th, 1631; burials, June 2nd, 1628.

Rectors.—John Franceys, —; Alan, —; Robert de Haighton, 1312; Adam de Appleby, —; Robert de Bramley, 1332; Peter Galiciano, 1334; Nicholas de Whittrigg, 1335; William de Ragenhill, 1362; Thomas de Salkeld, 1369; Thomas del Hall, 1379; Hugh Sewell, —; Thomas Fairfax, 1583; Frederick Tunstall, 1640; Richard Hutton, 1657; Arthur Savage, 1663; Jeffrey Wybergh, 1700; John Waugh, 1727; Pynson Wilmot, 1765; Browne Grisdale, 1789; James Lynn, 1813; James Thwaytes, 1855.

There is an excellent rectory house, of large dimensions. The entrance hall, which is sixteen feet wide

by thirty-two feet long, is supposed to be the old hall of the ancient hospital of Caldbeck.

The places of worship in the parish, in addition to the church, are a Methodist chapel at Heskett; a Friends' meeting-house at Caldbeck High, another near Heskett, and another at Mosedale. The Quakers do not now meet in these chapels, having become absorbed by the church.

The school is a neat stone building, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1851, by John Jennings, Esq., of Fell Side, at a cost of £300. It is supported by quarter-pence and private subscriptions. About 100 children are educated here.

CHARITIES.

School.—In a terrier of this parish, dated November 10th, 1719, it is stated that there is belonging to the parish of Caldbeck a school stock, which was raised by voluntary contribution in the year 1647, as (it is stated) would further appear by an ancient book kept for that purpose. The principal stock at that time is stated to be £103, then lodged in the hands of the most substantial inhabitants of the parish, for which they paid the schoolmaster interest at 10d. in the pound. It is also added that by one of the articles agreed upon at the first endowment, the contributors to the said stock, and their lineal descendants enjoying the estates of the first contributors, should be free to the school; but that, for the encouragement of the school, in case any of the estates should be sold, neither the seller nor buyer should thereafter be free. The Charity Commissioners state that "A great part of the sum of £103 above-mentioned is said to have been lost long ago, by the failure of a family of the name of Scott; and all that is now known to remain is the sum of £17 16s. This money was in the hands of six different persons, all of whom, for several years, paid interest for their several proportions, at 10d. in the pound, to the Rev. Joseph Rogerson, who was schoolmaster for twenty-five years. Mr. Rogerson has now left Caldbeck five or six years, since which time no interest has been paid." They go on to state that they "suggested to the persons in whose hands the money remains, the propriety of paying in the principal with arrears of interest, in order that the object of the original subscription may, as far as possible, be fulfilled." The following inscription was over the door of the school:—"Ex dono Roberti Vaux de Brownrigge, A.D. 1688;" but nothing more could be learnt of its foundation.

Poor Stock.—By a terrier dated in 1719, it appears there was a poor stock of £30 (of which £15 had been left by Cutbert Brown in 1665), which was placed out by the overseers, and the interest divided amongst the

poor with the money collected at the sacrament. On examining the overseer's book, it was found that in 1771 the sum of £1 2s. 6d. was received as the interest of £30 poor stock, but no interest has been received for a great number of years. It appears probable that the principal sum was expended in building a poor-house; and it is stated to have been so disposed of in returns made to parliament in 1786. The rector has a book containing an account of the distribution of the sacrament money for upwards of a century, by reference to which it appears that the principal money of several legacies left to the poor have been from time to time disposed of. A legacy of £10 left by John Lamb is stated in the returns of 1786 to have been distributed by the overseers in 1751. On examining the churchwardens' accounts, it appears that 6d. a year has been paid by the family of Nicholson of Heskett, for at least a century, for a property called Marshall Lands. These lands are held by the Nicholsons of the dean and chapter of Carlisle at a small rent, and 6d. is paid also yearly to the churchwardens of Caldbeck, when called for, but it has not been demanded since 1803. In the return of 1786 this was stated to be for the poor, but we could not discover the origin or object of the payment.

Rev. Arthur Savage's Charity.—By will, dated 1st November, 1696, the Rev. Arthur Savage gave to the parish of Caldbeck £50, for the binding out poor men's children apprentices, which £50 he directed to be paid by £5 yearly for ten years; and that the £5 so paid should be disposed yearly, with the advice of the rector and the churchwardens, to that use only and no other. This sum of £50 was paid by the executor to some of the principal inhabitants, and is now secured upon the tolls of the turnpike road between Penrith and Carlisle, the sum of 40s. being paid as interest. This charity is not disposed of in apprentice fees, but is distributed in sums of 4s. or 5s. to poor children when bound out by the parish. An account of the distribution has been regularly entered from 1725 to 1818; but since that period the interest has not been paid, no application having been made for it. It seems by the terms of the testator's will that he intended this legacy of £50 should be disposed of in ten apprentice fees, within ten years after his death; the principal, however, has not been disposed of, but still remains as a permanent fund.

Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.—The parish of Caldbeck is entitled to twenty Bibles from Lord Wharton's charity. The Bibles are regularly received and distributed by the clergyman amongst the poor of the parish.

Simpson's Charity.—By will, dated 2nd August, 1781, Robert Simpson left the sum of 15s. yearly to purchase eight Common Prayer Books at 2s. 6d. each,

to be given yearly to eight poor children of Caldbeck parish, and the remaining part of the money for buying religious books, or small tracts distributed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for the use of the children of the poor of Caldbeck; all which said books should not exceed the value of 10s.; and the remaining 5s. he directed should be spent in a collation for the trustees when they should meet yearly. This sum of 45s. is regularly paid by the owner of the Fauld's estate, which is subject to this payment. A regular account is kept of the distribution, by which it appears that eight Prayer Books annually, and other books, to the amount in the whole of 10s., are given away in the manner directed by the testator.

Bell's Gift.—John Bell, by will, left £10, the interest to be distributed to the poor widows of Caldbeck who do not receive parochial relief. The first distribution was made in January, 1810. The interest, amounting to £1 13s. 4d., is distributed in the church by the rector, yearly, about midsummer, amongst the poor widows properly qualified to receive it.

Brownrigg, long the seat of a family of the name of Vaux, is a hamlet in this township, as is also Ratten Row, at the latter of which the rector of the parish has a small manor, called the manor of Kirkland, the tenants of which pay 47 17s. 4d. customary fines, and, on alienation, an arbitrary fine, but on the change of a tenant by death, only a God's penny, and on the death of a lord nothing. At Ratten Row there is a chapel, a small stone building erected in 1832 by the Independents. At Whelpo is a Friends' meeting-house, erected in 1698, attached to which is a burial ground.

A library was established in the parish in 1849, which contains about 300 volumes, and is supported by annual subscriptions of two shillings per member.

HIGH CALDBECK.

The rateable value of this township is £1,617 4s. 11d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 239; in 1811, 267; in 1821, 272; in 1831, 267; in 1841, 282; and in 1851, 308. Tile making is carried on here. The landowners are Thomas Jennings, Esq.; John Jennings, Esq.; Colonel Benson; Samuel Merryweather, Esq.; Messrs. John Scott, Thomas Hudson, and Joseph Jackson, with several small owners and resident yeomen.

This township contains the hamlets of Branthwaite, Fell-Side, Hudseales, Greenrigg, and Nether Row, with

¹ Hudseales has been derived from Old Norse hüd, a hide, and skáli, a wooden hut or log house. The first may have reference to the skins of wild beasts laid over the roof as shelter, or nailed on the sides as trophies.

some scattered dwellings extending from one to three miles west and west-by-south of Hesketh Newmarket, being bounded on the south by Caldbeck Fells.

Greenrigg is a small village, or hamlet, about three and a half miles west-by-south of Hesketh Newmarket. It formerly belonged to the Musgraves of Crookdake, who were long a considerable family, holding several offices of great trust under the Earl of Northumberland, from whom, it seems, they obtained several grants of sundry parcels of waste ground, all of which they converted into tenancies. Sir John Ballantine, who married Anne, the eldest daughter and co-heir of William Musgrave, Esq., sold these tenancies also to Lord Wharton, from whose trustees they passed by purchase to the Duke of Somerset, and are now held by General Wyndham.

CALDBECK HALTECLIFF.

The rateable value of this township is £2,093 16s. 8d. In 1801 it contained 427 inhabitants; in 1811, 534; in 1821, 596; in 1831, 573; in 1841, 567; and in 1851, 617. The landowners are Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.; Jackson Gillbanks, Esq.; John Jennings, Esq.; William Irving, Esq.; Rev. J. Hudson; Messrs. Robert Priestman, Isaac Harper, Joseph Nicholson, J. Young-lusland, William Robinson, William Hamilton, John Greenup, Thomas Oldman, C. Hudson, Thomas Richardson, John Williamson, Joseph Scott, and others. In this township is a field called Fell Lodge, near Carrock Fell, which is said to be the first enclosure made in Caldbeck parish for the purpose of catching the deer before the general use of guns.

Haltcliff Hall, in this township, is a very ancient structure, several inscriptions about which denote that it was for a long period the residence of the Bewleys, some of whom were knights of the shire, *temp.* Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V.¹ The elder branch of this family became extinct in the reign of Charles I., when the heiress married one of the Lawson family. The Messrs. Lysons state that they were not able to ascertain the arms of the Bewleys of Hesketh; but a year or two since the present owner of Haltcliff Hall, in pulling down a dry wall, found different armorial bearings, which formed a perfect shield, many of the quarterings being identical with those borne by the titled family of Boileau² (in the south of England); so there can be no doubt that these families have had the

¹ See page 73.

² The arms of Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., of Tacolnestone Hall, Norfolk, are az., a tower, triple towered, masoned, sa.; in base, a crescent. The crest: a pelican in her piety, ppr., charged on the breast with a saltier, coupé, gu., the nest resting on a coronet. The motto: *De tout mon cœur.*

same origin. The Cumberland Bewleys have been Quakers since the time of George Fox, who resided with them at Woodhall, in this parish. Haltcliff Hall has for some time belonged to Jackson Gillbanks, Esq., of Whitefield, who has a large estate here; it is now occupied as a farm-house.

The manor of Hesketh, containing 150 acres, in the township of Haltcliff, is a mense manor, within that of General Wyndham. The heiress of William Beaully, or Bewley, Esq., whose ancestors possessed it for many generations, brought it, in the reign of Charles I., to the Lawsons, and it is now held by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. Hesketh Hall, the manor-house, built by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the first baronet, is a singular structure, with twelve angles so contrived that the shadows give the hour of the day; the roof is circular, the chimneys running up in the centre. It is now occupied as a farm-house.

Hesketh Newmarket is a small but neat market-town in this township, situated in a quiet spot among the mountains, near Caldbeck Fell, and upon the banks of the Caldew, thirteen miles south-west from Carlisle, and fourteen north-north-west of Penrith. Its name is supposed to be a corruption arising out of the rapid pronunciation of East Cote or East Gate; both this town and that of Hesketh-in-the-Forest having, perhaps, formerly been the eastern inlets into the forest, on which they are respectively joined. The market, which was held on Friday, is nearly obsolete, or at least of little consequence; but cattle-fairs are held here on the first Friday in May, and every alternate Friday till Whitsuntide; and for sheep and cattle, on the last Thursday in August, and the second Thursday in October.

Howbeck forms the southern suburb of Hesketh, and possesses a school, which has an endowment of £3 a year left by the late Mr. Richardson, to be paid out of his estate at Wham, for the education of the poor children of the parish. The school was erected by subscription, and it has an average attendance of fifty children.

Haltcliff village is about half a mile south of Hesketh. There is another school here, a plain stone building, with master's house attached, erected by subscription in 1831. It is supported by quarter-pence, and has an average attendance of twenty.

In a freehold estate at Gillfoot, about three-quarters of a mile south of Hesketh Newmarket, there seems to have been a Druid's grove, consisting of two parallel rows of large oak trees, extending 150 yards in length, and the rows twelve yards distant. In a level field, at the middle of the two rows, was a barrow of stones. The trees were cut down and the barrow

removed in the year 1794, when, beneath the barrow, several places where human bones had been burnt and deposited, were discovered, as also numerous pieces of flint and stone beads, and a stone battle-axe.

Here is a Wesleyan chapel, a small stone building, erected by subscription in 1839, at a cost of £131. At Gillfoot is a Friends' meeting-house, erected in 1729. At one period this body had a place of worship at Woodhall, in this township, the remains of which are yet visible. Woodhall, the property of John Jennings, Esq., was formerly the seat of the Bewley family.

There is a corn-mill in this township.

MOSEDALE AND SWINESIDE.

The hamlets of Mosedale and Swineside, and Stone End pay tithes to the rector of Caldbeck, but support their own poor, who are sent to the Penrith Union Workhouse. Mosedale is looked upon by the inhabitants as an independent township and is said to belong to Leath Ward; but the Census Commissioners, though they return it as a separate township since 1841, return it with Allerdale-below-Derwent Ward. Its estimated area is about 301 acres, and its rateable value £189 1s. The population in 1841, was 58; and in 1851, 59.

The manor of Mosedale and Swineside, containing about 350 acres of enclosed land, belonged anciently to the baronial family of Daere, and passed by female heirs, with the title, to the families of Fienes and Lennard; it was sold by the co-heiress of Thomas, Earl of Sussex, to Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, and by him to Edward Hassell of Dalemain, ancestor of E. M. Hassell, Esq., the present proprietor. This manor is stated to have been the place where the Daeres, barons of Greystock, kept their deer and wild swine; but it was afterwards divided into tenancies. The landowners are John Jennings, Esq., Messrs. Joseph Wilson, Isaac Hunter, John Wilkinson, Thomas Martin, the trustees of Mungrisdale School, Mrs. Hesketh, John Nicholson, and Jane Mitchell.

The village of Mosedale is situated near the Caldew, four miles south of Hesketh. Here is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends, with burial ground attached, erected, or, as some say, rebuilt and enlarged, in 1702. The meeting-house is now used but seldom, as the Friends meet at Mr. Pearson's house in Bow-scales village, a short distance from Mosedale. Swineside lies about a mile to the west. About a mile from the latter place, is a mine in which several kinds of minerals have been found. It was worked in 1854 and 1855, but is now (1858) standing.

Caldbeck Fells, including the lofty mountains of

Carrock Fell, High Pike, Brae Fell, Cald Fell, Noon Fell, and several smaller eminences, form an extensive Alpine region, comprising the greater part of the parish. At the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, a paper on the geology of Caldbeck Fells, and the lower sedimentary rocks of Cumberland, was read by Professor Harkness. The district alluded to in this communication forms the northern portion of the mountainous area of the lake district of Cumberland. Caldbeck Fells, including the eastern extremity of Carrock Fell, consist of masses of a plutonic and an igneous nature. On the southern slopes of these hills there is seen Skiddaw slate, which generally has a south dip; and this Skiddaw slate, as it approximates the granite of Skiddaw Forest, passes into chialstolite slate, chialstolite rock, and a pseudo-gneiss. On the south side of the granite area the same phenomena occur, but on this side hornblende rock and actinolite rock also appear. In the metamorphic rocks, and likewise in the ordinary Skiddaw slates which succeed them in position, the strike of the strata is nearly east and west; and the general arrangement of the strata seems rather to indicate that the Plutonic masses of Caldbeck Fells form the axis of the group, rather than the granite of Skiddaw Forest. With respect to the unaltered rocks of the Skiddaw district, these have been referred by Professor Sedgwick to three groups—black Skiddaw slate, grits seen in the masses of Grassmoor, and grey Skiddaw slate containing fossils described in the Palaeozoic fossils of the Woodwardian Museum. The upper grey slates are the deposits which have hitherto afforded organic remains. Last year the author obtained traces of worms from the black Skiddaw slate, the lowest member of the unaltered series, at Bralkeld, and from a communication which the author had recently from Professor Sedgwick, it would appear that in these low strata graptolites have been lately obtained by Mr. J. Ruthven. With regard to the lithological nature of these Skiddaw rocks, it would seem that there is a considerable change according to locality. Westward grey slates, with intercalated grits, obtain on the line of the strike of the black Skiddaw slates, leading to the inference that the coarser beds supply the place of the finer black slates on the eastern margin of the area.

The lofty mountains of Caldbeck Fells are traversed with numerous veins of lead and copper ore, producing mineral specimens in great variety. It is on record that Lord Wharton was the first mining adventurer in this locality (being lord of the manor), at or near Brandy Gill, in the sixteenth century, and it is supposed that Roughtengill and Silvergill mines were opened about

the same time. Driggeth mine was opened by Mr. Row in 1790, who wrought it by shallow shafts and day levels, and a kind of water engine, to the depth of twenty-five fathoms. He also erected, on the old principle, small smelting works, near Carrock Beck, the buildings of which still remain. After he left the mine it stood idle for some time, but was again opened in 1810, and worked until 1822, by Messrs. Richardson, Lowrey, and others, who erected a crushing mill to reduce the ore to a proper size for washing and smelting. During the time this company leased the mine, they employed from thirty to forty pickmen, and it is said they raised 500 bings, or 200 tons, of ore, for a period of five years successively, and that every ton of ore made twelve hundredweight of lead, or sixty per cent., and that every ton of lead, when refined, produced from forty-five to fifty, and even as high as sixty-two, ounces of silver to the ton of lead. But the experience of late years shows these figures to be incorrect, for the same vein is producing now the same kind of ore, and, by the improved mode of washing and refining, the ore is brought to seventy-five and seventy-eight per cent. of lead, and from twenty-five to thirty ounces of silver, to the ton of lead, a pretty good proof that the lead was burnt away in smelting, thus causing a serious loss to lessees and lessors, whilst the silver, being less fusible than the lead, remained in the lead that was left. T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., of Conishead Priory, bought the mine in 1822, and drove up the present sandbed level, working the mine at a considerable loss till about 1834, when John Barrett, Esq., took and worked it four years, after which Messrs. Dickinson and Co. worked it till 1849, when Messrs. Brocklebank and Jeffrey, the present owners, took and commenced to work it in July of the same year, under the management of William Jeffrey, Esq. A more efficient mode of working was now introduced, and by great perseverance both under and above ground (for the machinery is all now erected and of a different kind to any in the country before), the mine has got its name raised, if not to a good dividend paying mine, to one that pays as it goes. It was at this mine that Zenner's rotating bridle was first erected, and it was found to be so efficient for washing stamped ores that there has since been two more erected by the same company. During eight years ending December, 1857, there were raised 1,950 tons of lead and copper ore, which is close upon an average of 250 per annum, duty at one-tenth included. Employment has been given to thirty-five men and fifteen boys, on an average. The mine is worked by day levels to the depth of sixty fathoms, and a new level now in course of driving will come up thirty fathoms deeper still, and to

extend these levels under the summit of the hill, it would be at least 200 fathoms deep. Driggeth mine is situated on the east side of High Pike, which here is composed of a light coloured clay slate. It is singular that all over the hill is a great number of large blocks of granite, some of which are at least a hundred tons in weight. The nearest granite being Carroek, which is two miles to the south-east, and between which and High Pike there is a deep valley.

Roughtengill mine, as above-mentioned, is supposed to have been opened in the sixteenth century, and is now held under lease from Earl Pomfret. About the time that Mr. Braddyll commenced the working of the Driggeth mine, a company of working miners and others took up Roughtengill and Silvergill mines, which had been unnoticed for some time, and after a struggle of eight years a deeper level becoming necessary to win the mines, many members of the company were obliged to sell their shares to others who possessed more capital. The late Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Alston, who purchased one-fourth of the mine, having taken an active part in forwarding the work, a level thirty fathoms deeper was effected, to the extent of 300 fathoms, and a crushing-mill and other apparatus for washing the ores were erected. During the ten years ending 1845, Roughtengill mine produced 4,000 tons of lead and copper ore, and the company divided upwards of £9,000 profit, after paying all expenses, with dues at one-seventh included. Their successors have driven up a deeper level still, half a mile in length, and at a depth of 200 yards from the surface, and have erected smeltworks with de-silverising and refining apparatus complete, and are now raising large quantities of lead and copper ores. This mine affords employment to about seventy men and boys, and produces annually from 500 to 600 tons of ore. It is worked by levels driven into the mountain more than half a mile in length, and upwards of 100 fathoms deep. The lodes or veins, which run nearly east and west, are of great strength and width, and produce a greater variety of ores than most mines of the same description. The greatest produce is silver lead, but the copper found is very rich, assaying sometimes as much as forty per cent. The average earnings of the men is about three shillings a day—farm-labourers, two shillings and sixpence.

There are several other mines that have raised lead and copper ores, which have only been worked to a very limited extent, the dues then being one-seventh; now

the dues are one-tenth only, nearly one-third less.¹ The mines here are generally let upon lease, at a stipulated duty (at present one-tenth) paid in ore in the raw state, in money, or in smelted lead. It is the opinion of practical men that these dues are too high, and that if more liberal encouragement were given to the enterprising spirit of the present day, so that the various improvements which the science of modern times has introduced into mining operations could be made use of, this manor would yield an increase of royalty hitherto unattained, together with greater remunerating profits to the adventurer, and abundance of work to the mining population.

Carroek Fell lies wholly in this parish. It is one of the flanks of that mountain group of which Skiddaw forms the crown, and is upwards of 2,000 feet in height, showing a double-pointed summit, on which a space appears to have been once enclosed by a wall. The front of the mountain is strewn with immense masses of rock, and "rivers of debris," which encroach on the way below.

About half a mile west from the parish church, in a wild and romantic situation, is that striking curiosity the Howk—a deep waterfall in the bed of the river, over which is a natural bridge of limestone rock. Under this bridge the stream rushes with great impetuosity, and dashing along over rugged rocks, it empties itself into a basin boiling in whirling eddies, covered with foam. The intertwining branches of oak, ash, and hazel, intercepting the sun's rays, throw a dense gloom over the recess, even at noonday; whilst the long dark weeds and matted grass hang over the wave-worn rock in rich festoons, interlaced with bright green ferns. On one side is a deep excavation called the Fairy's Kettle, the receptacle, in time of floods, of another cascade that falls about twenty yards down perpendicular rocks: a little to the right of which is a cavern eighteen yards long, called the Fairy Kirk, in which the noise of the cataract has an imposing effect. This and the Kettle, which is then filled, are inaccessible at high floods. Not far from Carroek, at Hald-hill Bridge, the river takes a subterranean passage, which it keeps for a space of about four miles, when it emerges opposite to Warnell Hall estate, near Sebergham Bridge, at a place called Spouts Dale. The subterraneous course is formed almost entirely of limestone rock, and, in dry summers, when the water is low, takes in nearly the whole stream.

¹ The statistics of the lead and other mines of the county, from the latest published returns, will be found at page 79.

HOLME CULTRAM PARISH.

THE parish of Holme Cultram, which, since the passing of Lord Blandford's Act in 1856, comprises only the township of Holme Abbey, is bounded on the north-east by East Waver township, on the north-west by Holme Low township, on the south-west by St. Cuthbert's township, and on the south and south-east by the parish of Bromfield. The best survey that has been made of the parish is that of the tithe commission, the plans, &c., of which are under the care of the incumbent.

The manor of Holme Cultram, comprising the whole of the ancient parish of Holme Cultram, was demesne of Allerdale, but King Stephen having given Cumberland and the earldom of Huntingdon to Prince Henry, eldest son and heir apparent of David, king of Scotland, Henry, in the year 1150, gave two parts in three of the Holme to the abbey, and the remaining third to Alan, son of Waltheof, for his hunting there, but Alan at once gave his portion to the abbey, and Waltheof, his son, consented to the grant, which was confirmed by Prince Henry of Scotland, as well as by David and Malcolm, kings of Scotland. On the death of Stephen, Henry II. succeeded to the English throne, and resuming the grant of the county of Cumberland made by his predecessor to the Scots, the community of Holme Abbey acknowledged him as their founder, receiving from him a grant of the whole island of Holme and Raby, with timber and pasture in the forest of Inglewood, which grant was confirmed by the charters of his sons and successors, Richard I. and John. The greater portion of the lands with which the abbey became thus endowed consisted of forest, but the monks soon brought some of it into cultivation, and erected granges for husbandry at Raby, Mawbergh, Skinburn, Culshaw, and Newton Arlosh, and turned all into tillage, meadow, and pasture. They also had several privileges and exemptions granted to them by the kings of this realm, together with a confirmation of all former grants, as particularly freedom from shires, and hundreds, and wapentakes, and toll and theam, and infangthief, and assart, and waste (except in the king's forests), and from regard of the forest, and escape, and amerciements and geld, and danegeld, and assizes, and seaward and eastwork, and tallage and cornage, and passage and stallage, and seutage, and aids of sheriffs, and in general all secular exaction. The charters, grants, and privileges of the monastery were confirmed by the bulls of several popes, Alexander III., Clement III., Innocent III., Gregory IV., Innocent V., and Honorius IV. The manor continued to be possessed by the abbot and convent of Helme Cultram till the time of the dissolution of the religious houses. From the year 1540 until 1693 it remained in the crown. In 1572-3 there were no freeholders in the lordship. The tenants were to serve in peace and war on the borders with horse and armour, and to uphold the sea-dykes. Wedholm

Wood was granted to the tenants for maintenance of the sea-dykes. There were salt-pans under demise by indenture. The sea banks had been broken down, and sixty acres of land wasted and covered with sand. Newton Tower, a defence against the enemy in war, was in decay, as were also four bridges. Wulstey Castle mentioned below was also in decay. The inquisition which reported these things (and a return made thereto by jurors) stated that if that fortress was not maintained and upheld for the defence of the eastern part of the lordship in time of war, fourteen townships of the yearly rent to the crown of £120 17s. would be spoiled and destroyed by the enemy. The service on the border was to be one hundred with horse and armour, eighty serviceable men furnished with meaner horses or nags, and footmen furnished with bows or spears, besides men's sons and servants. The salt-pans were washed away by the sea, and many workmen drowned. Those that performed boon service had for every plough for three days' work seventeen white herrings and six red herrings, a quarter of a killin, a quarter of a salmon, three wheat loaves, three loaves of yeoman's bread, and three gallons of ale: for every sheerbond in harvest, to every person for three days, three loaves of bread, six white herrings and three pints of ale: besides, at Christmas, every tenant and his wife dined at the abbey. The manor continued in the crown, and was granted as a jointure to Henrietta Maria, on her marriage with Charles I. in 1625: it was also granted as a jointure to Catherine of Portugal on her marriage in 1662, with Charles II. In 1693 the manor was conveyed by grant of the crown to Frances Villiers, of Middlesex, spinster, to be held in free and common socage by fealty at the rate 13s. 4d. per annum, under the royal manor of Greenwich. In 1695 the said Frances Villiers sold the manor to Bartholomew Burton, Esq., of the county of Suffolk, in whose family it continued till 1732, when William Burton, representative of the said Bartholomew Burton, sold it for £11,100 to Edward Stephenson, Esq., of Barfield, in the county of Essex. In 1768 John Stephenson succeeded by inheritance. In 1770 Rowland Stephenson, of the city of London, succeeded by will, and, in 1788, purchased from the crown the reserved annual rent of 13s. 4d. In 1790 Edward Stephenson succeeded by inheritance, and seven years

afterwards Rowland Stephenson succeeded in a similar manner. In 1807 Edward Stephenson inherited the manor, which he held till 1833, when Roland Stephenson succeeded by inheritance, and in the following year assumed, by royal licence, the name of Standish. In 1813 Edward Ferris Standish succeeded by inheritance; and in 1845 was succeeded by Rowland Edmund Walter Pery Standish, Esq., of Farley Hill House, Berks, the present lord of the manor. The copyhold lands are held by the payment of a yearly fixed rent, and by attendance at the manorial courts. Military service was in former times required of the tenants. It is the custom of the manor that if, on the demise of a tenant, his heir-at-law neglects to claim his title within twelve months, the next person in the line of inheritance may be called and declared tenant. If a tenant wishes to sell or alienate a portion of the land which he holds, the lord can on such severance claim five per cent on the value of the land so severed. The custom of the manor is that there shall be three courts baron and two courts leet held within the manor each year.

There is not, and it does not appear that there ever has been, a manorial seat within the township since the dissolution of the abbey. One part of the ancient conventual buildings was called the mansion or manorial place, where all the rents and revenues due to the monastery were formerly paid: of this, however, there are now no certain remains. It may be stated that there are in different localities of the parish lands of very considerable extent called Accursed Lands. The tenants who held them in former times had, for irregularities, been thus branded by the conventual house, in consequence of which these lands were deprived of the privilege of paying tithes, but were mulcted in having to pay what was at the time a larger proportional share of lord's rent. They have ever since been free from the payment of tithes.¹ All the lands of the township are now enclosed, in accordance with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the year 1808. The fields throughout the township are enclosed with hedges of thorn, this parish not possessing the stone fences so common in the other portions of the northern counties. From the period of the dissolution of the

abbey of Holme Cultram, the crown kept up the embankment along the sea coast until the year 1572, when the parish took charge of these embankments on receiving from the crown a grant, as already stated, of the woods of Wedholme, in East Waver.

HOLME ABBEY.

The township of Holme Abbey comprises an area of 5,330 acres, and its rateable value is £1,957 10s. 6d. About one-seventh part of the land, or 787 acres, is in demesne. The landowners, beside the lord of the manor, are the Earl of Lonsdale, Messrs. George Harrison, James Losh, J. Rooke, W. Ritson, Richard Jackson, and M. Grayson, all non-resident. The resident landowners who cultivate their own estates are Messrs. John Tordiff, John Grainger, John Steel, John Jackson, John Steel, William Tordiff, John Steel, John Younghasband, Alfred Jefferson, William Roper, Amos Hayton, Mungo Glaister, John Farlam, Joseph Backhouse, and S. Johnstone. The estates of the resident proprietors are generally of small extent.

The population of the township in 1801 was 590; in 1811, 600; in 1821, 758; in 1831, 861; in 1841, 808; and in 1851, 972; the greater portion of whom reside in the village of Abbey Town and the immediate neighbourhood; about 250 reside in the various hamlets of the township, and the remainder in dispersed farm-houses and cottages. The employment of the people is almost entirely agricultural, and the agriculture within the township is generally arable. There has not been much inducement hitherto to direct the people to other pursuits. The streams are few and small, and having little fall are not adapted for application as a motive power. There are no woods nor quarries, nor mines of any kind, to employ labour. The coal-field in the neighbouring parishes of Cross Canonby, Aspatria, and Bolton, does undoubtedly extend into this parish, but this coal, from the natural inclination of the seam, is probably at a considerable depth, and no attempt has ever been made to reach it. The fisheries also on the coast are not productive, in consequence of the large accumulation of sand in the higher part of the Frith, and do not employ more than a few families. The Port of Silloth, now in course of formation, may induce enterprising men to open out the coal-field. The people are remarkable for plain, blunt manners, and grave deportment; the first may arise from their never having been a gentleman's family resident among them, and the second may in part be the result of their living and working much alone. There is in general among them a desire to raise themselves in the social scale, and so to

¹ The manner in which the monastery tithes of an extensive range of ground called Aeredales was peculiar. These Aeredales were divided into portions,—say A, B, C, D. The portion A was to be tilled for three years, B and C during these years being in pasture. The portion B was in tillage during the three succeeding years, A and C being in pasture. Then the portion C was to be tilled three years, A and B in the meantime remaining in pasture. During the three respective years in which each of these portions was tilled, tithes was taken only for the latter two years, it being considered from the imperfect cultivation that the small produce of the first year's tillage would not allow the payment of tithes.

have their children educated. The yeomen are in easy circumstances, and the labouring families enjoy a considerable degree of comfort, inasmuch as the population being small for the extent and fruitfulness of the land, agricultural work, at all seasons of the year, at remunerative wages, is easily obtained by them. The effect of which is that there is in general among them domestic cleanliness, although too many of the houses are small and poor, in consequence of the distance and expensiveness, in times past, of all building materials; this, however, may be materially rectified, in future years, from the facility of carriage by the Silloth and Carlisle railway, which runs through the township and has a station at Abbey Town. Within the memory of persons now living, when the country to the east was unenclosed and without roads, the people here were obliged to go to the distant market of Workington, which is upwards of twenty miles from Abbey Town. In later years, Wigton, six miles distant, has been their market-town, on each Tuesday. Since the opening of the above-named railway, many of the farmers attend the market in Carlisle on each Saturday.

The village of Abbey Town is situated on the east bank of the Waver, six miles west-by-north of Wigton, and seventeen west of Carlisle. It had anciently a market on Saturday. Two fairs are held here in the year, for the sale of cattle and the hiring of servants; one of these is held on the Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and the other on the 29th of October.

In the year 1150, Henry, son of David, king of Scotland, being at that time Prince of Cumberland, founded at Holme Cultram an abbey for monks of the Cistercian Order, endowing it with two-thirds of the manor of Holme Cultram, having given the other third to Alan, son of Waltheof, as a chase for hunting; this third part Alan soon afterwards gave to the abbey. Some writers assert that Alan himself was the founder of the abbey: but from the crown rolls of the time of Edward I. the inference is drawn by other writers that it was founded by Henry I., and that Alan merely restored it from some injuries and increased its revenues. Henry II. becoming possessed of the county of Cumberland, by the cession of Malcolm of Scotland, took the abbey into his special protection, and having confirmed the grant of Holme Cultram and other lands, was recognised by the community as its chief patron and benefactor. Ample revenues were afterwards given to this abbey by various persons.¹ That the abbots

were regarded with the greatest consideration by the kings of England seems pretty certain, for in the reigns of Edward I., and his son, Edward II., they enjoyed the rare privilege of being summoned to parliament, and, though not mitred, they received from the crown many exemptions that were not enjoyed by others of their rank. It was in this abbey, in the month of October, 1300, that King Edward I., in person, released the Bishop of Glasgow from his imprisonment, and received his allegiance with much solemnity, in the presence of the Bishop of Carlisle, the abbot, and the French envoys.² We learn from the Chronicle of Mailros that this abbey was pillaged by the army of Alexander, the Scottish king, in 1216, and again, in 1322, by Robert Bruce, notwithstanding, as Harrison, the Scottish historian, observes, his father's body was there interred. According to the rolls of parliament in or about the year 1383, during an inroad not mentioned by any of our historians, the abbot and convent of Holme Cultram were obliged to pay £200 to the Earl of Douglas to save their monastery from being burnt. Nothing farther of importance is recorded of the abbey till the year 1538, when Abbot Borrowdale surrendered it to Henry VIII.; its revenues being then valued at £427 19s. 3d. clear yearly income. Abbot Borrowdale was made rector of the rectory that followed, instead of receiving a pension. Browne Willis informs us that "the abbey was surrendered by Gavin Borrowdale, the last abbot, and twenty-five monks, on the 6th March, 1538, soon after which a pension of £100 per annum was assigned to the said abbot, which it is presumed was . . . ante an. 1553, when there remained only £1 16s. 8d. in charge for annuities, and these following pensions, viz.:—To A. Richards and William Simonson, £5 each; John Iddel, £1; Robert Clement, £5; John . . . £5; John Wise, £3 6s. 8d.; Thomas Browne, £1 13s. 4d.; Richard Patison, £3 6s. 8d.; Nicholas Pingney, £4; Thomas Ireby, Richard Adamson, and William Morton, £2 each; Robert Banks, £3 6s. 8d.; William Marshall, £1 13s. 4d.; Richard Wade, £5; Robert Langton, £6." After the dissolution the monastic buildings were allowed to go to ruin, and a portion of the nave of the abbey church, with some other remains, are all that is now left of the ancient structure which the piety of kings, and princes, and nobles endowed, and in which many of the noblest of the land found their last resting-place. There is an ancient building very near

² Rymer, vol. ii., p. 868.

¹ Among the benefactors of the community of Holme Cultram appear the names of Anthony de Lucy, who gave them dead wood in his woods of Allerdal, for fuel for the abbey, and coal wood for their forges within Holme Cultram, but not to have coal wood for their iron mines without special license of him or his heirs. Richard

de Alneburgh, and William, son of Simon Sheffling, lords of Alneburgh, gave them a fishing at the mouth of the river Alne, and William de Holderness gave them a toft and croft in Alneburgh. Alice de Romeley gave three acres of land and a quarry at Aspatria, with common of pasture for ten oxen, ten cows, one bull, and their produce

the parish church, now belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, and understood to have been part of the residence of the abbots. This building contains some architectural details worthy of notice, but it is much injured by partial demolitions, alterations, or neglect,—or, perhaps, all three combined. There are also other houses at some distance from the church towards the south, which distinctly show in the windows, and archways, and general masonry, that they constituted part of the conventual buildings. Long parallel walls of dormitories, of which the foundations were removed within the present century to be used as building materials for farm-houses, indicated, moreover, the great extent of the conventual buildings. These buildings were fortified against the incursions of the Scots, and there is still remaining, at a short distance on the north side of the site of the monastery, a portion of a mound, and at its foot a broad wet ditch. The present incumbent has found, within the last few years, on the site of the ancient abbey, several ancient monumental stones, with beautiful and elaborate crosses in basso relievo, which are carefully preserved.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church of Holme Cultram, like all other churches of the Cistercian Order, is dedicated to the

for two years; also for two horses and forty sheep. Galieni, daughter of Richard de Hevi, gave three acres of arable land at Blenogo, and pasture for one hundred sheep, twenty-eight cows, and their produce for two years, one bull, and two horses, for maintenance of the infirm poor; and Marjory, daughter of Galieni, gave two bovates of land there; and Adam, son of Dolphin de Laurigg, half an acre. Thomas de Lassells gave pasture for their swine in the woods of Bolton, except in the time of pannage. Adam de Harrais gave them lands in Branstibet. Thomas de Brunfeld gave lands at Bromfield; Adam, son of Thomas de Brunfeld, gave the manor of Bromfield; Henry, son of Thomas de Brunfeld, gave two acres of land there; and Agnes, daughter of Adam White, gave five acres of arable and one of meadow. Hugh de Morville gave the church of Burgh, out of the profits of which were to be found lights, wine, and all necessaries for the ornament of the church of Holme Cultram, and for the service of the altar there. He also gave to the community of Holme Cultram a net at Solleburgh and in all other places upon Eden in common with the inhabitants of Burgh, with room to dry their nets. Richard de Lucy (husband of Ada, elder daughter of Hugh de Morville) confirmed the grant of the church of Burgh, as did also his younger daughter Joan, wife of Richard Gernon, who also granted to them common of pasture at Burgh. After them Thomas de Multon confirmed the said grant, and granted them two nets in the fishery of Eden for every erement of land which they had at Burgh; he also granted them a toft and croft at the same place. These gifts at Burgh were confirmed by Pope Innocent V., who in his bull allows the abbot and monks of Holme Cultram to retain the whole profits thereof to their own use for the purposes of hospitality and maintenance of the poor, saving therout a sufficiency to maintain a chaplain. John Fraunceys, parson of Caldbeck, with the consent of the Bishop of Carlisle, and of the prior and convent of the same city, granted to the abbey of Holme Cultram a moiety of an inclosure called Warnel Bank, in Caldbeck, which grant was confirmed by Henry III.; and William, son of Patrick de Caldbeck, granted ten acres and a half at Eskliend, in Caldbeck. Guido, a merchant and burgher of Carlisle, granted them a house in Ricardgate in that city:

Blessed Virgin. This fine specimen of the architecture of bygone ages has passed through many vicissitudes. After the destruction of the monastic buildings, the church, in common with the other ecclesiastical structures of the kingdom, suffered at the Reformation: and the parish register records that, in the year 1600, the tower suddenly fell, bringing down with it the greater part of the chancel. Two years later the University of Oxford issued a commission for the re-building of the chancel, and the work was completed by the Rev. Edward Mandeville. The register also records another misfortune of singular origin. In April, 1604, a man named Harden went into the church with a live coal and a candle, to search for a chisel which his brother had left: the wind was high, and "it chanced that the coal blew out of his hand into a daw's nest," which set the roof on fire, and in three hours the whole edifice, with the exception of the south side, was burnt to the ground. Mandeville again voluntarily re-built the chancel, and the parishioners, at the command of the bishop, repaired the body of the church. It now consists of about the half of the middle portion of the nave of the abbey church; the rest of the ancient building having been gradually and effectually destroyed. The church in its original state was a large and lofty cruci-

and Henry, son of William, gave them a messuage near St. Mary's Churchyard, towards the castle, in the same city, wherein he had built two houses, to find a light at the altar for private masses. Lambert de Multon gave them liberty to dig for, get, and carry away iron ore in Copeland, they paying for the same half a mark of silver yearly. Richard de Herez gave them the meadow grounds between Cromboe and Waver, just before the meeting of those two rivers. Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Dundraw, gave twenty four acres of land at Distington, and pasture there for 600 sheep, seven cows, one bull, two horses, and eight oxen; and Hugh de Moresby gave six acres of arable land there, and four of meadow. Roger de Lyndely gave, with his body, seven acres of land at Dundrake, under a yearly rent of £2 4s., payable to the Lord of Dundrake. Robert Turp gave fourteen acres of land at Edenhall, part of his demesne there. William, Earl of Albemarle, gave an iron mine at Egmout. Thomas, son of Gospatric, son of Orme, with the assent of Alan, his brother, gave the grange of Elmby, and common of pasture at Seton, Camberton, and Kernepat; and Alice de Romely gave common of pasture on Brehton Moor for the cattle of their grange of Elmby; and Edward I. granted them free warren at the same place. William, son of Orme de Ireby, gave his dwelling house at Gilerux, with the garden, orchard, and other appurtenances; and the grange thereunto belonging, and twenty-one acres of land; and the Abbot of Calder paid to them yearly half a mark for certain lands in Gilerux. Agnes, daughter of Adam de Harrais, gave one acre and half of a perch in Harrais. Robert de Brus gave a capital messuage at Hartlepool; and Peter le Graunt gave houses and lands there, for which Robert le Graunt bound himself and his heirs by oath to pay 2s. yearly. King John granted to them the hermitage of St. Hilda, with liberty for forty cows in the forest of Inglewood and their young till two years old, and for as many horses and oxen as would be sufficient to cultivate their lands there. Richard, Earl Stronbow, John de Coney, and others, gave divers possessions in Ireland. Gospatric, son of Orme, gave a moiety of the vill of Kelton. William de la Ferte released to them all his right in certain waste ground nigh Kirkbride. Waltheof, son of Gamel, son of Whelp, gave the

form structure, consisting of nave, chancel, transepts, side aisles, clerestory, and central tower, 180 feet high, at the intersection of nave and transepts. The lateral clustered pillars and the arches, which are six in number, on each side of the present church, are very chaste and graceful, and belong to the Early English period of Gothic architecture; the large east window is an elaborate specimen of the Transition period, and the west doorway is perhaps one of the purest specimens of Norman architecture in the county. Around the door of the porch of the west entrance is the inscription, "Robertus Chamber hoc opus fecit fieri, A.D., MDVII;" on the capital of the north pillar of the same doorway are sculptured the words, "Exultemus Domino Rege summo qui hoc sanctificavit tabernaculum;" and round the capital of the south pillar of the same are the words, "Non est aliud nisi Domus Dei et porta celi:" on the north portion of the wall of the said west entrance are sculptured a lion rampant and cross, the arms of the monastery; and above this the arms of England as they

were emblazoned in the time of Henry VII. (France and England quarterly); and on the south portion of the wall of the same west entrance, is sculptured a bear chained to a pastoral staff and mitre, the device of Robert Chamber, one of the abbots. On the north part of the west wall of the church itself, is a highly ornamented niche, in which formerly stood an image of the Blessed Virgin, and on the south part of the same is a beautiful small Gothic window. In the churchyard there are the remains of a monument to the abbot, Robert Chamber above-mentioned, consisting of several blocks of red freestone, with vigorous and strong sculpture in alto relievo, of an abbot surrounded by monks, and which originally supported a large blue marble slab now lying much broken in the midst of them, and to which there must have formerly been affixed brass or silver plates of the mitre and pastoral staff, &c. In the church porch there are among others one large monumental recumbent stone, with a beautiful and elaborate cross sculptured upon it, which is said to have been

lands called Tofts and Hale at Kirkby Thore, also a marsh there with two acres of the land at the head thereof. Lawrence, son of Robert, steward of Newbiggin, gave all the lands called Sperstannig, and all his part of the marsh between Newbiggin and them, and common of pasture in Newbiggin Field for 360 sheep, twenty cows, one bull, and thirty oxen. John de Veteripont gave a farm called Castle Rig, containing twenty-five and a half acres, with pasture for 400 sheep, 20 wethers, and as many oxen, cows, and horses, as they shall need to till their ground at Hale, six cows, and one boar, with furze, peats, and turbarry. Arnald de Kirkby Thore gave two acres in Sandslath. Adam, son of Lyulph, gave all the land which was his father's, in the field called Morland, at Kirkby Thore, towards Sowerby, with three acres of arable land of his own, and the meadows adjoining thereto in the territory of Kirkby Thore. Fulke, and Amasia, his wife, gave two acres of land toward Warthebirth. Robert de Broy, and Anabil, his wife, gave sixteen acres in the territory of Kirkby Thore, with a marsh at the head thereof. Adam, son of Waltheof de Kirkby Thore, gave five acres of arable lands in the territory of Kirkby Thore. Adam, son of Waltheof, gave one toft and one croft in the vill of Kirkby Thore, and eight acres in the territory thereof. Gilbert, son of Alan de Kirkby Thore, gave ten acres upon Warthebergh. Anabil, daughter of Robert de Boreford, and widow of Robert de Broy, gave all her land in Maidngate, and two acres at the head of that land. Hugh de Morville gave pasture at Lazouby for 500 sheep, ten oxen, ten cows, and their young for one year, one bull, two horses, four acres of arable land, and nine acres of meadow, with common of pasture in all his demesne lands there. He also, afterwards, with his body, gave other lands there. Renald de Carlisle gave Newby, near Carlisle, with a reservation of 10s. yearly rent to him and his heirs. Adam, son of Ketel de Newton, gave common of pasture for all their cattle of their grange of Maiburgh, over all his land at Newton, except corn and meadow ground, and liberty to make a water course over his land from Pohnewton to Maiburgh. Richard, son of Ketel de Newton, gave eight acres of land at Newton; and Adam, son of Edward de Newton, gave two oxgangs of land at the same place. Henry de Derham, with consent of his wife, Mand, gave half an acre in Ormesby; and Christian de Derham, widow of Michael de Clifton, gave all her lands there. Alice, daughter of Roger, son of Gerard, gave divers parcels of land in the territory of Saemirdagh, with common of pasture for eight oxen, two horses, sixty ewes, and as many goats, with their young for three years. Walter de Berkele, chamberlain

of Scotland, granted to them lands in Galloway, which grant was confirmed by William, king of Scotland. Christian, bishop of Glasgow, becoming professed of the Cistercian order, and of the house of Holme Cultram, gave his body to be buried there, and therewith the grange of Kirkwinny, and charges all men to protect and defend the same grange, as they tender the blessing of God and of himself, and threatens, if they do otherwise, they shall incur the papal excommunication, the curses of Almighty God and of himself, and the pains of eternal fire; and Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, granted to them the chapel of Kirkwinny, which grant was confirmed by Pope Innocent V. Robert, king of Scots, for the health of his soul, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, and especially of his father, whose body was interred in the church of St. Mary, of Holme Cultram, quits claim to them of an annual rent of £10, which they paid out of their lands in Galloway. The community of Holme Cultram had several other possessions in Scotland, given by private persons. Edward, king of England, gave them 300 marks yearly out of forfeited estates in Scotland, by his charter dated September 25th in the 30th year of his reign (1302). Gunnild, daughter of Henry, son of Arthur, Lord Millom, in her widowhood, granted to them all the lands in Lokely or Seaton, which her father had given her in marriage, and that they may have shields for their cattle in Crocherk, and common of pasture within the forest, so far as the cattle may go and return home at night. Thomas, son of Gospatric, gave eight acres of land in Seton, adjoining to thirty two acres of their own there, and one net in Derwent, and one toft nigh the bank, where they might abide and manage the fishery; and John, son of Alan de Camberton, released to them a pool which they had made, or should make, to turn the water of Derwent, or so much thereof as should be prejudicial to their fishery of Seton. Briece de Penrith gave St. Swinthin's Holme, adjoining to the river Eamont, near Penrith. The lands on the west side of Waverton Magna were given by Adam, son of Guald; and other lands there by Roger, son of Gillestephen. John Gernon and Margaret, his wife, gave the church of Wigton, with some lands, on condition that the abbots and monks should establish a chantry there, which being done, the church was soon after appropriated; Adam, son of Lambert, gave another parcel of land at Wigton; and Udarl, son of Adam, another parcel, and pasture for ten cows, with their young, for two years, two horses, and ten sheep, with their young for one year. William, Earl of Albemarle gave a forge at Whinfell, with wood for charcoal.

placed over the grave of Bruce, Earl of Carrick, the father of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland. Sir Walter Scott, in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, canto v., sta. 30, alludes to the abbey of Holme Cultram as a place of sepulture for the northern barons.¹ The church has been much injured by injudicious alterations within the last hundred years, and by dilapidation and destruction during the two preceding centuries; still it is very venerable, and remarkable for its good architectural remains, and is quite capable of being to a certain extent restored.

No other township now properly pertains to the parish church, as the original parish of Holme Cultram has come under the operation of the act of 1856, for the formation of new parishes, by foreo of which the three other townships of East Waver, St. Cuthbert's, and Holme Low have been constituted three separate parishes for ecclesiastical purposes. The incumbent is vicar of Holme Cultram. His predecessors were, in former times, vicars of, and officiated at, Newton Arlosh, in East Waver township. On the donation of the conventual church and the tithes by Queen Mary to the University of Oxford, as mentioned hereafter, the parochial services began to be celebrated in the conventual church at Abbey Town, as being more central, and the incumbents then began to be designated vicars of St. Mary's, Holme Cultram. The old parish church of Newton Arlosh was built in the year 1303, before which period there was no proper and parochial church in Holme Cultram.—there only existed in different places small oratories or buildings for private prayer and confession; one of them existed at Mawbray, dedicated to St. Cuthbert; another near the Tarns, dedicated to St. Roque; one at Newton Arlosh, dedicated to St. John; one near Skinburness; and one near the present National School at Aldoth. The monastery was, moreover, accustomed at certain intervals to send one of the community through the district to hear confessions and administer the sacraments. From the time of the transfer of the parochial services to the conventual church, that at Newton Arlosh was neglected, and subsequently fell into decay.

The University of Oxford is in place of rector, and possesses the impropriation, having been impropriators since the death of Abbot Borrowdale, the first and only

¹ Two inscriptions mentioned by Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, as sculptured on the walls of the church, and from him quoted by Hutchinson—the one, "Orate pro anima Roberti Chamber," the other, "Lady deyr, save Robert Chamber"—are not now remaining. The inscriptions mentioned in the text—one beginning, "Exultemus Domino," the other, "Non est aliud," have been to a certain extent very carelessly injured by cutting away some of the last letters of each, to fit a modern door into the beautiful old entrance of the porch.

rector in the first year of Queen Mary (1553), by grant from the crown. The impropriators name the vicar, who must be a graduate of Oxford. He takes no specific portion of the profits, the chief part of his stipend being paid by grant from the university. The value of the living is about £170 a year. The value of the great tithes which have been commuted is about £900 a year; the small tithes, which on an average may be worth about £50 a year have not been commuted. The value of the living in the King's Book is £6 13s. 4d.; it was certified to the governors of Queen Aune's Bounty at £45. There is no charge upon this vicarage of first fruits, tenths, synodals, or procurations. The parish registers have been carefully kept from 1581 to 1597, then there is a blank in them to 1606, from which year till 1667 they are not regularly kept; but from that time to the present they seem to be perfect. From a close examination and comparison of the registers it appears that the population of Holme Cultram must have been larger at the close of the seventeenth century than it was at the close of the eighteenth, due probably to the uniting of many small holdings into larger farms during the intervening period. There are in the register books entries of excommunication issued by the incumbent for the immorality of individuals so late as the year 1750.

VICARS.—William Robinson, —; George Stubb, 1564; William Adeock, 1576; Henry Symson, 1577; Christopher Symson, 1578; Edward Mandeville, A.M., 1581; Robert Mandeville, A.M., 1606; Thomas Jefferson, A.M., —; Charles Robson, S.T.B., 1632; William Head, A.M., 1638; John Hewitt, A.M., 1681; John Holmes, A.M., 1687; John Ogle, A.B., 1694; Thomas Jefferson, A.M., 1715; Thomas Book, A.M., 1730; Matthew Kay, D.D., 1766; William Pattinson, A.M., 1782; John Thompson, A.M., 1809; John S. Jackson, A.M., 1811; Robert Collinson, A.M., 1822; Joseph Simpson, A.M., 1842. All the incumbents for the last hundred years have been resident except William Pattinson, who being absent during the whole of his incumbency, had for his errate William Barker.

A few years since there was but one church in the large parish of Holme Cultram, which church accommodates 840 persons. The present vicar, the Rev. Joseph Simpson, on his appointment, was induced, through the known liberality of the impropriators, the University of Oxford, to endeavour to meet the spiritual and educational wants of the district. Subscriptions were immediately raised for the erection of churches, schools, &c., and on the completion of the work, the University of Oxford and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England conjointly endowed three new churches in East Waver, St. Cuthbert's, and Holme Low, the particulars of which will be found in an account of these parishes at a subsequent page.

The vicarage, a large, substantial residence, but without pretensions to any particular style of architecture, was erected in 1817, at a cost of £1,000, towards which the University of Oxford liberally contributed.

At Abbey Town the Wesleyans have a small place of worship, a neat stone building, erected in 1858.

There are national schools for boys and girls, at Abbey Town, erected in 1853, at a cost of £450. They are in the Gothic style, and are attended by about sixty-five boys and forty girls. The hamlet of Aldoth also possesses a national school for children of both sexes, erected in 1851, at an expense of £150, and attended by about forty pupils. All these schools are under government inspection, and have been hitherto supported by the childrens' pence, and a few local subscriptions. The University of Oxford has now made to the vicar an annual grant of £30 towards the support of the schools of his parish. There are two assistant teachers in the schools at Abbey Town.

This parish possesses no endowed school. Probably there are few parishes so large as Holme Cultram totally devoid of all endowments for education, and yet there are few places in which the people are more desirous of securing some education for their children. They have been cast upon their own resources: this has stimulated them and made them more self-relying. There is no endowed hospital or charity of any kind in the parish. In former times the abbey discharged the office of an alms-house to the neighbouring poor, and served as an hospitium to travellers, who, if they were men, were admitted for entertainment within the precincts of the abbey: if women, they were received into a private and separate building without the walls, which for a considerable period after the Dissolution was called the "Woman's House," but it is not now in existence.

A provident society was formed in Abbey Town, in 1851. It is supported by subscription, and has for its object the providing of warm clothing at a cheap rate on the approach of winter in each year for the labouring poor.

A reading room was established in 1857 at Abbey Town for the use of the labouring men. A small library has been formed in connection with the same, and is under the care of the master of the national school.

The only village in the township is that of Abbey Town. The hamlets, with their distances from Abbey Town, are as follows:—Abbey Cowper, one mile west, whose ancient name was Cowbyer, from the circumstance, no doubt, that here the monks kept their cows. Akeshaw is situated on the north bank of the Crummock Beck.

five miles south-by-west; Aldoth, three miles west-by-south; Brownrigg, occupying a pleasant situation on the west bank of the Waver, near its entrance into Morecambe Bay, two miles north; High Laws, two miles south-west; Kingside Hill, one mile north-west; Southerfield, extending from two to three miles south; and Swinsty, a short distance south, where the monks are supposed to have kept their swine. The names of these places, and of most others through the whole of Holme Cultram, are indicative either of the locality, or the nature, or past history (however unimportant generally) of each of them.

The single houses in the parish having particular names are—Red Flat, Sanden House, Apple Garth, Coney Garth, Stank End, White Lea, the Hill, the Bog, the Moss, Hards, Akeshaw, Park House, King Moor, &c. It may be here observed that many of the houses, and more especially of the separate yeoman's dwellings throughout the whole parish of Holme Cultram, have been built from the materials of the ancient abbey: and it is very melancholy to notice beautiful windows, pillars, and in some cases admirable sculptures, which have been allowed to be taken away and placed in the most incongruous situations. This is especially the case at Raby Cote, in East Waver, which, with a large extent of land, according to a parchment document still in existence, seems to have been unceremoniously conveyed by Abbot Chambers, in 1503, to his brother, Robert Chambers, a layman, and to his family—one evidence among others, that, in all times, ecclesiastical property has been more or less subject to spoliation.

Kingside Hill, in this township, is so called from a tradition that Edward I., in one of his expeditions, probably the last into Scotland, had a portion of his force encamped upon it. The river Crummock, after bounding in part the township on its south-eastern border from the parish of Bromfield, joins the river Waver, in its course from the east, at the east angle of the township. From this point the united streams forming its eastern boundary, run in a waving line, and north-westerly direction, into the bay of Morecambe—there are only eels and flounders in these rivers. The bridges in the parish are—one over the Crummock, on the way from Abbey Town towards Wigton, another over the Waver, on the road from Abbey Town towards Newton Arlosh, and a third over a rivulet on the road from Abbey Town to Brownrigg. The public and ancient bridges of Holme Cultram are erected and kept in repair not by the county, but by the parish. There is no water mill in the township; there is one steam corn-mill in Abbey Town. There

are several new bridges built along the Carlisle and Silloth railway.

There is no noticeable old mansion within the township, and it does not appear that there ever was any family within Holme Cultram which held rank with the gentry of the county. The reason of this may be that before the dissolution of the abbey, the whole district belonged to the community, and that on the Dissolution, the greatest portion of the land was divided among a multitude of tenants, with small holdings: of which class of men probably more exist even to this time within this district than in any other part of England of the same extent.

No stated feasts or wakes are observed among the people. The only revelry in which the careless and irregular among them are wont to indulge is the revelry of the village alehouse. The people are not remarkable for the indulgence of innocent amusements. This may arise in part from their laborious pursuits and industrious habits, and in part from their not having the means of harmless gratification supplied to them. It appears that in former years they were much given to football contests on the extensive commons of the district, but from this they have been excluded ever since the time of the enclosure. The inhabitants are generally marked for strong, shrewd intellect, and are

not given to superstitious notions. The district is very salubrious, the cause of which may be that the land is chiefly on a level, with no narrow valleys, not much wood, and few rivers, exposed to the gentle sea breezes, and having improved drainage since the enclosure of the commons—much also may be due to the cleanly habits of the people. A secondary cause, or rather an evidence of the salubrity of the district is this, that the range of temperature is very moderate throughout the year—snow seldom falls, and when it does soon disappears. The productiveness of the land may be in part owing to this. The births exceed the deaths in more than the usual proportion, so that the population, at one time on the decrease, as before stated, is now gradually increasing. In respect to marriages, the fact that all parties, with very few exceptions, can subscribe their names, proves that a certain portion of education has been given to the people generally. We do not know of any superstitions in connection with deaths, funerals, or marriage; the inhabitants are in general plain, matter-of-fact people. They are not much interested about the past or the distant, and have a very small share of enthusiasm, or poetic imagination among them. The same features of the place may have stamped, to a certain extent, its character upon their minds.

HOLME ST. CUTHBERT'S PARISH.

HOLME ST. CUTHBERT'S PARISH is bounded on the north and west by the Solway Frith; on the south by a stream called the Dub, which divides it from Bromfield parish; and on the east by an ancient boundary line having Holme Low on the north-east, Abbey Holme on the east, and Bromfield on the south-east. It comprises the township of Holme St. Cuthbert.

St. Cuthbert's township comprises an area of 5,881 acres, and its rateable value is 24,542 16s. 3d. Its population in 1801 was 589; in 1811, 678; in 1821, 701; in 1831, 740; in 1841, 766; and in 1851, 822: who reside in the villages of Mawbray, Beckfoot, Edderside, Cooper, and Pelutho, and in several detached farmhouses. Of the villages, Mawbray is the most populous. Foulrike and Gilbank are small hamlets adjoining Pelutho. There is also to the east of the church a few scattered houses, called the Tarns, from a neighbouring mere or small lake. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants; there are also a few fishermen. The people are generally simple in manners, stationary in habits, and in easy circumstances. The soil in general is not particularly good. Maryport and Wigton are the markets usually attended. This

township forms part of the manor of Holme Cultram, of which R. E. W. P. Standish, Esq., is lord, whose courts leet and courts baron are held at Abbey Town. The chief landowners are Messrs. Thomas Barnes, Thomas Chambers, John Longcake, William Holliday, Joseph Holliday, John Grainger, John Asbridge, Joseph Wise, John Robinson, Rev. John Parkin, William Pape, Daniel Waite, Henry Spark, Henry Fletcher, Joseph Hayton, John Holliday, Richard Barwise, Joseph MacFarrow, M. Fearow, Joshua Simm, Joseph Pearson, Joseph Muller, John Ostell, Daniel Ostell, John Ostell, William Simm, Ostell Mordaunt, Joseph Bell, Daniel Claister, Robert Biglands, William Wilson, Thomas Brown, Joseph Brown, William Brown, Thomas Chambers, John Younghusband, Thomas Green, John Dawson, Joseph Hayton, Daniel Mc.Mullen, the trustees of

the late John Barwise, Joseph Messenger, William Tenison, Robert Ball, Caleb Ostell; Ann Asbridge, Mrs. Miller, and Mary Atkinson.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and of the first period of Gothic architecture, was built in the year 1815, at a cost of £800, and will accommodate 350 persons. It contains a mural tablet to the memory of John Wyse Longeake, erected by his father, Mr. John Longeake, of Pelutho. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the incumbent of Holme Cultram, and is worth about £100 per annum, arising from an endowment of £50 a year from the University of Oxford, augmented by £50 annually from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. All the rites and services of an independent parish are performed here. The tithes of the original parish of Holme Cultram have been commuted for the average sum of £900, payable to the University of Oxford. The parish register commences with the consecration of the church in 1849.

INCUMBENTS.—Isaac Bowman, 1849; John Short, 1852.

The parsonage house was erected in 1851, at a cost of £700.

The National School is a neat Gothic building, with master's house attached, erected in 1845, at a cost of £320. It is under government inspection, and is partly supported by the children's quarter pence.

Beekfoot is a village in this township about six miles west of Abbey Town. From the many ancient foundation stones found in its vicinity it is supposed to have

been formerly much larger. Here is a place called Castlefields, said to have been the site of an ancient fortress, which is generally understood to have been one of the partially fortified farm-houses of the monastery. The Society of Friends have a small meeting-house here.

Mawbray, or Malbrey, is situated near the sea-shore, two miles above Allonby, and is supposed to have been the site of a small Roman encampment. Hutchinsen says that "the vallum has been defaced, and corn now grows upon the site of it, though some of the inhabitants remember part of the wall standing." On a stone said to have been taken from the wall, was this inscription: L. TA. PREF. COH. II. PANNON. FECIT. This indicates that some portion of a Pannonian legion may have been stationed in the neighbourhood during the Roman occupation of the country. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, a small stone building, erected in 1843.

New Mawbray is a pleasant village near Beekfoot.

Pelutho stands on the brow of an eminence, commanding good views of the Solway Frith and Scottish hills, and here are a few neat houses, occupied by their owners. The lake, or tarn, near the Tarns hamlet, covers about thirty acres.

The village of Cowper, is five and a half miles south-west of Abbey; and Edderside is seven miles south-west from the same place. The land of the district parish is somewhat elevated, and in a great measure consists of a range of sandhills extending from its eastern bound to the sea coast.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWTON ARLOSH, PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by a gutter called Mung Dyke, on the north by the river Wampool, on the west by the river Waver, and on the south by the extensive peat range of Wedholme, or Wedholme Flow, which separates it from the parish of Wigton, and by the river Waver, which bounds it from the parish of Bromfield. It consists of the township of East Waver, which, by the provisions of Lord Blandford's Act (passed in 1856), was separated from the mother church of Holme Cultram, and formed into a distinct parish.

HOLME EAST WAVER.

The township of East Waver contains about 5,716 acres, and its rateable value is £3,800. Its population in 1801 was 371; in 1811, 393; in 1821, 502; in 1831, 481; in 1841, 470; and in 1851, 473. The inhabitants reside in the villages and hamlets of Newton Arlosh, Moss Side, Saltcoats, Angerton, and Raby, as well as in several detached farm-houses. The population consists of farmers (proprietary and tenant) and farm labourers, with a few artisans, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, tailors, and shoemakers. The

people are very cleanly in their habits; the houses, however, of some of the farmers, and the cottages generally are bad; but improvements in this respect are beginning to take place since the opening of the Silloth railway, which runs through the parish. Wigton is the market usually attended. This township forms part of the manor of Holme Cultram; the lands are held by lords' rent, and ancient freehold rent, payable twice a year. The manor courts were formerly held five times in each year. The chief landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, — Backhouse, Esq.; Messrs. John and Silas Saul,

John Clark, Henry Huddart, Joseph Donald, Thomas Chambers, Ismay Stubbs, William Huddart, William Donald, Henry Nelson, George Dunn, Henry Hopo, Robert Glaister, John Rooke, R. Jackson, Samuel Hallifax, Joseph Cockton, Richard Jackson, — Norman, Daniel Dowson, J. Rigg, Jonathan Peat, W. Barwise, and William Elliott; Mrs. Dean, Misses Glaister, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. Peat, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Chambers.

Newton Arlosh, or Long Newton, where the church is situated, is a village four miles north-east of Abbey Town, and seven miles north-west of Wigton.

THE CHURCH.

The church, which is dedicated to St. John, is of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture; it was restored and enlarged in 1844, at a cost of £800, and will accommodate about 300 persons. The original church is said to have been erected by St. Ninian, out of gratitude to God on his safe return from Rome, where he was educated; but it must have become decayed at a very early period, for Bishop Halton, by his charter, dated at Linstock, April 11th, 1303, granted a license to the abbot and convent of Holme Cultram to build a chapel or church within their territory of Arlosh, to which he annexed every parochial right and privilege, and all the tithes within their territory, with power to them to present a priest, for institution upon a vacancy, allowing him £1 a year, and room for a house, and who, in token of his obedience, was to pay out of the said £1, half a mark per annum to the bishop in the name of a cathedralium, and forty pence to the archdeacon for procurations. Many of the incumbents of Holme Cultram were inducted to the living in the parish church of Newton Arlosh, several having "read themselves in" amid the ruins of the ancient edifice. Arlosh, on the removal of the inhabitants thither from Skinburness, which had suffered severely in consequence of the inroads of the sea, acquired the name of Newton Arlosh, and in 1304 the abbot petitioned parliament that they might have at this place the market and fair, which had been originally granted at Skinburness. This petition, as we learn from the rolls of parliament, was allowed. The church then built, in consequence of the frequent incursions of the Scots, which the bishop mentions in his charter, was constructed so as to answer the purpose of a fortress. The strong old tower of this ancient church is still standing, and constitutes part of the present edifice. On the ground floor of the tower is a vaulted chamber, thirteen feet square, with a small aperture, eighteen inches high and nine inches wide, on the west side; over this is a

chamber of nearly the same dimensions, with three narrow windows, or rather slits for arrows, on the north, south, and west sides; it has a fireplace on the south-west side, and a passage in the wall at the north-west corner leading to a small recess intended for observation; as also an opening on the south side, by way of view from above into the body of the church. The chamber on the upper story is of the same dimensions, nearly resembling that on the first floor, except that it has a fourth window on the east side, and no fireplace. There is a stone staircase in the south-west angle of the tower, leading to the upper chambers. So great was the attention paid to security in the construction of the church, that the principal window at the east end, over the altar, was only eleven inches in width. The University of Oxford is impropiator. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the incumbent of Holme Cultram, and worth about £107 per annum. The registers commence in 1849.

INCUMBENTS.—Robert Wightman, 1849; William Rothery stipendiary curate, was appointed sole minister of the parish, in 1847, by the Bishop of Carlisle.

The parish school is a poor building, without any endowments: the master is supported by quarter-pence; the average attendance is about twenty. There is also a school for girls, as well as a Sunday school.

The following are the names of the hamlets in the parish, with their bearings and distances from Abbey Town:—Angerton, six miles east; Moss-side, two and a half miles north-east; Raby, one mile east; Salteates, two and a half miles north-east; and Slightholm, two and a half miles east-by-north; Raby Cote, two miles north-east, was for some time held by collateral relations of Robert Chambers, abbot of the monastery. This house was erected entirely from the spoils of the conventual buildings, and it is lamentable to see some most chaste and elegant sculptured monuments and inscriptions placed most incongruously in its walls. The forest of Wedholme, in this township, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the copyhold tenants of Holme Cultram, for maintaining the sea dyke bank, near Skinburness. At the village of Angerton there are some ancient houses, one of which belongs to a family bearing the name of "Charles," who have had an estate here for some generations, the owners, and now the only remaining representatives of the family being the two daughters of the late George Charles, who married the eldest daughter of John and Julia Reay, of the Gill. A tablet is erected in Bromfield Church to the memory of the family.

In order to improve the parish, the people require

a better education; a heartfelt and enlightened Christianity, pervading all the duties of life; good cottages, sufficiently commodious for the requirements of domestic comfort. The land requires to be properly drained, and might be much embellished and improved by plantations of forest trees. It would be well if the people had harmless and healthful recreations, instead of that degrading intemperance which is so prevalent in many country places. Through the exertions of the Rev. William Rothery the privilege of regular postal communication has been recently obtained for this parish.

This parish is most remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants, several of whom are upwards of seventy,

and others upwards of eighty, years of age, and yet are in the enjoyment of excellent health, are quite able to manage their own business, and actually to walk with the spring of youth. The following, which is a copy of the inscriptions upon one head-stone in Newton Arlosh churchyard, cannot be easily exceeded as a testimony of long life:—"Sacred in memory of William Donald, who died 16 August, 1800, aged 81 years; also, Jane, his wife, who died 1 May, 1809, aged 89 years: also, Joseph, their son, who died 11 August, 1833, aged 85 years; also, Mary, his wife, who died 13 December, 1827, aged 81 years; also, William, son of Joseph and Mary Donald, who died 13 June, 1855, aged 81 years.'

ST. PAUL'S PARISH, HOLME LOW; OR HOLME ST. PAULS.

THIS parish is bounded on the east and north-east by the estuary of the rivers Waver and Wampool (Morecambe Bay), on the west by the sea or Solway Frith, and by the township of Holme Abbey, and Holme St. Cuthbert's on the south and east. It comprises the township of Holme Low, which includes several villages and hamlets, the principal of which are, in addition to the new town and port of Silloth, Skiuburness, Blitterlees, Calvo, Seaville, Blackdyke, Wolsty, Causeway Head, Green Row, and Wath. There are also many excellent single houses dispersed over the parish, inhabited by respectable yeomen.

HOLME LOW.

The area of this township is 7,040 acres, and its rateable value (exclusive of the town of Silloth) is £5,932. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 637; in 1811, 767; in 1821, 811; in 1831, 974; in 1841, 933; and in 1851, 922; who reside in the villages and hamlets above-named. The population of Silloth is estimated at 850 or 900, and is rapidly increasing. Agriculture is the principal employment, but there are a few fishermen, who reside in the villages near the sea-shore. The inhabitants are generally remarkable for their primitive simplicity of habit and manners, and sterling honesty and uprightness of character. The soil is most excellent for cereal crops. The Carlisle and Silloth railway intersects the parish, and since its opening the inhabitants have been enabled to attend the Carlisle markets, having previously gone to those of Wigton and Maryport.

A sea-dyke, thrown up in the reign of Elizabeth, is the only earth work in the parish; its length is about one mile and a quarter, and it effectually excludes the sea, which would otherwise, at high tides, do much injury. If, as many persons imagine, there was in the time of the Romans a direct communication between the stations at Bowness (Tinnocellum) and Maryport (Volantium) it would pass through this parish; and may be identical with a road which even now bears

the name of Causeway Head. This opinion is in some measure confirmed by the discovery of some remains of the Roman camp or fort at Mawbray, which would be a midway station between the two places.

Holme Low is a portion of the manor of Holme Cultram, of which Rowland Edmond Walter Pery Standish is lord, who holds courts leet and baron regularly. The township, with the exception of about 1,000 acres of common, at the east end of the parish, called Skinburness and Calvo Marsh, was inclosed in 1807. The principal landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, Messrs. Charles Jolliffe, Richard Barnes, Robert Peat, Robert Glaister, Joseph Barnes, William Messenger, Richard W. Glaister, John Wilkinson, John Holliday, John Wise, John Tordiff, John Skelton, Joseph Backhouse, Wm. Hodgson, Joseph M. Sim, John Stamper, Robert Lawson, Jonah Pape, Jeremiah Holliday, Joseph Holliday, Wilson Jefferson, R. Miller, Joseph Saul, — Batty, John Hayton, — Asbridge, — Timperin, James Barwise, Daniel Waite, Fletcher Gash, Thomas Williamson, Mrs. Luna Saul, Ann Ostell, and the Carlisle and Silloth Railway Co.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Paul, is situated at Causeway Head. It is a neat edifice, in the Early English style of architecture, consisting of nave, chancel, porch, and vestry, erected in 1845, at a cost of £850.

It will accommodate 350 persons. The windows are lancet-shaped, and six of them are of stained glass. The east window is a triplet, consisting of a large central light, and a smaller one on each side; in the central compartment is a full-length figure of St. Paul, in a richly floriated niche and canopy, below which is an illuminated cross with the sacred monogram. The side lights contain medallions of the emblems of the four Evangelists, surmounted by the Greek capitals Alpha and Omega. Over the window is a scroll bearing an inscription, to the effect that the window is inserted "In memory of John Messenger of East Cote, a zealous promoter of the building of the church." The other three windows in the chancel are also filled with stained glass. In the north of the nave is another beautiful window, in the centre of which is an oval medallion representing Christ receiving and blessing little children: this is surrounded by the text in black letter—"Suffer little children to come unto me," &c. An inscription in Latin states that the window is erected "to the memory of John Hayton, the son of John and Esther Holliday." Another memorial window has been inserted in the centre of the west end, the colours of which are very rich. It bears two large medallions representing the Adoration of our Lord by the Shepherds and the Presentation in the Temple, subjects peculiarly appropriate, the window being immediately over the font. In the upper part of the window is a cross, surrounded by the motto, "In hoc signo vinces." At the foot is a Latin inscription. The churchyard is neatly planted with trees and flowering shrubs. The proprietors are the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford. The incumbent of the mother church of Holme Cultram is patron. The income of the living is a fixed stipend of £400 a year, exclusive of the glebe and fees. The tithes have been commuted. The parish register commences in 1850. The Rev. Francis Redford, appointed in 1849, is the first and present incumbent.

The parsonage house is a neat Elizabethan structure of stone, rock faced, erected in 1851-2, at a cost of nearly £1,000.

Large parochial schools are now (1858) in course of erection and nearly completed. They occupy a prominent site in the town of Silloth, and are designed for 150 children. The style of architecture is a combination of Elizabethan and Early English. The roofs are high pitched and surmounted by ornamental ridges. At the south end is a neat bell turret, above which stands a well-proportioned stone cross. Over the external door of the porch is a neatly executed scroll in stone, bearing the inscription, "St. Paul's Parochial

Schools," in Old English characters, below which is another stone with the date 1857. In the front of each of the chimneys is inserted a carved shield in stone, one of them bearing the inscription, "Disce Vivere," and the other, "Laus Deo." At the north end, adjoining a capacious class-room, is an excellent house for the master, containing six rooms, built in a corresponding style of architecture. The schools will be in connection with the National Society, and under government inspection. The cost of erection is about £960. Until the erection of a church at Silloth, divine service will be performed in these schools.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF SILLOTH.

The need of a safe port on the north-west coast of England had long been felt. The existing ports, as Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Port Carlisle, being only dry harbours, accessible for a short period at or near high water, were inadequate to accommodate the increasing traffic between Newcastle and other ports on the east coast of England, with the west coast of Ireland. Silloth Bay had from time immemorial been remarkable for the depth, and comparative tranquillity of the water: having the advantage of a natural breakwater to the westward of Silloth bank. This bay has always been much frequented by mariners as a harbour of refuge; the invaluable roadstead having easy access and ample space, and being accessible at all times of the tide. It was to turn these natural advantages to good account that the Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock Company was formed in 1854, which consists of the leading persons of the trading community of Carlisle. The capital of the company is £165,000, and its chairman Peter J. Dixon, Esq. Application was made to parliament for powers to make a railway from Drumburgh, on the Port Carlisle line, to Silloth, a distance of thirteen miles, and also for the construction of a floating dock of four acres area, and pier, or jetty. The dock is designed to serve as an entrance basin to docks of a larger area to be formed, should the increase of trade render them necessary. J. Abernethy, Esq., M.I.C.E., was entrusted with the works as engineer-in-chief. The act of parliament authorising the undertaking was obtained, after a fierce opposition from persons interested in the other ports on the coast, in July, 1855; and the first sod of the railway was cut by the Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., on the 30th of the following month. The railway was opened for traffic on the 28th of August, 1856. In the meantime the dock excavations were going on, and the foundation stone was laid, by the same right hon. baronet that commenced the railway, on the 18th of

August, 1857. The works are so far advanced that the dock is expected to be opened before the month of March, 1859. The entrance gates, which are sixty feet in width, will be opened and closed by hydraulic pressure.¹ Extensive wharves, comprising upwards of eight acres, are in course of formation. The pier has been completed nearly twelve months, and is greatly admired for its strength and excellent construction. A neat lighthouse is erected at the extreme end, near which passengers may embark or land from the steamers or other vessels at all times of the tide. There is a considerable amount of traffic, although the dock is not yet completed; and first-class screw steamers ply regularly twice or thrice a week, between Liverpool, Ireland, and various parts of the Scottish coast. The traffic on the railway also exceeds the anticipations of the promoters, and promises well for the success of the undertaking.

Intimately connected with the railway and dock is the new town of Silloth, which is rapidly rising into importance. The company having secured an ample quantity of land, entrusted the formation of the town to Messrs. J. W. and J. Hay, the eminent architects of Liverpool, and their design is *strictly* adhered to in the erection of houses, width, and direction of streets, &c. Several streets have already been laid out, flagged, and paved; gasworks erected, excellent parochial schools, and about 100 houses are built or in progress. The situation of the town is most commanding; the view of Skiddaw and the whole range of Cumberland mountains on the land side; and of Criffel and other Scotch mountains across the Solway cannot be surpassed. The whole site of the town is sand or gravel, ensuring excellent spring water and a dry surface. The facilities afforded for sea-bathing are good, the shore being free from holes or rocks. Commodious boarding and lodging houses have been erected, and a large private family hotel (the Queen's, under excellent management, has been opened. But that which constitutes one of the chief advantages of Silloth as a watering place, or place of resort for the invalid, is the salubrity of its climate, and equability of temperature. The inhabitants of the old hamlet of Silloth, which adjoins the new Town, have been proverbial for longevity.

From a long series of observations made by the Rev. Francis Redford, a member of the British Meteorological Society, incumbent of the parish, it appears that

¹ The following are the particulars of the dock and jetty:—length of jetty, 1,000 feet; length of dock, 600 feet; breadth of dock, 300 feet; giving an area of water surface of upwards of four acres; width of entrance gates, 60 feet. Depth of water in dock at high water ordinary spring tides, 25 feet; depth of water over the sill at high water ordinary spring tides, 22 feet 6 inches.

there are few places, even in the extreme south of England, that have a higher mean temperature, or less range of temperature. This is doubtless owing to the prevalence of west and south-west winds, and to the influx of a portion of the waters of the Gulf Stream into the Solway Frith. Snow rarely falls to any great amount, and never remains long upon the ground.

It is proposed to erect a marine hospital, or sea-bathing institution, at Silloth, for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, which shall be capable of affording accommodation to twenty persons. Towards the carrying out of this object, £250 has been given by Richard Carruthers, Esq., of Eden Grove, and as support is promised by various other persons, its realisation at no distant day may be looked upon as certain.

The following comparative statement gives a better idea of the climate of Silloth than a more lengthened description:—

Mean annual temperature of the air at the under-mentioned places:—

Silloth (latitude 54° 51' 51" N.)	49° 2'
Of that part of England between lat. 51 and 52	48° 8'
Cornwall and Devonshire.	50° 8'
The Isle of Wight (including Ventnor)	51° 0'
Torquay.	49° 9'
Hastings	49° 0'
Worthing	48° 9'
The Isle of Man	47° 6'
Scarborough	46° 4'
Tynemouth	45° 7'

Annual average fall of rain, and average number of days upon which rain falls, in the year, at the same places:—

	Days.	Inches.
Silloth	136	25.1
Places between lat. 51 and 52	143	24.1
Cornwall and Devonshire.	169	33.8
Isle of Wight	141	30.5
Torquay	160	30.2
Hastings	152	26.1
Worthing	153	26.2
Isle of Man	144	26.7
Scarborough	110	24.3
Tynemouth	184	40.9

We subjoin the report of Commander Calver, R.N., of the marine surveying cutter 'Seaflower,' on Silloth Bay and the approaches thereto, read at the meeting on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Silloth Dock, on the 18th of August, 1857:—

"I shall confine the brief observations I have to offer to three points—the seaward approach to the Solway Frith—the channel leading up to Silloth—and the roadstead near it. First, as regards the approach to the Solway, I may characterise it as free and unincumbered. It is an axiom with seamen, that to constitute a good position for a land-fall the point of arrival must

be free from outlying danger; its outline must be well marked so that it may be readily distinguished; and, above all, it must have regularity of depth in front of it. All these you have in perfection at St. Bees Head, which I term the inner beacon of the Solway. This promontory is more remarkable than any other portion of the coast between the Solway and the Mersey; it is distinguished by a first-class light; it is fronted by a gradually decreasing depth, while there is not a single obstruction lying out from the main for several miles on either side of it. The outer beacon of the Solway is the Isle of Man, situated in the offing of the entrance to the Frith at the distance of only twenty-five miles, for being nearly in the direct track of vessels bound to the Solway from Ireland, the west coast of Scotland, and the western coasts of England and Wales, it serves as an invaluable point of departure from whence a course may be shaped to St. Bees Head with certainty. But the point, however, which by comparison, places the Solway in a far more favourable position is this: a N.W. gale causes the greatest loss in the deep bight formed between the north coast of Wales and the coasts of Lancashire and Cumberland. When this finds a vessel deeply embayed at or about the time of low water, when there is no entry into the bar-harbours under her lee, there is scarcely a chance left of escape from wreckage; and to this cause, as well as to that of thick weather and the consequent difficulty in distinguishing the floating objects marking the outlying sands, is principally due the loss of life and property which annually takes place at the head of the bight in Morecambe Bay, and at the mouths of the Dee and Mersey. With the Solway, on the contrary, there can be no embaying wind. A N.W. gale is comparatively harmless after the Frith has been fairly entered: one from the northward is of little consequence, as there is no space for the formation of a sea; while gales more westerly and southerly are fair, and blow into the Frith. In short, the simple effect of the configuration of the coast is this, that as a vessel's danger on the occurrence of an on-shore gale, is in proportion to her advance up the head of the bight towards Liverpool and the ports in its vicinity, so in like proportion is her safety insured under the same circumstances of wind by her approach to St. Bees Head. Another not unimportant feature as regards the safety of navigation is, that the whole of the sands of the Solway are recessed within a line joining the horns of the Frith—Abbey Head and St. Bees head. The second point for remark is the channel leading to Silloth. This is both simple and safe: it first skirts the Cumberland shore, and it is quite direct for nine miles, when it turns, and continues direct to Silloth. It will

be satisfactory to the present meeting to hear, that a few days since, I took a longitudinal line of depths through this channel, and I found its main features to be the same as those delineated on the Admiralty survey of 1837; also instead of the two bars, so often referred to in evidence, I found only one, and the depth over it to be thirteen feet at low water spring tides, sufficient for vessels to cross it with safety at the first quarter flood. Assuming that springs and neaps flow 28 feet and 16 feet, it follows that the high water depth over the bar is 34 feet in neap tides, and 40 feet in spring tides. The bar at present is at the turn of the channel above alluded to, two miles within the light vessel, from whence the depths inward increase considerably, and so continue through St. Catherine's Hole up to Silloth. As a whole, the channel with the present lightage and buoyage is of comparative easy use by night and by day, and it would be rendered perfectly so by the addition I have suggested to those interested in the port. The last point to be referred to, is the anchorage in front of, and below Silloth. This invaluable roadstead has easy access and ample space. Captain Frazer calls it seven miles long, and a quarter to a third of a mile wide, with a depth varying from fourteen to thirty-nine feet. Captain Robinson assigns two-thirds of a mile as its general breadth—but admitting it to be only four miles long and a quarter of a mile wide, this represents a space of 810 acres, and allowing two acres to each vessel for a swinging berth, it consequently follows that the roadstead affords berthage for upwards of 400 sail of vessels, with ample protection in all weathers. The value of this striking feature of your port speaks for itself. I may further remark in connection with this, that I have taken some testing sections across the deep water in the upper part of the roadstead, and beginning abreast Lee Sear Lighthouse. I find the depths in feet, at low water and spring tides, are in progression as follow—34, 46, 40, 36, 34, the last depth is abreast the dock. Then in continuation towards the north side of Skinburness spit are 26, 23, 22. The last being a quarter of a mile above the jetty. It will be perceived that these depths are rather greater than those in the cartoon exhibited on the wall. I am aware that considerable apprehension has been felt about the maintenance of depth in Silloth road and the channel leading to it, but when it is considered that their main features have continued as they now are for upwards of a century at least, any material loss of depth from natural causes must be regarded as a remote contingency; and fears will be further diminished if due consideration be given to the active agents causing

the features of the channel and roadstead. These are evident: the principal stream of flood for the supply of the Solway Frith winds round the Mull of Galloway, and being directed by the trend of the Scottish coast, it naturally has a tendency to bite hard upon and to keep along the Cumberland strand in its progress upwards, while the ebb or onset from the Frith, meeting the vast mass of high-lying sands in the triangular space between the courses of the Eden and the Nith, is also deflected to the southward along the same shore, and to these combined causes the deep-water channel, the valuable feature of your port, is due. Allowing this to be correct, it follows clearly that the channel will always retain its capacity while the tidal economy and the relative positions of the rivers Eden and Nith remain as they are. The occasional prolongation of the Skinburness spit should not be a cause of anxiety: the surface features of all masses of sand, like those in the estuary of the Solway, are constantly changing. A succession of freshes, for instance, often cause considerable derangement; but after an interval the sands return to their mean state again: the effect, in short, ceasing with the cause. But even admitting a tendency to decrease to follow, your engineer, whose successful works in other parts of the kingdom I am well acquainted with, will no doubt tell you that, by the aid of a low and inexpensive rubble-work, curved along the edge of Silloth Bank, presenting a converging and accumulative line with respect to the flood and ebb streams, the four-fold result would be obtained of deepening the roadstead, making the tidal currents bite hard upon and keep clear the frontage of your works, render the extension of Skinburness spit all but impossible, and permanently fix the position of the channel across the flats towards Annan Foot. Such, in conclusion, are a few of the advantages possessed by Silloth. The view I have taken is a favourable one, but I can conscientiously state, that after carefully studying the whole case, I know of nothing of an opposite character calculated to lessen the estimate I have given, and I make the statement with the more confidence, because the subject is one of an order I am daily familiar with, and with which my experience for upwards of twenty years has been connected. I am not aware of the special reasons which induced the promoters to establish this port on the Solway, but I think I can perceive clearly that it possesses the elements of future prosperity. Unlike the case of a purely artificial harbour, where an increase of structure is too often followed by a corresponding increase of obstruction, Silloth possesses ample facilities for the extension of works to which natural agents alone will

always maintain a highway: the character of its seaward approach and the depth over the bar, place it, as we have seen, in a superior position to Liverpool; whilst its situation at the narrowest part of the island at the back of all the coal-ports of the north-east coast of England, and in the line of the shortest track between the Baltic and Ireland, marks it out as likely to possess, eventually, an extensive transit trade. I may mention, lastly, for the encouragement of the promoters of this undertaking, that in 1838 I made an Admiralty survey of a spot where stood in their solitariness the ruin of an old mill and one or two indifferent houses. On this same spot, in an interval of less than twenty years, a flourishing town has been called into existence, possessing, I believe, a population of upwards of 10,000 souls—a chain of three wet docks—two extensive tide harbours, and a foreign and coasting trade but little inferior to some of the old established ports in the neighbourhood. I allude to West Hartlepool. The natural advantages of Silloth are superior to those of West Hartlepool, and you have my best wishes, gentlemen, that Silloth may more than rival it in the rate of its progress."

We have been favoured with the following communication from the Rev. J. Simpson, vicar of Holme Cultram, to whom we are much indebted for valuable information relating to this part of the county.

"Some notice may very appropriately be taken in a topographical history of Cumberland of the roadstead of the bay of Silloth, which is situated towards the north-west point of the ancient parish of Holme Cultram and on the south shore of the Solway Frith. Its natural features are uncommon and peculiar. It is in that part of the Frith which is in general shallow in depth and much encumbered with sand banks; it is opposite and immediately adjoining a portion of the coast line which for many miles on each side of it is very slightly elevated above the general range of the ocean tides; and yet it is a roadstead of considerable depth and great security. It appears to have been known as such during the whole period of local historical record. Its deep waters approach the shore opposite the hamlet of Silloth, where there is a long range of sand hills, which are in a state of continual accumulation. These hills are the effects of the tidal currents sweeping along the bed of the bay, which consists of hard and perfectly smooth clay, and depositing on the shore a portion of the sand which is brought up on each return of the tides; while the rest of the sand drifted up is through the action of the waves, deposited in the middle of the Frith, and forms the numerous banks with which it is in its upper and landward recess

encumbered. There is indirect evidence that these hills may have existed for many ages in much the same state they are in at present, as there have been discovered at different times Roman coins and medals in the sand at no great depth below the present elevated surface. These may have been lost by legionary soldiers, as there is reason to believe, from the discovery of one or two inscriptions on stone, that the Romans had a watch station in the neighbourhood. The Romans left the island about the year 426; therefore the portion of the sand hills on which have been found such indications of their presence must have been raised at or before that period: consequently, the deep bay, of which these sand hills are the product, may have existed as it is for many centuries; and, as a legitimate inference, the roadstead itself must be the result of powerful and permanent agencies; and hence arises the hope that it will continue open in future years, and so render successful the present endeavour to form a port and floating dock at Silloth where the railway from Carlisle terminates. The question, then, which is presented to every considerate mind is this—what are the great natural causes that have been silently and effectually producing the results which human skill and enterprise are now endeavouring to turn to good account. The effects wrought out seem to be solely due to the unchanging course of the strong tidal currents, directed as they are by the configuration of the Cumberland and the opposite Scotch coasts. These currents, one from the south by the St. George's Channel, and another from the north by the strait between Port Patrick and the north-east of Ireland meet in the middle of the Solway to the north of the Isle of Man; the united stream sweeps along the coast of Kirkcubright and Dumfriesshire to the head-land of Southerness Point. Here the sea channel is contracted to less than half its width by the said head-land and the extensive natural barrier or break-water of the Beck Foot Flats on the English coast. The tides, therefore, come up between these two projecting points with more than two-fold force and volume directly into the bay of Silloth, and meeting there with no obstruction along its hard and smooth bed form a natural roadstead, which is said by nautical men to be safer and better than any other along the whole extent of the coast of Cumberland."

Skinburness, situated near Grune Point, about five miles north-east-by-north from Abbey Holme, is a pleasant village, commanding extensive views of the Scottish hills and the Solway Frith, and appears formerly to have been a town and harbour of some importance. In the year 1300 Edward I. undertook a

campaign against the Scots in Dumfries, Galloway, and the west of Scotland. With this view he visited the abbey of Holme Cultram, and inspected the shores of the Solway in that neighbourhood. The result was satisfactory. He found deep water in Silloth Bay, directly opposite his proposed field of operation, and accordingly fixed his depot there, and issued orders to most of the sheriffs of the northern counties to carry supplies to Skinburness. He next collected there a fleet of nineteen vessels, some of them of considerable size,—two being manned by crews of about fifty men each,—which he employed in conveying military stores and engines to Earl Warwick on the opposite coast. Skinburness had formerly a market and fair, for which a fine of 100 marks was paid by the abbot of Holme Cultram to the king. In 1301 the abbot procured a grant from the bishop for building a church there and making it a separate parish, but the project does not seem to have been carried out, for the town appears to have been washed away or submerged by the inroads of the sea, and in consequence of this calamity the abbot petitioned to have the market removed to Kirkby Joan or Newton Arlosh, which he desired might be created a borough. The request was acceded to; and in the charter it is stated that Skinburness had been wasted by storm and invasion, and that the inlets of the sea there became so deep that people could not resort thither. This event is supposed to have occurred before 1303. Whatever may have been the effect of the devastation thus caused, the place was not entirely abandoned by the government, for it continued to be the point whence supplies were conveyed over to the Scotch coast as long as the Edwards kept up their incursions against the Scots. The village of Skinburness is much resorted to in the summer season for the purpose of sea-bathing, &c.

The following are the names of the other villages and hamlets in this parish, with their distances and bearings from Abbey Town:—Black Dyke, hamlet, two and a half miles west-by-north; Blitterlees, village, five miles west-by-north; Calva, hamlet, three miles north-north-west; East Cote, four and a half miles north-west; Causeway Head, where the parish church is situated, four and a half miles west-by-north; Green Row, a small hamlet, which possesses an academy, first established by Mr. John Drape, from whom it passed into the hands of Mr. Joseph Saul, who succeeded on the death of the founder. Mr. Saul died in 1842, and his old pupils and other friends erected a marble monument to his memory in the Abbey Church. Mr. John Saul, his son, soon afterwards became master, and the academy is now conducted by Mr. Isaac Drape. The school has been attended by pupils from every

part of Britain, and also from different parts of Europe and the West Indies. Hayrigg, hamlet, is four miles west; Seaville is a small but pleasant village on the west bank of the Waver, two miles north-by-west; Wath, four miles north-by-west; Wolsty, hamlet, is situated near the coast, about five miles west; here are the ruins of Wolsty Castle, once a fortress of great strength, surrounded by a moat, and erected by the abbots of Holme Cultram as a place of safety for their books, charters, treasures, &c., in the sudden invasions of the Scottish marauders. Here Camden says, "the

secret works of Michael the Scot lie in conflict with mothes." This celebrated man received the honour of knighthood from Alexander III., king of Scotland. He devoted himself to the study of philosophy, mathematics, and the abstract sciences, and is said to have spent the last years of his life as a monk in the abbey of Holme Cultram. It is pleasant, in retracing the past, to find that the rich monasteries of our land were often, during the middle ages, the sole refuge of the pious, and the quiet abode of the learned.

IREBY PARISH.

THE parish of Ireby is bounded on the north by Bolton, on the west by Torpenhow, on the south by Bassenthwaite, and on the east by Caldbeck and Uldale. The south-east side of the parish is high, and the soil a light red loam; on the other side the soil is also loamy, rising of a strong clay, and well adapted for the growth of wheat, barley, oats, &c. The parish contains plenty of limestone, some grey freestone, and coal, and is watered by the river Ellen. It comprises the townships of Low Ireby and High Ireby. The commons have been enclosed in accordance with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1811. The inhabitants attend the Wigton markets, and some go to those at Cockermouth and Keswick.

LOW IREBY.

The area of this township is 831 acres, and its rateable value £1,244. Its population in 1801 was 262; in 1811, 269; in 1821, 293; in 1831, 314; in 1841, 314; and in 1851, 331. In this township there are a corn-mill and two saw-mills.

The manor of Low Ireby was anciently held by the family of Thursby, whose ancestor, Herbert de Thursby, held it as an assart in the forest of Westward, and rented it of the king. Clerota, the heiress of the Thursbys, on her marriage with Guido Boyvil, brought the manor to that family. It was acquired of the Boyvils by William de Ireby, whose daughter and heir, Christian, married Thomas, the son of Duncan Lascelles, and afterwards Robert Bruce. This lady conveyed Ireby to Thomas Middleton, from whom it passed to the Tilliols. On the death of Robert Tilliol, the last of the family, in 1433, it was allotted to Isabel, his sister and co-heiress; one of the co-heiresses of her son, William Colvil, brought this estate to the Musgraves. A survey was made of the barony of Allerdale in 1578, when it was found that "Cuthbert Musgrave holdeth Base Ireby by homage, fealtie, and suit of court, and payeth yearly for cornage 4s. 6d., seawake 6d., serjeant's food and free rent 1s., in toto 6s." Sir John Ballantine married Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Musgrave, the last of the Crookdake family, from whom

it descended to the family of Ballantine, coming ultimately to the Dykes of Davenby, the present possessors, Mrs. Dykes being lady of the manor. The principal landowners are Henry Raiton, Esq., F. L. B. Dykes, Esq., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., and some resident yeomen.

The ancient market town of Ireby is still a considerable village, situated on the west side of the river Ellen, in the township of Low Ireby, seven miles south of Wigton, the same distance west of Hesketh Newmarket, and sixteen miles south-south-west from Carlisle. Camden considers it to be the site of the Roman *Arbeia*, occupied by a detachment of the *Barcarii Tigrisenses*, which others have placed at Papcastle and Moresby. On the map of Britannia Romana, in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, it is marked as the site of a castrum, or camp. The market here was granted, in 1237, to William de Ireby, to be held on Thursday, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Matthew (September 21st).¹ From an inquisition taken in 1578, we learn that "Cuthbert Musgrave, Esq., hath in like manner erected a market at Ireby, with two fairs in the year, taking toll and stollage, and other like duties there, the which, if it should continue, is very like greatly to decay his lord-

¹Charter 22 Henry III. confirmed to Peter Tilliol by letters patent 14 Richard II.

ship's said market at Coekermouth, and utterly impoverish the inhabitants of the said town, which thing is to be reformed, for as much as the said town of Ireby is within his lordship's barony or seigniory of Allerdale." Ireby was a great corn market in 1688. Mr. T. Denton tells us that "in this market all sorts of graine (big and oates especially), and also salt are sold at far cheaper rates, and by a larger measure, than in any market in the north; the reason is because of the great plenty of good corn that grows every where round that neighbourhood." The market has long been obsolete, but two fairs are held annually; the first on February 21st, for horses and cattle; the second on October 18th, for sheep. The ancient market cross, after lying in ruins for nearly a century, was restored some years ago by Henry Grainger, Esq., who is the owner of the old building once the Moot Hall of the town.

THE CHURCH.

Ireby church, dedicated to St. James, was erected at the suggestion of Henry Grainger, Esq., of High Ireby Grange, who subscribed £100 for the purpose, on a site given by the late Mr. W. Railton, of Low Ireby. The foundation stone was laid on the 13th August, 1815, by Henry Grainger, Esq., assisted by the Rev. Chancellor Fletcher and others; and the church was opened on the 6th December, 1816, by license from the Bishop of Carlisle, the Rev. J. Heysham, of Sebergham, preaching on the occasion. It was consecrated on the 10th of the following May, by the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, late bishop of Carlisle, who also preached the consecration sermon. It is a neat Gothic structure, and contains a beautiful stained glass window, of upwards of 8,000 pieces, by Wailles of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the gift of Mr. Grainger, Mrs. Grainger giving the communion service, and furnishing the chancel. The church contains 260 sittings, the whole of which are free, with the exception of one reserved for the late Mr. W. Railton. The font of the old church, and a curious stone, commemorating John de Ireby and his wife, found in its walls, are preserved here. The total cost of the edifice amounted to £190. The church, which was formerly rectorial, was given by Alan, second lord of Allerdale, to the prior and convent of Carlisle, which grant was confirmed by Henry II. and Edward III.; it is now in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle as successors to the prior and convent, and receives £25 a year from the lessees. The benefice was augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty in 1809, 1811, 1813, and 1822, with four sums of £200 each, with which twenty-seven acres of land and a parsonage house were purchased. The living, a perpetual curacy, is now worth about £61 per annum

INCUMBENTS.—Benjamin Lazonby, 1752; Jacob Jefferson, 1776; James Marshall, 1778; Joshua Clarke, 1842.

The parsonage house is situated contiguous to the church.

Ireby School is a plain stone building, rebuilt and enlarged in 1850, by Henry Granger, Esq. It is under government inspection, supported by quarter pence, and has an average attendance of forty-five pupils.

CHARITY.

School.—Previous to the year 1749, the sum of £100 was given by Matthew Caldbeck, Esq., for the establishment of a school in this parish. The intent of this establishment, as expressed in a deed dated 2nd February, 1749, was, that there should be a schoolmaster in the said parish, who should teach the children of such poor persons as the original subscribers should think truly entitled to this charity, in the rudiments of grammar and other learning, and in the principles of the Christian religion according to the Church of England; and trustees were appointed for the management of the said intended school. By indenture dated 19th July, 1770, certain buildings in Ireby were purchased by the trustees for a school-house, in consideration of £14, part of the said sum of £100, other part thereof had been previously laid out in the purchase of two closes at Birkmire, in the parish of Uldale. These closes consist of about seven acres, and are let at a rent of about £8 per annum, which is paid to the master of Ireby school above mentioned, who in consideration thereof instructs gratuitously eight poor children of the parish—four from each township.

Ellenside House, in this township, occupies a pleasant situation near the bank of the river, from which it derives its name.

HIGH IREBY.

High Ireby comprises 2,701 acres, and its rateable value is £1,042. In 1801 it contained 96 inhabitants, in 1811, 139; in 1821, 161; in 1831, 185; in 1841, 158; and in 1851, 174. The population here is entirely agricultural. There is a curious barrow on the top of Binsey, a large isolated hill in this township, belonging to Sir Henry R. Vane, Bart.

The manor of High Ireby was given by Alun, son of Waltheof, lord of Allerdale, to Gospatric, son of Orme, Lord of Seaton and Workington, who gave it to a younger son, Orme, who thereupon assumed the name of Orme de Ireby, and was ancestor of two families of that name. Robert de Courtney and Alice, his wife, gave to this Orme de Ireby his manor of Embleton, in the reign of Richard I.; and he had also lands in Waverton. He had issue Adam, his heir, and William, a priest, who

gave lands in Gilerux to the abbot, and convent of Holme Cultram. Adam had Thomas, his heir, and William, lord of Gamelsby and Glassonby, and Alan, father of Isaac, who gave his dwelling-house in Ireby, called Isaacby, to the prior and convent of Carlisle. Thomas had issue John; and he, Thomas, father of William, who by Christian, his wife, had issue two daughters, co-heirs, Christian and Eva. Eva had a rent charge out of the lands, and was married to Robert d'Esteville, and afterwards to Alan de Charters. She released her share to her sister Christian, wife of Thomas Lascelles of Bolton, who had issue Armina Lascelles, married to John Seaton, whose son, Christopher Seaton, was attained in the reign of Edward I., for taking part with Robert Bruce and the Scots. After this we find at Ireby one John de Ireby, who was sheriff of Cumberland in 1389, and also in 1392 and 1396. He was knight of the shire in the parliaments held in 1384, 1387, and 1396. This is the last representative of the name that we find at Ireby. At a later period this manor became the property of the Barwis family: one of whom, Anthony Barwis, Esq., held it in 1578, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and paid for it yearly, for cornage and seawake 4d. It was purchased of the Barwis family by an ancestor of Sir Henry R. Vane, Bart., the present proprietor.

Ruthwate, another manor in this township, was granted by Alan, lord of Allerdale, to the Brans, from whom it passed at an early period to the Dentons. In 1676, Thomas Denton, Esq., sold it to Mr. Peter Norman, of Carlisle. It is now the property of Sir Henry R. Vane, Bart., besides whom Jackson Gillbanks, Esq., Henry Grainger, Esq., Sir Henry R. Vane, Bart., Henry Railton, Esq., Mr. Daniel Birkett, and a few yeomen, are the landowners.

The principal mansion in Ireby parish is Whitefield House, the seat of Jackson Gillbanks, Esq., J.P. It is situated on the north side of Skiddaw, about two miles from its base, near the centre of a beautiful and extensive estate, comprising a fruitful valley, reaching from Binsey to the Skiddaw range of mountains, and stretching towards Uldale. The river Ellen, which empties itself into the sea at Maryport, rises here. In the front of the house is the small lake of Overwater, well-stocked with pike, trout, and perch. Wild fowl being well protected breed here in great numbers, and in winter it is visited by many rare aquatic birds. The father of the present owner improved the property by planting extensively,—when it came into his possession being entirely devoid of beauty in consequence of the absence of timber. The present owner is daily adding some improvement. The house is in the castellated style,

and has a noble appearance. In the neighbourhood of Whitefield House is Little Tarn, a small lake, the depth of which is unknown. It is well-stocked with pike of an extraordinary size. This tarn divides the parish of Ireby from that of Uldale, and is connected with Overwater by a small stream—the latter also lies between Ireby and Uldale.

Gillbanks of Whitefield House.

This family derives its origin from the mountain district in the neighbourhood of Keswick, and several generations ago held considerable property about the vale of St. John and Threlkeld, where the ancient hamlet of Gillbank still exists, and where they are said to have resided, but the bulk of the property having devolved upon an heiress who married, it passed into other hands, and the family were much dispersed. One branch then settled in the east of Cumberland, where there have been a succession of clergymen of the name (under the patronage of the Howards) for many generations. The late Rev. G. Gillbanks held the living of Lanerost for nearly sixty years. A distant branch is also represented by Thomas Gillbanks, Esq., of Culgaith; another branch, of which we now treat, settled at Southwaite Close, near Ireby, which has now been in their possession for about two centuries.

JOSEPH GILLBANKS, Esq., the younger son of Joseph Gillbanks of the above place, who married Miss Elizabeth Sheffield, was born 28th January, 1780. He went to Jamaica in 1800, and having amassed a large fortune as a merchant there, returned, in 1814, to England, when he purchased Whitefield House, Orthwaite Hall, Haltetlife Hall, and other estates in the county of Cumberland, which the present owner has since much improved and beautified. He married 7th January, 1819, Mary, eldest daughter of Ralph Jackson, Esq., of Normanby, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, and niece of Col. Jackson, of St. Dorothy, Jamaica, and of the Hon. R. Jackson, lord chief justice of that island, which family has held large possessions there for many generations. This lady, by the sudden death of her cousin, W. Thomas Jackson (son of Col. Jackson, of Jamaica), has succeeded to the great bulk of that gentleman's property; and by this lady, who survives him, Mr. Gillbanks had issue, one son and two daughters, viz.:—

JACKSON, now of Whitefield House.

Mary Elizabeth married, June 1846, to R. M. Lawrance, M.D., and has issue.

Maria Josephine, married, 24th January, 1856, to Rev. Henry Gough, M.A., fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and rector of Charlton, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Gillbanks was for forty years a most active magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant for the county. He died suddenly on the 3rd February, 1853, and was succeeded by his only son,

JACKSON GILLBANKS, Esq., of Whitefield House, J.P., born 5th November, 1819; B.A., and LL.B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, a barrister-at-law, patron of the living of Uldale.

Arms—Az. five hearts, in saltire, or, on a chief, arg., a rose, gu., between two trefoils, stipped, vert.

Crest—A stag's head, or. *Motto*—Honore et virtute.

The Grange is another seat in High Ireby township. It is a handsome building in the Italian style, and serves as a summer residence to Henry Grainger, Esq., a gentleman engaged in commercial pursuits in Liverpool, and who has a considerable estate here.

KIRKBRIDE PARISH.

KIRKBRIDE parish is bounded on the east and north by the river Wampool, on the west by the Monk's Dyke, and on the south by Wigton parish. It has no dependent townships, but contains the hamlets of Powhill and Longland's Head. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture.

This parish consists of one township, comprising 1,654 acres. Its population in 1501 was 249; in 1811, 258; in 1821, 308; in 1831, 383; in 1841, 372; and in 1851, 346. The Carlisle and Silloth railway runs through the township. The soil of the ancient land is good, resting on sound clay; the common is inferior land, and some of it peaty. The rateable value of the township is £965. The inhabitants are principally located in the village of Kirkbride and the hamlets above-mentioned; and generally attend the Carlisle and Wigton markets.

The manor of Kirkbride is parcel of the barony of Wigton, from which it was granted in the reign of King John, by Adam, son of Odard, second baron of Wigton, to his second son Adam, who took the name of Kirkbride. It continued in this family for several generations, till a co-heiress of George Kirkbride, the last heir male, brought a moiety to the Dalstons of Dalston Hall. The other moiety was afterwards sold by another co-heir to the Baron of Wigton, in whose possession it remained till the sixth Earl of Northumberland gave it to Henry VIII., who granted the same to Thomas Dalston, Esq. After this the whole manor continued in the Dalston family, who held it of the king *in capite* by knight's service, and the payment of 13s. 4d. for cornage, 22d. for puture of the sergeants, and 16d. for seawake, &c. An inquisition taken in 1578, informs us that "John Dalston, Esq., holdeth half the manor or town of Kirkbride by homage, fealty, and suit of court at Wigton, and payeth for cornage, 9s. 4d.; seawake, 6d.; puture, 1s. 10½d.; and for free rent, 2s.; the rest paid by his tenants." A note to this entry further informs us that "The said John Dalston holdeth the other moiety of Kirkbride together with Ulton now in question as after appeareth." From this document we also learn that "John Briscoe, Esq., holdeth a tenement, or capital messuage, called Whinnow Hall, by homage, fealty, and renders per annum 1s. The tenants of the town of Kirkbride pay yearly to the lord for cornage 13s. 4d.; seawake, 1s. 4d.; and for turn-silver, 7s. 6d.; in toto per annum, 22s. 2d. John Dalston, for the reserved upon the moiety of Kirkbride, paieth yearly at the feasts of St. Martin and Pentecost, 7s. 10½d. John Dalston, Esq., above-named, holdeth the other moiety of the manor or town of Kirkbride, and the hamlet called Ulton (as is afore noted) which were parcel of the said barony or demesne, and sold by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Dalston, father of the said

John Dalston, and were of the yearly rent of — over and besides the free rents of certain freeholders in Ulton aforesaid, amounting to the sum of 33s. 4d. per annum, holden of the said barony, which rents and services of the said freeholders the said John Dalston claimeth and detained by colour of his said letters patent (*quo jure ignor.*) the rents and services of which freeholders hereafter followeth:—Robert Dalston holdeth there a tenement and two oxgangs of land, late William Morpith's, by fealty and suit of court, &c., and renders per annum 10s. John Kay holdeth a tenement called Garusey Land, by the same services, and renders 9s. 2d. Robert Vause holdeth certain tenements and lands by like services, and renders 4s. 6d. John Thompson holdeth two tenements and certain land with other appurtenances by like services, and renders 5s. Robert Dalston holdeth there a parcel of meadow, sometime John Sparrow's, by the like services, and renders 9d. The same Robert holdeth another parcel of meadow, late Thomas Pattinson's, by like services, and renders 9d. John Thompson holdeth there three acres of land, late the lands of John Thompson, by like service, rendering 1s. 4d. Cuthbert Grainger and Nicholas Allison holdeth there one parcel of meadow, late Nicholas Brown's, by like services, and renders 6d. The heirs of Robert or Thomas Leche holdeth there three acres of meadow by like services, and render per annum 1s. 4d." The Dalstons remained the possessors of the manor of Kirkbride till 1764, when Sir George Dalston, Bart., the last of the family, sold it to Joseph Wilson, Esq., of Pontefract, by whom it was conveyed to William Matthews, Esq., of Dykesfield, and of him purchased by the Earl of Lonsdale, in whose family it still continues, the present earl being the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The landowners are the Rev. Joseph Hallifax; Robert H. Wills, Esq.; S. and J. Saul, Esqs., of Carlisle; Rev. Joshua Clarke; John Clarke, Esq.; Mrs. Hodgson; John Wills; Robert Ritson; Charles Lightfoot; Matthewe Hodgson, Esq.; John Clarke; A. P. T. C. Somerset; with some small proprietors. The township was enclosed in the year 1810. The village of Kirkbride is situated on the south side of the estuary of the Wampool, six miles north-by-west of Wigton. The river is here crossed by a wooden bridge leading from Kirkbride to Whitrigg for general traffic, which was erected in 1856-7, at a cost of about £600, defrayed by subscription.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Bride or Bridget, stands on an acclivity a little east of the village, and is said to have been erected previous to the Norman Conquest, on the site, and there is little doubt with the materials of the Roman fort or station, which formerly stood here. It consists of nave and chancel, and contains an ancient and beautiful font. The church contains several monuments to the Metcalfe and Halifax families. From an inquisition *de jure patronatus*, taken in 1341, we learn that Sir John de Weston, Knt., was the patron of the rectory of Kirkbride, in right of his wife, the Lady Joan de Wigton. In 1580 the patronage was vested in the Dalstons, and continued in that family till the Sir George above-mentioned sold the advowson to the Rev. T. Metcalfe, vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester. It was subsequently purchased from the trustees of the late Rev. Francis Metcalfe by the Rev. Joseph Halifax, and is now the property of the present rector. The parish registers extend from 1662 to the present time. Kirkbride is a rectory valued in the King's Book at £5, and certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £14. It is now worth £250 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for £145.

RECTORS.—Robert de Bromfield, 1341; John de Westerton, 1342; Cuthbert Fisher, —; Robert Allanby, M.A., 1580; Giles Hemmerford, 1586; Nicholas Dean, 1586; Mr. Hudson, 1643; Thomas Lumley, 1660; Henry Hall, 1678; John Walker, A.B., 1717; John Cowper, A.B., 1743; George Gillbanks, 1750; Francis Metcalfe, the elder, 1797; Francis Metcalfe, the younger, 1822; William Flowers, 1835; Joseph Halifax, the elder, 1847; Joseph Halifax, the younger, 1855.

The rectory is a large and commodious edifice, in the Tuscan style of architecture, erected between the years

1790 and 1800, at a cost of £1,600, and commands beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding scenery. In its garden wall is a portable Roman altar, with the inscription, DEO BELATVCADRO REISIVS. M. SOLVIT VOTV M. L. M.

The village school is small and poor, but on the whole well attended.

There is a meeting house belonging to the Society of Friends. There seems to have been a family or two resident here soon after the formation of that body, but there are none now.

Beside the Roman altar just mentioned, and the ancient font constructed in the church, few remains of antiquity are visible in this parish. The church, as above stated, is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman fort or station, the upper and lower moats of which may still be traced on the western side of the sacred edifice. There are, however, no less than three ancient roads, at some depth from the present surface, one of sand, one of gravel, and one paved. This last is about three feet below the surface; and as far as can be traced they all run from south to north. The paved one goes up to the site of the present church, and was first discovered while removing some soil from the churchyard. Roman pottery, in the shape of urns, lamps, vases, and vessels of domestic use, have frequently been found in parts of the churchyard, and in the adjoining land. Some ancient British pottery has also been discovered, though less frequently than Roman, and many Saxon beads of glass, and other ornaments, which may be seen at the rectory.

Powhill and Langland's Head are two hamlets in this parish.

SEBERGHAM PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north and north-west by Dalston and Westward, on the south and west by Caldbeck, and on the east by Castle Sowerby. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants—there is a small tile work on the common. The people are very industrious and clean, and as a general rule in easy circumstances. The soil varies much in quality, some land being let as low as ten shillings an acre, and some as high as £2 10s. Carlisle and Wigton are the markets usually attended. Sebergham parish comprises the townships of High Bound and Low Bound, whose united area is 5,890 acres, and rateable value, £3,668 19s. The commons were enclosed in 1765. The parish is intersected by the river Caldew, whose picturesque banks are clothed with wood; and the small stream, the Shalkbeck, is its boundary for a considerable distance towards the west and north-west.

SEBERGHAM HIGH BOUND.

The population of this township in 1810 was 431; in 1811, 474; in 1821, 565; in 1831, 494; in 1841, 495; and in 1851, 506. "Sebergham," says Nicholson and Burn, "was so called from the place where it

stands, which is a hill or rising ground in the forest of Inglewood, whereof the east and south-east parts were woodland and dry ground; but the south, west, and north-west parts were wet springy ground, covered with rushes, which the country people call *sietes*; and there-

upon the place was called *Sievy-burgh*, or Sievy Hill. At the time of the Conquest, it was a great waste and wilderness. Afterwards, in the latter end of King Henry II.'s time, one William Wastall, or de Wastedale, began to enclose some part of it. He was an hermit, and lived there to an extreme old age, by the labour of his hands, and the fruits of trees. He came hither in Henry I.'s time, and died about the end of King John's reign, or in the beginning of Henry III.'s. King John granted him the hill Sebergham, and he left it to the priory of Carlisle," who also possessed the manor of Langholme, in this parish, by the gift of John de Sebergham. These estates are now vested in the dean and chapter as the successors of the prior and convent. The manor of Sebergham belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, as parcel of the forest of Inglewood.

The manor of Warnell, in this parish, was given by Henry II. to Andrew de Herela, after whose attainder it was granted to Ralph Lord Daere. William Lord Daere gave it in exchange to John Denton, Esq., of Denton Hall, in Exchange for Denton, in the year 1496. His immediate descendant of the same name sold it in the year 1774, to the ancestor of the present Earl of Lonsdale. The old mansion of Warnell Hall, an Elizabethan structure, much dilapidated, now serves as a farm-house. It had formerly one of the large square towers common to many of the Cumberland mansions, and intended for defence against the inroads of the Scots. The family of Denton of Warnell sprung from Denton in Gilsland—their pedigree was certified at Dugdale's visitation in 1665, as follows:—

Denton of Warnell.

THOMAS DE DENTON lived in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.

ADAM DE DENTON died 10 Henry IV.

THOMAS DENTON, Esq., married Alice, daughter of Thomas Moore.

RICHARD DENTON, Esq., of Gilsland, married Jane, natural daughter of Sir Humphrey Daere, Knt., Lord Daere of Gilsland, and died in 2 Richard III.

JOHN DENTON, Esq., of Denton Hall, married Agnes Sithe, and died in 27 Henry VII.

THOMAS DENTON, Esq., of Warnell, died in 6 Elizabeth.

THOMAS DENTON, Esq., of Warnell, died in 6 James, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother's son,

THOMAS DENTON, son of George, by his wife, a daughter of the Lascelles family, in co. York. This Thomas died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

HENRY DENTON, who married Elizabeth Ogleshorp, and died about 1630.

THOMAS DENTON, his successor, was a captain of foot under the Earl of Newcastle, in the service of Charles I., and died of the wounds he received at Hull in 1643. His wife was Lettice, daughter of John Lowgher, Esq., co. Stafford.

THOMAS DENTON, Esq., of Warnell, barrister-at-law, and

recorder of Carlisle and Appleby, married Lettice, daughter of Thomas Vachell, Esq., of Cowley, co. Berks. His successor was

THOMAS DENTON, Esq., who married Margery, daughter of Mr. Crackenthorp, of Newbiggin, in Westmoreland. His son,

THOMAS DENTON, Esq., married a Miss Pattinson, of Penrith, and died in 1736, when

JOHN DENTON, Esq., of Warnell Hall, succeeded him. The latter married Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilkin, of Brough Sowerby, in Westmoreland; and by her had issue Thomas and Barbara. Mr. Denton, in 1774, sold Warnell to Sir James Lowther, Bart., afterwards Earl of Lonsdale.

Arms—Arg., two bars gu., in chief three cinque foils, sa.

The little manor of Hartrigg, which belonged formerly to the Dalstons, is now the property of J. P. Fletcher, Esq., who also owns Sebergham Castle, a large farmhouse about two miles west of the village.

A court leet is held annually here in September.

The principal landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; J. P. Fletcher, George Dixon, George Gill Mounsey, F. L. B. Dykes, James Heysham, and William Denton, Esqs.; and Messrs. William Helme, John Studholme, James Connell, John Steele, Hugh McAlpin, and Messrs. Lee.

The village of Sebergham, or Sebergham Church Town, occupies a pleasant situation near the river Caldew, two and a half miles north-by-east of Hesketh Newmarket, eight miles south-east of Wigton, and ten miles south-by-west of Carlisle.

THE CHURCH.

Sebergham church, which is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a plain edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, vestry at south-west corner, built by the present incumbent, and western tower. It was repaired during the incumbency of the Rev. J. Heysham, now vicar of Lazonby, Penrith. Its foundation dates from the reign of King John, and it is supposed to occupy the site of the cell of the hermit, William Wastell, above-mentioned. Bishop Nicholson, in his MS. "Account of the Present State of the Churches, Parsonages, and Vicarage Houses, Glebe Lands, &c." in 1703, says of this church, "I found the outside in good repair, and the inside pretty tolerable. The schoolmaster teaches in the west end; and none but suiters come near the communion table, which is railed in. In the quire are the seats of Mr. Denton, of Warnell; Mr. Crosby, Mr. Aglionby (for Baxter's tenement), and Mr. Hill, of Bell Bridge. There is also, against the south wall, a freestone monument, with the following inscription (in bas relief) on the side:—*Cumbria Warnellum Thomam deplorat adeptum Denton, qui si quidem Delatton alter erat nempe pius, Sapiens, ex omni parte Quadratus qualem vix hodie secula nostra ferunt.* And a little lower: *Molliter ossa cubant; mens aurea vivit Olympo, vivet in Aeternum Chara Deo soboles.*' At the

end. above his coat of arms, 'Thomas Denton de Warnell, Armig^r in Artibus M^r et dignæ memorie octaginta expletis An. feliciter Obijt. I. die Aprilis A^o Dni. 1616.' The bishop adds, "the churchyard is miserably fenceless." The living is now a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the impropiators, the dean and chapter of Carlisle, and is worth about £170 per annum, arising from tithes and glebe: the value of the former being about £110, and of the latter about £60. The tithes were commuted in 1771 for a fixed quantity of wheat, viz., 267 Winchester equal to 89 Carlisle bushels; and in the same year a modus, or prescription of £9 0s. 11½d. was settled by an act of parliament to be paid in lieu of the hay tithes and corn tithes of the ancient land, to the curate. The parish register commences in 1694.

INCUMBENTS.—Samuel Relph, 1744; Thomas Denton, 1768; William Sheepshanks, 1777; ———, 1803; John Lynn, 1818; John Heysham, 1823; Clement Moody, 1846; N. F. Y. Kemble, 1852. No incumbents resident from 1768 until John Heysham in 1823. John Stubbs was curate to Thomas Denton and William Sheepshanks from 1771 to 1805; and was succeeded by John Dodgson, in 1805; by George Harker, in 1808; C. Thompson, in 1812; J. Lowthian, 1816; J. Irving, in 1818; who remained until Mr. Heysham came into residence in 1823.

The present parsonage house was erected on the site of an old one in 1773. It is an edifice without any pretensions to architectural beauty, but has been much improved by the late and present incumbents.

There are two parish schools, but without endowment: they are supported by quarter pence. One is situated at Sebergham Church Town, and the other at High Welton. Average number of children in attendance at the two schools about ninety.

Sebergham Circulating Library and Reading Room, established by the present incumbent and others in January of the present year (1858), is in a prosperous condition. It is supported by quarterly payments of ninepence to the library, and 1s. 3d. to the reading room. It is held in the school-house in Sebergham Church Town.

Sebergham Bridge is a hamlet in this township, delightfully situated, on both sides of the bridge, which here crosses the Caldew, and which was built in 1689 by Alexander Denton, Esq., justice of common pleas. Bell Bridge, about a mile lower down the river, consists of one lofty arch, erected in 1772, on the site of a previous one, which was swept away by a flood in 1770.

Newlands and Warnell are two other hamlets in the township, the former one mile north-east of Heskett Newmarket, and the latter one and half miles west-by-north of Sebergham. At a place called Iron Gill, near Warnell, is a chalybeate spring.

Brown Top and Monkhouse Hill are also hamlets in High Bound township.

Every farm-house in the parish almost has a distinct name. There is one called Sebergham Castle, having, however, nothing worthy of the name but a modern castellated frontage. Warnell Hall was formerly the seat of the Dentons, an old Cumberland family, the representative of which is William Denton, Esq., who lives near Keswick, and is unmarried.

There are two corn mills in the parish, one at Sebergham Bridge, the other is called Crookholme Mill.

The people here seem to have no amusements. They are never seen playing at cricket, quoits, football, or any of the games so prevalent in the south of England. They are singularly devoted to the public-house. A belief in supernatural appearances, and a dread of passing the churchyard at night, still lingers: a custom also prevails of sitting at night with a corpse. The incumbent informs us that he never lived in a place so barren of traditions, or documents of local interest. No one seems to have collected any information interesting to the historian, the antiquarian, or the geologist.

The Rev. Josiah Relph, "the pastoral bard of Cauda's Vale," author of a volume of miscellaneous poems in the Cumberland dialect, was born at Sebergham Church Town in 1712. He was educated at Appleby School and Glasgow University, and was for many years curate and schoolmaster in his native village. He died unmarried, in the prime of life (it is said from actual want of the necessaries of life) June 17, 1743, at the place of his nativity, and is buried in Sebergham churchyard.

The Rev. Thomas Denton, another of the celebrities of Sebergham, was born here in 1724, and was educated by Mr. Relph. Like him, he published a volume of poems, besides which he edited the supplementary volume to the last edition of the Biographical Dictionary. He died in June, 1777, aged 53 years.

SEBERGHAM LOW BOUND.

This township contained in 1801, 308 inhabitants: in 1811, 307; in 1820, 338; in 1831, 346; in 1841, 358; and in 1851, 349.¹ The hamlets in Sebergham Low are High Welton, the most considerable hamlet in the parish, eight miles south-by-west of Carlisle: and Nether Welton, portion of which is in Dalston parish. There is a parish school at High Welton. Borraus Hill, the seat of James Heysham, Esq., is in this township, two miles from the parish church. It is a handsome structure, in a pleasant situation, overlooking the banks of the Caldew.

¹ For landowners, &c., see Sebergham High.

THURSBY PARISH.

THURSBY is bounded on the north by Aikton parish, on the west and south by that of Wigton, on the south-east by Westward, and on the east by Dalston and Orton. The soil, which consists principally of gravel, with a mixture of leam, is tolerably fertile, except on the eastern side, where a cold clayey land prevails. Its situation is rather low, along the river Wampool, where quantities of reed grow, especially on the swamp called Cardew Mires. Thursby parish comprises the townships of Thursby, Crofton, and Parton-with-Micklethwaite. The rateable value of the whole parish is £3,541. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, and Wigton and Carlisle are the markets usually attended.

THURSBY.

The township of Thursby comprises an area of 1,382 acres. Its population in 1801 was 242; in 1811, 272; in 1821, 355; in 1831, 373; in 1841, 390; and in 1851, 411 persons, resident in Thursby village, Shalk-foot hamlet, and a number of single houses scattered over the township.

The manor of Thursby was given by Alan, second lord of Allerdale, to Herbert le Brun, who thereupon assumed the local name, styling himself de Thursby. His female heir brought the inheritance to Guido Boyvill, a younger son of the Levington family. This Guido had issue William, who with his brother John, were knights and foresters in Allerdale from Shalk to Ellen, which was the west ward of Inglewood Forest—the office of foresters descended to them from the Herbert just mentioned. In 1299, Sir William Boyvill, Knt., held the same, and seven years later Sir John de Boyvill, Knt., occurs. Soon after this we find Thursby in the possession of Robert de Ogle, whose son Thomas de Ogle, in 1361, being then under age, presented a rector to the church of Thursby. In 1469 it was found by inquisition that Sir Robert Ogle, Knt., then held the manor of Thursby, with the advowson of the church there, of the Lord Daere or of his barony of Burgh, by knights' service. The manor came afterwards to the Paeres, who held the same united to and as parcel of their barony of Burgh; and among the knights' fees in 1513 (*temp.* Henry VIII.), William Lord Daere held Thursby of the king by knights' service, and 25s. 8½d. cornage. From that period it has continued to be held by the lords paramount of Burgh barony, and is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The landowners are Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart.; John R. Wilson, Esq., J.P.; and a few resident yeomen.

The village of Thursby is pleasantly situated on the Carlisle and Wigton road, six miles south-west from Carlisle, and five miles east-north-east from Wigton.

THE CHURCH.

Thursby church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated on an elevation a little west of the village. It is a beautiful edifice, in the style of architecture prevalent

in the 13th century, erected in 1846, on the site of the old church, which is said to have been built by David I. of Scotland.¹ The funds for its construction were raised by a parochial rate of 3s. 6d. in the pound, aided by £500 left by the late Sir John Brisco. The cost of the bells was defrayed by a separate rate. The interior of the church is neatly fitted up for the requirements of public service, according to the rites of the Church of England. There are four marble monuments to members of the Brisco family, whose last resting place is here. The old font is preserved in the present church. The benefice was a rectory, till about the year 1469, when Sir Robert Ogle granted it to the prior and convent of Carlisle; but is now a vicarage in the patronage of the dean and chapter of the diocese. It is valued in the King's Book at £11 10s.; its present value is about £160, exclusive of upwards of twenty-one acres of glebe. The vicar, by prescription, is entitled to all the small tithes of the parish, and the great and small tithes of the two townships of Parton and Micklethwaite, and Crofton

¹ Bishop Nicolson, in 1703, says "I found the church in tolerable good order; well paved, and pretty well seated. Mr. Brisco's aisle in much the worse condition, upon props and ready to fall. He promises to put it into a better state immediately. One of the bells broken and the chest without a lock upon it. I complained to Mr. Waite, the vicar, that I had seen one of Mr. Oley's books (Hammond on the Psalms) at Rose; and upon enquiry had found that himself had lent it, contrary to the engagement of his predecessor and his own present obligation, to Mr. Wybergh. He confessed his fault in it; and promised that the list of books should be forthwith entered in the parish register, and the will of the donor more exactly observed hereafter. Foreseeing that I might possibly meet with the like failures in those other parishes that are concerned in this benefaction, I desired my brother, and secretary, at my return, to look out the papers relative to it; which he did. And they have been transcribed:—Books given to ten poor vicarages (Crosby on Eden, Esch, Dalston, Thursby, Wigton, Askham, Ainstable, Deerham, Crosby Ravensworth, Burgh-upon Sands) by Mr. Barnabas Oley, 1685. Dr. Hammond's Works, 4 vols. folio; Bishop Andrews' Sermons, folio; Mr. Mede's Works, folio; Bishop Sanderson's Sermons, folio; Bishop Sanderson's Nine Cases of Conscience, 8vo; Bishop Pearson on the Creed, folio; Bishop Usher's Body of Divinity, folio; the works of the author of the Whole Duty of Man, folio; Bishop Sparrow's Rationale, 8vo; Bishop Sparrow's Collection of Canons, 4to; Dr. Cave's Primitive Christianity; Herbert's Country Parson, 8vo; Isaac Walton's Lives, 8vo." The bishop then gives the articles of agreement by the several vicars who received these books for the use of themselves. Some of the parishes received instead of Dr. Hammond's Works, Dr. Jackson's Works, 3 vols. folio, and Dr. Towner's Works, 1 vol. folio.

and Whinnow. In 1838 the tithes were commuted for a yearly rent charge of £354, of which £150 (the rectorial tithes of Thursby township) are leased by the dean and chapter. The parish register commences in 1680.

RECTORS.—William, 1175; Henry de Burton, 1290; Richard de Abinden, 1298; William de Swindon, 1305; Robert de Boyvill, 1316; Robert Bix, 1364; Robert Paye, 1366; John Thorsby, 1465.

VICARS.—Richard Walles, alias Brandling, 1570; Thomas Monk, 1570; William Walles, 1600; Christopher Peale, 1622; John Hamilton, 1662; Richard Savage, 1673; Thomas Stalker, 1680; George Theobalds, 1681; Matthew Preston, 1685; Joseph White, 1699; John Story, 1726; Robert Wardale, 1731; Andrew Holiday, 1763; Thomas Nicolson, 1771; Nicholas Robinson, 1774; John Brown, 1788; Joseph Pattinson, 1805; W. T. Brigs, 1813; James Webster Huntley, 1830.

The vicarage house is a good residence contiguous to the church.

Thursby School is a handsome stone building, erected in 1740, rebuilt in 1848. The only endowment which this school has acquired is from Thomas Thomlinson, Esq., a native of this parish, who died in America, and by his will, dated 16th April, 1798, bequeathed the residue of his personal property, not otherwise disposed of, to the schools of Thursby, Bromfield, Uldale, and Wigton, to be divided equally amongst them, and to become a part of the funds of those respective schools. The sum of £354 was received as the share of the testator's personal estate, bequeathed to the school at Thursby. It is placed in the hands of Sir Wastel Briscoe, one of the trustees, who pays four per cent yearly interest (£14 3s. 4d.) to the master, who, in respect thereof teaches ten poor children at a low quarterage. It is under government inspection, and has an average attendance of fifty children.

CHARITIES.

Thomlinson's Charity for the Poor.—The Thomas Thomlinson mentioned above also in the same year bequeathed to the poor of Thursby, Uldale, and Wigton—to the first-mentioned parish £160, and to the two last-mentioned parishes £60 each, to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens for the time being of the respective parishes, amongst the most industrious and deserving objects, and in such manner that their ordinary allowances from the said parishes (if any there should be) should not be lessened thereby. £155 was received for the legacy left to this parish, after the payment of expenses. The interest of this sum, amounting to £7 15s. 7 per annum, is distributed annually amongst six or seven poor industrious parishioners, as directed by the testator.

Gibson's Charity.—Thomas Gibson, by will, dated 14th November, 1798, gave to the poor of Thursby

parish £30 to be divided on the Christmas-day after his decease, as the churchwardens should think proper. He also gave to the industrious poor of the said parish £5 for ever, on the said Christmas-day. The testator died in 1800, leaving personal property insufficient for the payment of the debts and legacies which he had charged thereon, a suit in chancery was in consequence instituted against his executors, by the different persons who claimed any interest in his effects. In the course of the cause it was referred to the master to take an account of the testator's personal estate, and to apportion the assets according to the amount of the different legacies; and he was further directed to have the legacy of £5 per annum to the poor of Thursby valued at a gross sum. On the 11th July, 1803, the master reported that there was due to the parish of Thursby, for the legacy of £30, with interest £32 6s. 8d.; for their legacy of £5 with interest, according to a valuation made thereof, £125; in respect of which he approved of the following apportionment:—For the former, £17 2s. 7d.; for the latter, £66 4s. 7d.; total, £78 7s. 2d. The amount of both these legacies was directed by the court to be laid out in the purchase of stock in the three per cent consols, which was accordingly done. In the year 1817, the stock was sold out by the trustees, and the produce being £107, was placed in private hands at five per cent interest. By this measure the interest was increased from £4 12s. to £5 7s. per annum, which is given away annually by the minister and churchwardens to about fourteen or fifteen poor industrious persons residing in the parish, whether they are settled parishioners or not.

John Studholme, of Moor End, a celebrated essayist, was born in this parish.

Evening Hill is a hamlet in this township. Here is the residence of John Knubley Wilson, Esq., lieutenant of the Cumberland Militia. It is a large mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected about twenty-four years ago, by its present proprietor, and commands some beautiful views of the surrounding country.

Moor End and Meal House are also hamlets in Thursby township.

CROFTON.

Crofton township occupies the centre of the parish, and contains 975 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 69; in 1811, 58; in 1821, 65; in 1831, 106; in 1841, 80; and in 1851, 90, living dispersedly in single houses, and in the hamlet of Whinnow.

The first recorded possessor of the manor of Crofton is Sir Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Dundraw, who lived in the time of King John. He gave a parcel of Crofton

to the hospital of St. Nicholas, at Carlisle, and bound that land to grind at his mill at Crofton. He had daughters, co-heirs; one of whom, Ada, was married to Stephen de Crofton; after whom there was John de Crofton, Robert de Crofton, John de Crofton, and Clement de Crofton, who died in 1369-70, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John de Crofton, whose daughter and heir was married about 1390 to Isold Brisco, of Brisco, whereupon Crofton came into the possession of the Brisco family, who have continued to hold it to our own time, Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart., being the present lord of the manor and owner of the township.

Crofton Hall, the beautiful seat of Sir Wastel Brisco, occupies a delightful situation on the north bank of the Wampool, about four miles east-by-north from Wigton, and one mile west from the parish church. It has been considerably enlarged and improved during recent years, by its present proprietor. At a little distance from the hall is a conical mount of considerable size, bearing the name of Torquin. It is clothed with wood, and is said to have been the residence of two gigantic brothers.

Whinnow, a hamlet in this township, is three and a quarter miles east-north-east of Wigton.

Many antiquities have been found in this township, amongst others, several old coins, one of which had the arms of England and France, on a shield, with the legend E. D. G. Rosa sine spina, on the obverse; on the reverse, Civitas London.

Brisco of Crofton Hall.

The surname of this family was originally De Birk-skeugh, from their abode being at Birkskeugh, or Birkswood, near Newbiggin, in a lordship belonging to the priory of Carlisle, a large portion of which estate is still in their possession.

ISOLD BRISCO obtained the manors of Crofton, Whinnow, and Dandraw, with Margaret, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Crofton, Kut., of Crofton, and was succeeded by his son,

CHRISTOPHER BRISCO, of Crofton. It appears by an arbitration between the prior of Carlisle and this Christopher, concerning the manor of Brisco, that the said manor should remain to the prior and his successors, paying to the said Christopher one hundred marks; and that the capital messuage, with the woods for building, should remain to the said Christopher and his heirs. This Christopher kept four or five soldiers at Brisco, thorn-upon-Esk. He was taken prisoner at the burning of Wigton; and on that and similar occasions was forced to mortgage a considerable part of his estate. He was succeeded by his son,

ROBERT BRISCO, of Crofton, who married Isabel, daughter of William Dykes, of Warthole, by whom he had issue,

- i. Thomas, a priest.

ii. ROBERT, who succeeded his father.

iii. Isold, who served against the Saracens, and died a hermit.

iv. Edward Brisco, of Westward, from whom the families of Westward and Aldenham, co. Hertford, are descended.

v. Alexander Brisco, from whom are descended the Biscos of Yarwell, co. Northampton; and two daughters, Syth, married to Richard Brown; and Susan, married to Robert Ellis, of Bothill.

ROBERT BRISCO, of Crofton, second son of the last Robert, married Catharine, daughter and sole heir of Clement Skelton, of Petheril Wray, and had issue. He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN BRISCO, of Crofton, who married Janet, daughter of Thomas Salkeld, Esq., of Corby.

RICHARD BRISCO, of Crofton, son of John, married a daughter of Leigh, of Frisingtoo, by whom he had issue ROBERT and Leonard; the latter of whom had a son, Robert, who married the heiress of Coldhall, in whose posterity that inheritance continued for four generations, when that branch became extinct.

ROBERT BRISCO, of Crofton, son and heir of Richard, was slain at the battle of Solway Moss; in reward of whose services, Henry VIII. remitted the wardship of his infant son for the benefit of the widow and the said infant.

JOHN BRISCO, of Crofton, son and heir of Robert, married Anne, daughter of William Musgrave, Esq., of Hayton. He purchased Leigh's part of the manor of Orton, in Cumberland, of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Maul, his wife, late wife of Thomas Leigh, of Isell; and another third part of Thomas Blennerhasset, of Carlisle. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

JOHN BRISCO, of Crofton, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Brathwaite, of Burneshead, and by her had sixteen children, viz., ten sons and six daughters.

- i. Thomas, who died in infancy.
- ii. Thomas, who also died in infancy.
- iii. WILLIAM, his successor.
- iv. John Brisco, of Wampool, who married Judith, a daughter of — Bewley.
- v. Edward, a merchant in London, who married a daughter of — Tolson, Esq., of Bridekirk, and died without issue.
- vi. Richard, who died young.
- vii. Thomas, who died in infancy.
- viii. Christopher, who died in Ireland, unmarried.
- ix. Francis, a captain of horse in the civil wars, who died unmarried.
- x. Nazareth, who died in his travels beyond the sea, unmarried.
- i. Jane, who died unmarried.
- ii. Dorothy, married to Sir John Pensonby, of Hale, colonel of a regiment in the civil wars, who went over into Ireland with Cromwell, and settled there; and was ancestor of the Earls of Be- borough.
- iii. Grace, married to Clement Skelton, of Peltentwray.
- iv. Mary, who died young.
- v. Mary, married to the Rev. Joseph Nicolson, father (by her) of William Nicolson, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
- vi. Agnes, married to William Rayson, of Dalston.

WILLIAM BRISCO, of Crofton, third son and heir of John, married twice. By his first wife, Susannah, daughter of Sir Randal Craufield, he had issue one son, who died young. By his second wife, Susannah, daughter of Francis Brown, merchant and alderman of London, he had issue,

- i. JOHN, who succeeded him.
- ii. William, a merchant in London, who died without issue.
- iii. Thomas, who married Jane, daughter of Lancelot Fletcher, Esq., of Lallanure, and widow of Major Crisp, by whom he had issue.

JOHN BRISCO, of Crofton, eldest son and heir of William, married Mercy, daughter of William Johnson, of Kildesworth, in county Durham, alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and by her had issue,

- i. William, who died unmarried.

- ii. JOHN, his successor.
- iii. Thomas, who died unmarried.
- vi. Nathaniel, who also died unmarried.
- v. Richard. vi. Henry.
- i. Margaret, who married George Longstaff, Esq.
- ii. Susanna, who married Rev. David Bell, rector of Orton and Aspatria.
- iii. Abigail, married to Henry Baseo, of Backborough, in Ireland.
- iv. Mary.

He was succeeded by his second son,
 JOHN BRISCO, Esq., of Crofton, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hayton, and by her had issue,

- i. Richard, who married a daughter of Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, and died before his father, without issue.
 - ii. JOHN, who succeeded his father.
 - iii. William, rector of Dissington.
 - iv. Musgrave, a captain in the army.
 - v. James, collector of customs at Beaumaris.
 - vi. Wastel, who went to Jamaica.
 - vii. Ralph, who married Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Rowland.
 - i. Dorothy, married to Richard Lamplugh, Esq., of Ribton.
 - ii. Catherine, married to John Holme, of Carlisle, attorney-at-law.
- Mr. Brisco was succeeded by his second son,

The Rev. JOHN BRISCO, of Crofton Hall, rector of Orton and vicar of Aspatria, who married Catherine, daughter of John Hylton, Esq., of Hylton Castle, and had issue,

- i. JOHN, his successor.
- ii. Richard, an officer in the army, killed in Germany.
- iii. Horton, colonel E. I. Co.'s service.
- iv. William Musgrave, an officer in the army.
- v. James, in holy orders, rector of Orton.
- i. Dorothy, married to Jacob Morland, Esq.

He was succeeded, at his decease, by his eldest son,
 JOHN BRISCO, Esq., of Crofton Hall, who was created a baronet, 11th July, 1752. Sir John married Caroline Alicia, daughter of Gilbert Fane Fleming, Esq., by Lady Camilla Bennet, his wife, sister of Charles, 4th Earl of Tankerville, and by her (who died 27th December, 1822) he had

- i. WASTEL, his successor.
- ii. Fleming John, born in 1781.
- i. Camilla Caroline. ii. Caroline.
- iii. Augusta. iv. Emma.

He died 27th December, 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SIR WASTEL BRISCO, Baronet, of Crofton Hall, born in 1778, married 18th November, 1806, Miss Sarah Lester, and has had issue,

- i. ROBERT, born 17th September, 1808, married 10th July, 1832, Anne, third daughter of George Rimington, Esq., of Tynefield House, county Cumberland, and has issue,
 - i. Musgrave Horton, born 11th August, 1833.
 - ii. Robert George, born 7th September, 1836.
 - iii. Wastel, born 26th September, 1838.
 - iv. Fleming, born 20th April, 1845.
 - v. Arthur Hylton, born 18th September, 1847.
 - vi. Alfred, born 3rd April, 1851.
 - i. Annie Camilla. ii. Ada Susan.
 - iii. Ella. iv. Frances Dykes.
- ii. Hylton Harvey, born 24th March, 1810.

¹ Her sister, Camilla Annabella, married Edward Cary, Esq., and was mother of the present George Stanley Carey, Esq., of Follaton Park, Devon.

- iii. Wastel, born 26th October, 1812, died in July, 1835.
Creation.—11th July, 1782.
Arms.—Arg., three greyhounds, courant, in pale, sa.
Crest.—A greyhound, courant, sa., seizing a hare, ppr.

PARTON AND MICKLETHWAITE.

This township comprises an area of 627 acres. It contained in 1801, 98 inhabitants; in 1811, 110; in 1821, 95; in 1831, 85; in 1841, 104; and in 1851, 90; who principally reside in the hamlets of Parton and Micklethwaite.

The manor of Parton which, besides Parton and Micklethwaite, includes Nealhouse in Thursby township and Cardewtees in Dalston parish, was anciently held by a family who took their name from the place. From this family it was transferred by marriage to the Mansels, one of whom, Richard Mansel, married the heiress of the Partons, and by her had a son and heir, John Mansel, who sold this manor to Robert de Mulcaster, who granted the same, in the reign of Henry III. to Robert de Grinsdale. This Robert de Grinsdale had issue Gilbert, who had issue Alan and Robert. Alan had two sons, Thomas and Henry, who both died without issue, when Parton fell to their sister Margaret, who gave it to Robert de Roos, her second husband, whose nephew and heir, Richard Roos, sold it to John Carliel, incumbent of Kirkland, and his nephew Robert, son of Robert Carliel, sold it to William Denton, son and heir of John Denton, of Cardew, in whose family it continued till George Denton, of Cardew, sold the manor to Sir John Lowther in 1686, and it is now possessed by his descendant, the Earl of Lonsdale.¹ In 1672, the John Denton just mentioned sold to the tenants, for 61 years' ancient rent, about £336, all rents, fines, heriots, carriages, boon-days, duties, services, and demands whatsoever; reserving only one penny rent to be paid at Martinmas yearly, and suit of court, royalties, escheats, and all other matters belonging to the lordship. He also granted them liberty to cut wood for their own use, and to get stones within their own grounds, or the wastes, for their houses and fences. Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart., John Addison, Esq., Thomas Ismay, Esq., and John Hewson, Esq., are the principal landowners.

The village of Parton occupies a pleasant situation, two miles north-north-east of Wigton. Micklethwaite is a hamlet in this township, on the road between Wigton and Carlisle, two miles north by east of the former place.

¹ This must have been the estate in Thursby, mentioned in the Chronicle of Lanercost, as given by Edward II. to Sir Richard Denton, for his good services in taking Sir Andrew de Herele prisoner, in the Castle of Carlisle. See pages 88, 89.

TORPENHOW PARISH.

THE parish of Torpenhow lies on the south side of the river Ellen, and is about six miles in length from north to south, by two and a half miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the river, on the west by Plumbland, on the south by Isell, and on the east by Irely. The soil towards the north-west is of a sharp gravelly nature, and in the other parts a strong loam, cold clay, or limestone earth prevails, producing in general good crops of wheat, oats, barley, &c. Limestone is found here in abundance. The parish includes the four townships of Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth, Blennerhasset and Kirkland, Bothel and Threapland, and Torpenhow and Whittrigg, whose united area is 9,670 acres. The inhabitants attend the Wigton and Cockermouth markets.

TORPENHOW AND WHITTRIGG.

The rateable value of this township is £1,319. The population in 1801 was 210; in 1811, 262; in 1821, 256; in 1831, 317; in 1841, 315; and in 1851, 349. Torpenhow was enclosed in 1808, under the provisions of an act passed in the previous year.

The manor of Torpenhow was given by Alan, son of Walthoof, to his brother-in-law, Ughtred, son of Fergus, lord of Galloway, to be held by him and his heirs by homage, cornage, and other services. Philip de Valoniis held it in the reign of Henry II., in right of his wife, who held the same of Reginald Lucy, and Amabil, his wife, lord of the moiety of Allerdale. In the time of King John it was held by Robert Estoteville, brother to Nicholas Estoteville, lord of Liddell. In 1247, William, son of William de Ulby, gave three carucates of land here to Robert de Mulcaster, and held five parts of the same of Richard Brun; the other sixth part, which he joined to the manor of Bothel, he held of the lord of Liddell, heir of Estoteville. The five parts, just mentioned, descended to the Mulcasters, and from them to the Tilliols, one of whose co-heirs brought the same to the Moresbys. "The heir general of the Moresbys," say Nicolson and Burn, "was married to Weston, Knevet, and Vaughan. Accordingly in the 35 Henry VIII. (1543-4) it is found that Henry Knevet and Anne his wife, in right of the said Anne, held the manor and town of Torpenhow of the king *in capite*, by the service of 21s. cornage, 6½d. seawake, and puturo of the serjeants. Afterwards, her third husband, Vaughan, joined with her in levying a fine, and thereby conveyed the manor of Torpenhow unto James Salkeld and John Appleby." This estate has passed with Whitehall, in the parish of Allhallows, and is now the property of John W. Charlton, Esq.

The paramount manor of Whittrigg was, in 1804 or 1805, adjudged to belong to Mr. Charlton, who, at the time of the enclosure, had a composition for his manorial rights. This manor is at present held by John W. Charlton, Esq. A subordinate manor of the same name, which passed with one of the co-heiresses of the Tilliol family to that of Colville, and was afterwards held by the Skeltons, of Armthwaite, is said to

have been purchased of the latter by Sir Gilfrid Lawson, in 1712, and has since passed with the Isell estate. It is now held by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. The principal landowners in the township are Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.; Sir Henry R. Vane, Bart.; Henry Railton, Esq.; George Moore, Esq.; William Thornburn, Esq.; John Thirlwall, Esq.; Mr. Thomas Plaskett, and Miss Moore.

The village of Torpenhow occupies a pleasant situation, a short distance from the Cockermouth road, about seven miles south-south-west of Wigton, and eight and a half miles north-by-east of Cockermouth.

THE CHURCH.

Torpenhow church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, containing some good specimens of Norman architecture,—the great arch is encircled with chevron mouldings. The capitals of the half pillars on each side are remarkably ornamented; one of the sides being formed by an assemblage of grotesque heads, the other by human figures, with interlaced arms. The church of Torpenhow was given by Sibella de Valoniis and Eustachius Estoteville to the prioress and convent of Rossdale in Yorkshire, to whom it was appropriated; but by an award made in the year 1290, by Bishop Irtou, the glebe, &c., of Torpenhow, and the great tithes of Torpenhow, Threapland, Alderseugh, Appleway, Snittlegarth, Bellasis, and Bewaldeth, were assigned to the vicar for the maintenance of three priests and one sub-deacon, one of the said priests to assist the vicar in all parochial offices, another to celebrate, daily, the mass of the Blessed Virgin, and another to say mass for the dead, and for the prosperity of the bishop and his successors. Some of these tithes were granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1562, to Cledy Pickrell, and the remainder in 1574 to John Sonkey and Percival Gunson. At the enclosure, which was made in 1808, about 650 acres were allotted in lieu of all tithes: those of Torpenhow and Bewaldeth townships belong entirely to the vicar, for which he has about 329 acres, viz. :—210 for the former, and about eighty for the latter. He has also forty acres for the tithes of Bothel, and twenty-five for those of Blennerhasset: the great tithes of the former belong to W. Thornburn, Esq., for which he

has eighty acres; and for the tithes of Threapland 125 acres have been awarded. The living is valued in the King's Book at £33 4s. 10d.; but is now worth about £305 per annum. It is in the patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle.

VICARS.—Roger Peytenin, 1303; Robert de Halogton, 1316; Alan de Horneastle, 1323; Thomas Roland, —; Peter de Morland, 1355; Thomas de Salkeld, 1359; Thomas de Engle, —; Robert de Byx, 1371; John Mason, 1380; John de Carlel, occurs in 1393; William Dobson, deprived 1568; Thomas Tookie, 1568; Anthony Walkwood, 1576; Bernard Robinson, 1612; Bernard Robinson, junr., 1632; William Sill, —; William Nicolson, 1681; Thomas Nevinson, 1695; Thomas Nicolson, 1728; William Fleming, 1735; Thomas Wilson, 1743; Augustus H. Newcombe, 1773; George Law, 1787; J. D. Carlyle, 1791; John Fenton, 1801; Joseph Thexton, 1854.¹

There is a parsonage house.

In the village there is a memorial Sunday school, a small but neat building, erected in 1855, by the late Joseph Raiton, Esq. It is sometimes used as a place of worship on Sunday evenings.

CHARITIES.

In addition to the school at Bothel, this parish possesses the following charities:—

Addison's Charity.—Thomas Addison, by will, dated 14th December, 1702, devised to trustees certain lands and tenements in Torpenhow, that they should lay out the rent of the said premises, for the first year after his decease, in making a convenient place for setting the bread and loaves, thereby directed to be distributed, as thereafter mentioned; and upon further trust, yearly, for ever thereafter, to divide the rent of the said premises into fifty-two equal parts, to be laid out weekly by the overseers of the poor of the said parish, with the approbation of the vicar or curate for the time being, in such quantities of bread as the said overseers should appoint, to be set in the place thereby ordered to be fitted, every Sunday during divine service, and to be distributed to such and to so many of the poor people of the said parish as the said trustees, churchwardens, and sixteen of the said parish, or any thirteen, or more of them, should judge fit, such poor people to be present in church during the service, unless hindered and kept from the church by some lawful impediment. This charity now produces £10 per annum, and bread to that amount is given away, by weekly distribution, on Sundays, at church, amongst the poor attending divine service.

Bewaldeth Quarter.—*Simpson's Charity.*—John Simpson, by will, dated 29th November, 1753, gave to the poor of Bewaldeth Quarter £10., the interest thereof to be paid yearly, on Good Friday.

¹ This gentleman was curate from 1831 till his appointment to the vicarage.

Blennerhasset Quarter.—*Bouch's Charity.*—Richard Bouch, by will, dated August 20th, 1713, gave to the poor of Blennerhasset Quarter, for ever, all the rents and profits of a freehold close, called Gill Bushes, and nominated certain trustees to dispose of the rents at their discretion, to the use of the poor of the said quarter of Blennerhasset, on every 2nd day of November, at the parish church of Torpenhow; and he empowered his trustees to lease, alienate, or convey the said close at their discretion, so as the rents or interest of the money should continue to the use and purpose aforesaid; keeping to themselves a moderate allowance for their trouble. Gill Bushes was sold some years ago to the late George Dawson, Esq., and in its stead a field, about six acres in extent, at Bothel, called Thornbank, has been purchased, the rent of which is £5 a year, which is distributed to the aged poor of the township of Blennerhasset and Kirkland.

Whitrigg, or Whiterigg, said to derive its name from "the waste ground thero fashioned like a cornrig," is a village and joint township with Torpenhow, from which it is distant one mile south.

BEWALDETH AND SNITTELEGARTH.

In 1801 this township contained 55 inhabitants; in 1811, 65; in 1821, 97; in 1831, 72; in 1841, 73; and in 1851, 90. The rateable value is £856 16s. 2d. The soil here is good, resting on limestone.

The manor of Bewaldeth, or Bowaldeth, was given by Waltheof, lord of Allerdale, to Gilmin, whose posterity, residing at Bothel, assumed the name of Bowett. Having afterwards reverted to the lord paramount, it was granted by Adelaide Romili, daughter of William Fitz Duncan, to John de Utterfield. It subsequently became the property of the Mulcasters, in which family it remained for several descents. In the 2nd Edward I. (1273-4) Robert de Muleaster granted by fine to his son, Walter de Mulcaster, the manors of Bewaldeth, Bolton, Torpenhow, and Blennerhasset; and in the 2nd Henry VI. (1400-1) Robert de Muleaster granted to Robert de Highmore the vill of Bewaldeth, with the water mill, &c. It continued to be held by the Highmore family till Mr. Benson Highmore sold it to James Spedding, Esq., from a descendant of whom, John Spedding, Esq., of Mirehouse, it was purchased by Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart., grandfather of Sir H. R. Vane, Bart, the present lord of the manor. From an inquisition *quod dampnum* taken in the 6th Edward II. (1312-13) we learn that the manor was held of the honour of Cockermouth, by the service of maintaining one of the king's servants once for every three weeks.

The principal landowners are Henry Railton, Esq.; Sir Henry R. Vane, Bart.; Robert Atkinson, John Bows, and John Birbeck.

The village of Bewaldeth is situated behind the lofty mountain called Binsey Fell, two miles north of the foot of Bassenthwaite Lake, and four miles south-south-west of Ireby.

Snittlegarth, now the seat and property of Henry Railton, Esq., is supposed to have been formerly a village of considerable magnitude.

BLENNERHASSET AND KIRKLAND.

The rateable value of this township is £1,800. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 201; in 1811, 195; in 1821, 221; in 1831, 238; in 1841, 221; and in 1851, 211. The commons of this township were enclosed by an act of parliament passed in 1807.

The manor of Blennerhasset was given by Alan, lord of Allerdale, to his brother-in-law, Ranulph de Lindsey, from whose family it passed by inheritance to the Mulcasters, one of whom, Robert de Mulcaster, held it in the reign of Henry III. Robert was succeeded in the manor by his son William, who had issue Walter, who had issue William, whose son Robert had a daughter and co-heir, who was married to Jeffery Tilliol, and brought Hayton, Torpenhow, and Blennerhasset to the Tilliols. Blennerhasset continued in this family for five generations, when Margaret, the younger sister of Robert de Tilliol, brought it in marriage to Robert Moresby, Esq., who died in the 37th Henry VI. (1458-9). The Moresbys held the manor till the demise of Sir Christopher Moresby, in 16th Henry VII. (1500-1), when it was brought by his daughter, Anne, to Sir James Pickering, Knt., of Killington, in Westmoreland. The heiress of the Pickerings sold it in the following reign to the Salkelds, as we learn from an inquisition taken 35th Henry VIII. (1543-4), when it was found that Sir Henry Knevot, and Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Christopher Pickering, then held the manor of Torpenhow, but she had before sold the manor of Blennerhasset; for at the same time we find that Thomas Salkeld, of Whitehall, held the manor of Blennerhasset of the king *in capite*, by the service of the third part of one knight's fee, 12s. cornage, 6½d. seawake, and pature of the sergeants. From another inquisition taken in the 20th Elizabeth (1577-8), we learn that at that time Lancelot Salkeld held the manor of Blennerhasset, some time the land of the Earl of Warwick, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and paid yearly for cornage 13s. 4d.; seawake, 1s.; tura-silver, 3s. 10d.; with sergent's food; in toto, 18s. 2d. The manor of Blennerhasset has since passed with Whitehall, and is now

the property of William Henry Charlton, Esq., of Hesley Side. Up to the time of the publication of Nicolson and Burn's History, the tenants of this manor paid an ancient annual rent of £23, and arbitrary fines, and also heriots as well upon the widow's death as death of the tenant, and several boons and services, viz.:—"One day mowing, shearing, ploughing, meadows dressing, and two days leading coals."

The manor of Kirkland, so called from having belonged to the church, was previous to the suppression of the religious houses, held by the prioress and convent of Rosedale. After the reformation it was given to the Salkeld family, from whom it has come to William Henry Charlton, Esq. Nicolson and Burn state that "the tenants here have an extraordinary kind of tenure, namely, by lease granted to them generally by Mr. Lancelot Salkeld, father of Sir Francis, for 999 years, paying a certain yearly rent for every tenement, amounting in the whole to £6 15s. 1d. yearly, and every twenty-one years they are to pay a fine to the lord, viz., "a twenty-penny fine, which they called a running gressem, and then take new leases, but pay no general fine upon the lord's death nor upon change of tenant, but they pay an heriot upon the death of every tenant." The principal landowners in the township are Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.; William Henry Charlton, Esq.; John Dawson, Esq.; Thomas Jennings, Esq.; Christopher Benson; Mrs. Hartness, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Parkings, Miss Moore, Joseph Cape, and the Rev. Joseph Thexton.

The village of Blennerhasset is situated on the banks of the Ellen, seven miles south-west of Wigton. Here is an Independent chapel, a plain stone building, erected in 1828, at a cost of £210. There is also a school, which is supported by the quarter-pence of the children, and has an average attendance of about fifty pupils. There is a corn-mill in the township.

BOTHEL AND THREAPLAND.

The population of this township in 1801 was 313; in 1811, 302; in 1821, 384; in 1831, 405; in 1841, 455; and in 1851, 495. Bothel and Threapland form a joint township for the maintenance of the poor, but are separate for the repairs of highways, &c. The waste lands belonging to the township were enclosed many years ago. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and are chiefly resident in the village of Bothel. The township abounds in limestone, and coal is found in various places, but no mines have as yet been opened here. The soil is principally a strong loam. Cocker-mouth and Wigton are the markets usually attended. On a hill south-east of the village

of Bothel, called Camp Hill, are the remains of a Roman encampment, favourably situated for giving warning in times of invasion, for it commands an extensive view of the greater part of the Solway Frith from Maryport to Bowness, and from it a signal made from any of the stations near the border would be at once discovered. In the year 1854, whilst some quarrymen were at work in the limestone quarry at Bothel, they found several human skeletons about two and a half feet from the surface of the ground. Some of them were entire, but on being exposed for a short time to the influence of the atmosphere they crumbled to dust. A silver finger-ring was found among them. How these skeletons came to be in the place they were found is a mystery: the most probable supposition is that they were the remains of some of those who fell victims to the marauding Scots during the times of the border forays.

The manor of Bothel, otherwise Boald, was given in the reign of Henry I. by Walthoef, lord of Allerdale, to Ganel, son of Brun, whose posterity continued its possessors until the reign of Edward III. when, male issue failing, it came to co-heiresses, by whom it was brought in marriage to the Harrington, Culwen, and Bowet families. The descendants of Harrington sold their share, with the parks and demesne to Thomas Lord Daere, who conveyed it in exchange to the Dentons. From an inquisition taken in the 20th of Elizabeth (1577-8) we find that "Anthony Barwise, Esq., holdeth the third part of the manor of Bothel, late the land of Thomas Culwen: Thomas Ellis, son and heir of Jo. Ellis, holdeth another third part of the said manor, sometimes the lands of Thomas Bowett, Knight; and Thomas Denton, of Warnethal, holdeth another third part of the said manor, sometime the land of Michael Earington, Knight, by homage, fealty, suit of court from three weeks to three weeks, and sergeant's food, and payeth by year for cornage, 8s. 10d.: and for seawake, 2s.; in toto, 10s. 10d." In 1670 Thomas Denton, Esq., sold the park, &c., to Sir Francis Salkeld, and the manor to Captain Anthony Wilkes. Sir Henry Curwen sold the third part of Bothel, which belonged to his family, to the Barwises of Hekirk, whose heiress brought it to the Dentons, and the Dentons sold it to the Salkelds. Bowet's share is said to have been conveyed by Sir Nicholas Bowet to William Ellis, whose grandson sold it to the tenants; but in 1807, William John Charlton, Esq., representative of the Salkelds, claimed to be sole lord of the manor, and his claim was allowed by the commissioners. The manorial rights are now claimed by William Henry Charlton, Esq.; Mr. Brown, of Tallantire Hall; and Mr. Turner, of Derwent Hall,

near Keswick, have also some trilling claims. Bothel Hall is now a farm-house.

The manor of Threapland was granted by Alan, second lord of Allerdale, to his steward, Ketel, from whose descendants it passed in the reign of Edward I. to the family of Herela, one of whom, Michael de Herela, in the reign of Edward II. conveyed it to William de Mulcaster, whose brothers, Thomas and John de Mulcaster, held it successively, the latter granting it in the reign of Edward III., by fine, to Sir Henry Multon and Margaret his wife, whose daughter and co-heir brought it in marriage to the Skeltons. In 1578 William Skelton held Threapland by homage, fealty, suit of court, and other services, paying yearly for cornage 4s. 6d.; seawake, 8d.; free rent, 20s.; and for sergeant's food and turn-silver, 2s.; in toto, 27s. 2d. It subsequently passed by sale to the Salkeld family, and from them to the Greggs of Mirehouse, one co-heiress of whom married the Rev. John Story, and the other Roger Wilkinson, Esq. R. Jackson, Esq., is the present lord of the manor. Threapland Hall is now occupied as a farm-house.

The principal landowners of the township are Messrs. Richard Jackson, William Thornburn, Jonathan Harriman, John Smithson, John Penrice, Thomas Faleon, Robert Miller; the trustees of the late Wilson Jackson, the trustees of the late William Briseo, the trustees of the late Joseph Strong, the trustees of the late Thomas Moore; Miss Pearson, Elizabeth Hodgson, and Mrs. Spratt.

The village of Bothel is pleasantly situated on the side of an eminence, one mile south-west of Torpenhow. At its east end is a remarkably large boulder stone, probably drifted here from Norway, or it may have been tossed over the fells from Wastdale Crag, or Shap Fells, in Westmoreland. Here are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. That belonging to the former body was erected by subscription in 1840, and that of the latter in 1836.

THE SCHOOL.

The only account we have of the foundation of the school at Bothel is derived from an entry in one of the parish books, dated May 12th, 1686, which states that a subscription was raised amongst the parishioners towards the founding of the school at Bothel into a free school for all the parish. The school stock raised in this manner is entered in 1688 at £55, in 1706 at £44. Part of this appears afterward to have been laid out in the purchase of a freehold close, called Nicol Flatt, situated at Bothel; £10 (other part thereof) was put out at interest till about 1811, when it was laid out as hereafter mentioned. There is also the following entry

in the parish book, under the date 12th of May, 1686, and immediately preceding the names of the inhabitants who subscribed to the raising of the school stock:—"Henry Salkeld, Esq., pays yearly the sum of 50s., at the two terms of May 1st and November 1st." It does not appear whether this was a charge existing before that time, or whether Mr. Salkeld then first agreed to pay 50s. annually towards the support of the school, nor have we been able to ascertain whether that payment was ever paid upon land. It has, however, been considered as a rent charge upon Mr. Salkeld's property. In the parish book, under the date of 1686, it is mentioned as "Salkeld's charge on Threapland, £2 10s.," and in a terrier dated 1777 it is described as payable out of Threapland Hall. As long as the property belonging to the Salkelds remained in the family undivided, the 50s. was regularly paid. Previous to the year 1768, the estate was divided into two parcels: Threapland Hall, with its appurtenances, came to Roger Williamson, Esq., and Bothel Hall, with its appurtenances, to Mr. Story. The payment was then apportioned between these two persons, the former paying yearly £1 18s., and the latter 12s. About 1768 Mr. Story ceased to pay his proportion, and about 1816, or 1817, Mr. Williamson became embarrassed, and since that time the payment of his share has also been discontinued. The rents of two closes, the one called Cuskeld and the other Witheridge, have also been carried to the school account from the time when the subscription was raised, in 1686, up to the present time. Before 1686 those rents had been carried to the account of the parish: but it is not known how they became possessed of this property, nor by what arrangements the rents were transferred to the school. A further endowment appears to have been left by Richard Smithson, as we find that, in 1701, John Brisco and Barbara his wife re-leased to the schoolmaster and sixteen of the

parish two acres of land in Lang Flatt, described as being one moiety of the land left to the free school by Richard Smithson. And also that two acres of land lying in the same place, and also described as being a moiety of the land left by Richard Smithson to the free school, were re-leased to the same person by William and Jane Allason. There is also a close called the Low Field, or the parish close, the rents of which have been applied to the use of the school as long as can be remembered; but by whom this property was given cannot now be ascertained. The only other source of income to the school is a piece of land allotted to it about the year 1811, upon the enclosure of certain common lands in the parish. The £10 residue of the school stock above-mentioned was laid out in fencing this allotment. These lands are severally let by auction, in public, by the sixteen of the parish (every seven years), in whom the management of the school affairs is vested. The whole of the rents are regularly paid to the master. The repairs of the school, when required, are generally provided for by the parish: except when there has been no schoolmaster the rents have been retained and applied to that purpose. The schoolmaster is appointed by the sixteen at a select vestry; and he takes all the children of the parish that apply, without any charge, and teaches them English, writing, and arithmetic. A regulation has been made by the sixteen that no children shall be admitted under the age of five years. The average number of scholars is now about seventy-five.

In this township there is a small saw-mill, carried on by John and George Messenger. There is also a white freestone quarry, worked by the inhabitants, and from which the houses in Bothel have been built. There are in addition two limestone quarries.

The village of Threapland, in this township, is seven miles north-north-east of Cocker-mouth.

ULDALE PARISH.

THE parish of Uldale is bounded on the north by Bolton, on the west by Ireby, on the south by Bassenthwaite, and on the east by Caldbeck. It is said to derive its name from the river Ellen, which has its principal source here from two small lakes, one of which, Over-water, is about a mile and a half, and the other, Little Tarn, about half a mile in circumference. About a mile and a half to the south of these lakes there is a fine cascade, called White Water Dash, where a brook is precipitated from a lofty mountain; and, after a great fall of rain, its foaming down the rocks, which may be seen at a considerable distance, is grand and imposing. The parish contains three divisions, viz., Uldale, Aughtertree, and Above Ouze, whose united area is 5,500 acres, but comprises only one township and manor. Cocker-mouth, Wigton, and Keswick are the markets usually attended by the inhabitants.

The population of Uldale in 1801 was 284; in 1811, 279; in 1821, 313; in 1831, 341; in 1841, 330; and in 1851, 388. Its rateable value is £1,815. The soil about the village of Uldale is a clay, or strong loam, and produces excellent crops of barley, oats, turnips, &c., and the Uldale Hall estate has long been known as one of the finest grazing farms in the county. The division Above-Ouze, which is more mountainous and much colder, is not so fruitful, the crops there being generally light; but it affords good pasturage for sheep, of which between four and five thousand are kept in the parish, which, like Caldbeck and other adjoining parishes, is famed for the Herdwick breed. Large quantities of limestone are obtained here, and a small seam of coal has also been met with. There are also some veins of copper, which were wrought, but with indifferent success, about seventy years ago. On Uldale common are some ancient ruins, apparently the remains of two Roman stations, and in a field near Orthwaite Hall is a very perfect Roman camp; a tripod and other things have been lately dug up in its vicinity.

The manor of Uldale was given by Waltheof, lord of Allerdale, to Adam, son of Lyulph, brother of Phorn, son of Lyulph, baron of Greystoke, together with the manor of Gilerux. From this Adam it descended by a daughter to the Bonekills, who granted Gilerux to a younger brother, Robert Bonekill, whose sons, Thomas and Walter, gave away their inheritance in Gilerux to the abbey of Calder—this grant was confirmed by Sir Ranulph Bonekill, lord paramount of Uldale and Gilerux. Sir Ranulph had issue Alexander, whose son Adam gave Aivertwhaite, now Aughtertree, parcel of his manor of Uldale, to the priory of Carlisle. The said Adam had issue another son, Alexander, whose daughter and heir was married first to John Stuart, kinsman of the King of Scotland, and afterwards to David Brigham, a Scottish knight renowned for his prowess and bravery, and by this marriage the manor of Uldale passed to the Brigham family. "This David Brigham," say Nicolson and Burn, "was a companion of William Wallace that was executed at London for treason committed against Edward I., by resisting that king's attempt for the superiority of Scotland, and the Babiol's right to the crown of Scotland, taking part with Robert Bruce. Wallace was a man of extraordinary strength, and David Brigham an exceeding good horseman, whereupon the Scots made this rhyme,—

The man was ne'er so wight nor geud,
But worthy Wallace durst him bide;
Nor ever horse so wild or weud,
But David Brigham durst him ride."

On the attainder of Alexander Senescall, this manor was given to Anthony Lord Luey, in 1337, as we learn

from the patent rolls of the reign of Edward III. From this time it continued attached to the barony of Allerdale until Henry, the sixth earl of Northumberland, gave it to Henry VIII., who, by letters patent bearing date 15th of July, 1543, granted to Thomas Dalston, Esq., together with other possessions, the manor of Uldale, for which he was to pay yearly 17s. 3½d. This Thomas Dalston, two years later, by fine, settled the manor upon himself and his second wife Eleanor for life, with remainder to his son Christopher Dalston (by his said second wife) and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his own right heirs. Uldale continued to be possessed by the Dalstons till the demise of Sir William Dalston, Knt., of Aern Bank, Westmoreland, when it was sold to John Gaff, Esq., and by his son to the Earl of Egremont, from whom it has descended to General Wyndham, the present lord of the manor. The principal landowners are Jackson Gillbanks, Esq.; Henry Railton, Esq.; Henry Grainger, Esq.; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.; Messrs. Jonathan Cowx, James Burn, Richmond Fell, Henry Norman, Christopher Taylor, Joseph Scott, and Mrs. Parkin.

The village of Uldale is situated six miles west-by-south of Hesketh Newmarket, nine miles south-by-west of Wigton, and one mile south-by-east of Ireby. A sheep fair was established here in 1791, and continues to be held annually on the 29th of August.

THE CHURCH.

Uldale church, which stands about half a mile from the village, is a small structure, being only twenty-two yards in length, by eight in breadth. It was built, at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1730, and is kept in good repair. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of Jackson Gillbanks, Esq., whose father, Joseph Gillbanks, Esq., purchased the advowson of the Rev. Jonathan Cape; he also rebuilt the chancel, and added a vestry to the church. The chancel contains a good stained glass window. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a yearly rent charge of £130, exclusive of surplice fees and Easter dues. The glebe land consists of upwards of twenty-two acres. The living is valued in the King's Book at £17 18s. 1½d., and is now worth about £150 per annum. The parish register commences in 1642.

RECTORS.—Robert de Depyng, —; Hugh de Roucestre, 1305; Adam de Eglesfield, —; Hugh, 1336; Richard de Askeby, 1354; William Aykheved, —; Thomas de Etton, 1369; Robert Mairays, 1375; John Frysell, 1385; John Shayres, —; Thomas Harrison, 1576; James Carlisle, 1583; George Hudson, 1624; Henry Fallowfield, —; William Walker, 1665; Henry Gny, 1677; Thomas Nevinson, 1684; Peter Gregory, 1697; Edward Backhouse, 1719; Richard

Machel, 1752; Andrew Holiday, 1770; Joseph Cape, 1786; Jonathan Cape, 1830; Joshua Clark, 1833.

CHARITIES.

The Grammar School.—The establishment of this school originated in an agreement dated the 30th of January, 1726, between Matthew Caldbeck, Esq., of the one part, and the inhabitants of Uldale of the other part. By articles drawn up of the date above-mentioned, reciting that the said Matthew Caldbeck has paid into the hands of trustees £100 towards the maintenance of a master in the grammar school to be erected in Uldale for the teaching of the children of the parishioners of the said parish, parties to the said agreement, and the children of those who should succeed to their respective estates, and of such poor persons as the trustees for the time being should think fit, in the rudiments of grammar and other useful learning, and in the principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrine of the Church of England; and further reciting, that the parties thereto had agreed to raise, amongst themselves, the further sum of £100 for the same purpose, it was agreed that certain persons therein named should be trustees for the building and ordering the said school-house, and laying out the said monies on sufficient security for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, and that the said trustees should have the nomination and displacing of such schoolmaster; and it was further agreed, that the school-house should be repaired by the parties thereto and out of the said fund. Indorsed upon the said articles is an agreement, that certain other persons who had subscribed to the school, but were not of the parish of Uldale, should also have the benefit of the freedom thereof. The full sum of £100 appears soon afterwards to have been raised amongst the inhabitants, and to have been added to the £100 given by Matthew Caldbeck. In the year 1736 £51 10s., part of the £300, was laid out in the purchase of about six acres of land in Uldale town fields; and in 1759 a further sum of £150 was laid out, together with £11 5s. advanced by the trustees, in the purchase of about fifteen acres of land in the parish of Ireby. The sum of £11 5s. advanced by the trustees, continued as a charge upon the property in Ireby until sometime after the year 1798, when it was paid off. Thomas Thomlinson, Esq., by will, dated April 16th, 1798, as stated more fully in our account of the parish of Thursby, left part of the residue of his personal property to the trustees of this school. The share received by them was £354, of which there was expended £11 5s. in paying off the money due to the trustees on account of the purchase of the Ireby estate; about £10 10s. in erecting a marble tablet in the church

to record the benefaction of the testator; and £300, being the remainder of the sum, after payment of some expenses that were incurred, was placed out at interest. The entire income of the school at present amounts to £46 19s., the whole of which is paid to a schoolmaster, who teaches free as many poor children of the parish as the trustees send to him, and the children of the representatives of the original subscribers. For other scholars he takes a quarterage. The average attendance is about seventy.

Dalston's Charity.—The Charity Commissioners were not able to ascertain the particulars of the bequest of John Dalston, but they state that “by indenture dated 3rd November, 1719, Jennett and Joseph Atkinson, in consideration of £20 which it was therein recited was bequeathed by John Dalston to the poor of the parish of Uldale, conveyed two acres of land, at Birknure, in the parish of Uldale, with the houses thereunto belonging, to the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the said parish (whom they directed should be trustees for the said charity, for the poor) for the remainder of a term of 3,000 years.” The property now belonging to this charity is a field of about two or three acres, without any buildings upon it. It is let at a yearly rent of £1 1s., which is distributed every Good Friday, in the church, after divine service, amongst six or eight poor persons who do not receive parish relief.

Cape's Charity.—Thomas Cape, by will dated 13th March, 1771, left £200 in trust, to be disposed of for the use and benefit of such poor persons and children of Uldale as should not receive parish relief. This legacy was paid over by the representatives of the testator to trustees, who secured it upon a mortgage of land, which produces about £8 1s. per annum, which sum is distributed annually on the 14th September amongst six or eight poor persons who do not receive parish relief. The same persons who receive the benefit of Dalston's charity above-mentioned generally receive this also.

Thomlinson's Charity.—Thomas Thomlinson, by will dated 16th April, 1798, left £60 to the poor of Uldale, as more particularly mentioned in our account of his charity to the poor of Thursby. The sum received on account of this legacy for the parish of Uldale, after the payment of expenses, was £54, which yields £2 8s. a year interest. That sum is distributed annually by the minister and churchwardens amongst such of the poor of the parish as are considered the most necessitous and deserving. It is not confined to those who do not receive parish relief.

In addition to these charities there is a free quit-rent of 1s. 6d. a year, purchased with £5 left by Mr. Cow,

There are two corn mills in the parish, one situated near the church, and the other at Mirkholme.

Aughertree is one mile north-by-east of Uldale. It was granted to the prior of Carlisle by Adam Bonekill, as above stated, and at the Dissolution came to Thomas Dalston along with the manor of Uldale.

Longlands is one mile east-by-south of Uldale, and Orthwaite two miles south. Orthwaite Hall is a fine old building, which has been the residence of many old Cumberland families, among whom were

the Simpsons, Richmonds, and Brownes of Tallantire. The last owner of the latter name was the celebrated African traveller, from whose representatives it was purchased by the late Mr. Gillbanks, of Whitefield, father of the present owner, Jackson Gillbanks, Esq. About the stable are the armorial bearings of the Salkelds of High Head Castle, and the Richmonds, who married heiresses of Vaux, of Catterlen. The old mansion is now occupied as a farm-house.

WESTWARD PARISH.

The parish of Westward is bounded on the north by Thursby, on the west by Wigton, on the south by Bolton and Caldbeck, and on the east by Sebergham and Dalston. The soil, which is in a high state of cultivation, consists chiefly of a strong fertile clay, with a portion of sand, and produces excellent crops of wheat, oats, &c., except towards the south and south-east parts, where it is rather cold and wet. The higher grounds abound with limestone; and the Hawk and How Rigg quarries have long been noted for the production of red and white freestone, slate, flags, &c., esteemed the best in Cumberland. In the parish are also several seams of cannel and other coal. Westward contains the townships of Stoneraise, Woodside, Resley, and Brocklebank, whose united area is 13,120 acres. Wigton is the market usually attended.

At the period of the Norman Conquest of England, Westward was forest ground of Allerdale, and was conveyed by Alan, second lord of that barony, to Henry II., who annexed it to, and incorporated it with, his forest of Inglewood, and from thence it received the name of the Westward.¹ Subsequent to this, King John granted the hermitage of St. Hilda within the boundaries of Westward to the monastery of Holme Cultram, and the monks of that house erected a chapel in the neighbourhood of the hermitage, which chapel or oratory, in process of time obtained the rights and privileges of a parish church, but was then, as all forests were, extra-parochial. In the 18th Edward I. (1290), a memorable case occurred concerning the tithes of Louthwaite and Curthwaite, both of which were within the bounds of the forest. The tithes were claimed by the king as of common right, he being entitled to all those of extra-parochial places: they were also claimed by the bishop as being within the parish of Aspatria: the prior and convent of Carlisle also claimed them by grant from Henry II., as of an assart within the forest of Inglewood; and, finally, the parish priest of Thursby claimed them

as being within his parish—the case was decided in favour of the monarch. The same king, in the twenty-second year of his reign (1294), by his charter setting forth the settlement of the case just mentioned, and his recovery of the tithes, granted unto the prior and convent of Carlisle not only the tithes of the places above-mentioned, but also all tithes accruing in all lands and places in the forest of Inglewood, that should be afterwards assarted, not being within the limits of any parish, without the impediment of the king or his heirs, his justices, foresters, verderers, or other officers, of the forest. Since the granting of this charter the tithes of Westward have been enjoyed by the church of Carlisle, during Catholic times by the prior and convent, and since the Dissolution by the dean and chapter. The forest having been granted to Henry II., as we have seen above, it continued to be held by the crown till the reign of Edward III., who, in the seventeenth year of his reign (1343), granted it to Thomas Lord Lucy and Agnes his wife, under the name of "*Solum et herbagium de Allerdale*." These possessions were afterwards increased by Robert Tilliol, who, by deed, dated 17th February 1365, gave certain lands adjoining to "Hasil Spring (in Bosco de Allerdale) to the said Thomas Lord Lucy and Agnes his wife." Their daughter and last surviving heir, Maud, conveyed this property to her husband, Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland,

¹ The statement in the text is given on the authority of Nicolson and Burn; but in the survey made in 1578, to which we have so often referred, we find it stated that "It appeareth that the said Westward is not within the limit of the forest of Inglewood, for that in a perambulation of the said forest made the 6th of August, in the ninth year of the reign of King Richard II., the Westward is not included."

in whose family it continued till Henry, the sixth Earl, gave it, with others, to Henry VIII. Queen Mary granted these possessions to Thomas Percy, brother to the last Henry, but they reverted to the crown, on his attainder during the reign of Elizabeth. Nicolson and Burn tell us that after this forfeiture, in the 11th Elizabeth (1571-2), a commission was issued to Richard, Bishop of Carlisle; Henry Lord Scrope; Thomas Lord Wharton; Simon Musgrave, Knt.; Henry Curwen, Knt.; Francis Slingsby, Cuthbert Musgrave, John Penruddock, Anthony Barwise, Thomas Leigh, and Robt. Highmoor, Esqrs., to enquire upon certain articles to the said commission annexed; and accordingly an inquisition was taken at Westward January 9th and 10th, 1572, upon the oaths of Richard Salkeld, Francis Lamplugh, Roland Vaux, John Richmond, Anthony Curwen, Esqrs., Alexander Highmoor, John Southake, John Ellis, Thomas Bewley, Robert Vaux, Robert Dalston, Richard Kirkbride, John Skelton, Richard Stanwix, John Pattinson, and Robert Mulcaster, gentlemen, as follows, viz:—

“Articles and interrogatives to be ministered and inquired upon, for and in behalf of the tenants and inhabitants that claim common and pasture within the forest of Westward:”

“First, how the said common and pasture hath been used before the late attainted Earl of Northumberland's restitution to the same by the late sovereign lady, Queen Mary?”

“To this it is answered, that the tenants of the bishop of Carlisle and of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Carlisle, inhabitants at Great Dalston, Little Dalston, Hawkesdale, Cumdevoek, Cardew and Cardewlees, Buckhowbank, Northank, Caldewgate, and Caldewstones, Caldecoats, Newby, Great Cummersdale, Little Cummersdale, Brownelson, New Laythes, and Harrington Houses; the tenants and the manor of Crofton and Parton, Micklethwaite and Whyney; the Queen's Majesty's tenants, and the tenants of her Majesty's freeholders of the barony of Wigton; the manor and townships of Waverton and Nyket, Woodside, Kirkland, Roshewen, Moorthwaite, Dockwray, Moorhouse, Ulton, Lassenhow, Kirkbride, Caldbeck and Kirkthwaite, have always used time without memory (before the restitution of the late attainted Earl of Northumberland by the late Queen Mary) to have common and pasture within the forest of Westward.

“The second article: What inclosures the said late Earl of Northumberland hath made within the said Westward; what quantity of ground the same inclosure doth contain; and how the same hath been used; and what yearly rent hath been paid, and answered since the same inclosure?—Answer: Since the restitution of the

said late attainted earl, there have been made and improved six score and seven inclosures, containing twenty-seven score, five acres, half acre, one rood, one half rood: of which six score and seven inclosures there be newly inhabited, and houses builded upon thirty-two, which thirty-two contain ten score, five acres, half acre, one rood and half rood of ground; the residue of the said six score and seven inclosures, which be four score and fifteen in number, and contain seventeen score acres, are rejoined and annexed to the tenants that have ancient farmholds besides: And they find, that the rents in hand or reserved upon the said inclosures (as they learn and understand by the late receiver-general of the said late attainted Earl of Northumberland) do amount to the sum of £9 19s. 5d.

“The third article: How many of the inclosures may remain in what state they be, without annoyance and hurt to the tenants and inhabitants that claim common and pasture there within the same?—To this they find and present, that none of the said improvements and inclosures may remain in the same state they be, without annoyance to the said tenants and inhabitants specified in the first article, and that claim common and pasture within the same.

“To the several following articles, they give one general answer, as follows, viz: ‘Art. 4. What number of tenants and inhabitants there be, that claim or ought to have common there, and in what lordships, baronies, parishes, towns, and villages the tenants and inhabitants that claim to have the said common and pasture do dwell and be? Art. 5. Whether any of them that claim the said common and pasture be the Queen's Majestys tenants; if they be, then what number is there of them, and in what lordship, barony, town, or parish they do inhabit? Art. 6. What annoyance, hurt, or hindrance would the said inclosures be to such as claim the said common and pasture, if the same should still remain: and whether may any thereof remain inclosed without their hurt? Art. 7. To what yearly rent do the said inclosures amount: and if the said inclosures should be laid open and unclosed, how should the Queen's Majesty be answered of the same rent, or what yearly rent or money should or ought she have yearly of or by the said tenants and inhabitants that claim the said common, if they should enjoy the same, or what other service or considerations should they do, or have they heretofore done, in respect of or for the same? Art. 8. Whether have the said tenants and inhabitants that claim the said common and pasture had the same time out of mind of man before the said inclosure; or how long, and at what time have they had the same? Answer: To these articles they find and present, as before they have found and presented; and further.

that they, the said tenants and inhabitants aforesaid, claiming common for the said grounds inclosed to be laid open and prostrate, will submit themselves and stand to her grace's order for the rent thereof.' "

From the inquisition taken in 1578, we learn the following particulars relative to Westward, which are now printed for the first time, and will no doubt be acceptable to our readers:—

" Within the bounder is contained the whole chase called the Westward, being all of th' inheritance of the said Earl, Saving one parcel of ground called Cleofield, and certain tenements called East Kirthwate, West Kirthwate, and Starthwate Lees, of the inheritance of the Queen's Majesty; and also three tenements in Starthwaiterigg and one tenement lying in Kirthwate, of the inheritance of the late Lord Daere, and also two tenements in Starthwaiterigg of the inheritance of John Starthwaite and Edward Hewet, and one tenement at Fosterfolde of the inheritance of John Robinson.

" The said earl hath, within the said Westward, by charter dated at Westminster the 18th day of June anno tertio Richardi Secundi (1380), free chase and free warren throughout the whole grounds within the limits and bounds before specified, and also court barrons from three weeks to three weeks, with view of frank pledge and court leet two times in the year, viz., within one month next after Easter, and within one month next after the feast of St Michael the Archangel, and also within the said chase all goods, waives, strays, goods of fellons, fugitives, of men outlawed and put in exigent, the goods of fellons of themselves forfeited, and also infangthecof and outfangthecof, the punishment by amerciament and all frays and violent drawing of blood, execution of proses, the forfeiture by amerciaments of the breach of the assize of bread and ale within the whole limits of the said Westward, and also the chattels or goods of any person not the lord's tenant within the said Westward within the same do pasture or be found there, the officers of the lord do and may impound the same and present the offenders at the court there, in the which court the said offences are punished and is punishable by way of amerciament, and in the same there hath been a great store and yet remains some part of fallow deer, for the preservation whereof the M^r of the same, bowbearers, foresters, keepers, and rangers, are by the lord appointed and have certain fees and allowances, all which liberties, royalties, and privileges, with divers others, the said earl and his ancestors (whose estate he hath in the said chase) have peaceably used and enjoyed, the time whereof the memory of no man is to be had to the contrary.

" There is no advowson of benefices appendant or

belonging to the said chase, for that the whole grounds and compass thereof are of the parish of St. Marie's at Carlisle, distant from thence five miles at the least, in consideration whereof, Thomas late Earl of Northumberland (brother unto the said earl) procured the erection of a church there, now called the new Kirk in Westward, whereunto the whole inhabitants of the said chase resorte, and all the sacraments there administered unto them by a curate or stypendarie priest, found of their own charges, saving for his mansion-house and certain grounds thereto adjoining, which he hath of benevolence, and at will and pleasure of the said earl, as hereafter appeareth among the tenants at will.

" There is within the said chase one house called the New Hall, near and about the which there is certain pounds which have been inclosed, and are convenient to have been inclosed for preservation of the game and woods then not or yet rented or employed to any other use, which said grounds contain by estimation 180 acres, and in compass or circ'u't by measure 1,062 roods, of which compass the hedges of Rethwate, Hasilspring, and other do inclose — roods, the residue being — roods at 8d. the rood, will amount to — within which said ground, where the ancient frith hath been and now needful to be inclosed, as well for the preservation of deer, as also for th' increase of woods as is aforesaid. Cuthbert Musgrave and Anthony Barwis, Esqrs., hold a great parcel of ground, where as is now the fittest place for deer and the best growth for wood, called Tongthwate: and the said Anthony Barwis holdeth another parcel of ground adjoining to the same, called Longmire; and Richard Studholme holdeth there a close adjoining to the same called Waver Banks, or Waver Riggs; all which said parcels are now remaining in the lord's hand for the cause before declared, and not demised.

" There is at this present within the said forest or chase the number of four score and twelve fallow deer, or thereabouts, which, if the frith and grounds aforesaid, were inclosed and preserved would soon encrease and plenish to a convenient number, and without the same provision there can never be any encrease by reason the grounds be suffered and used as common are depastured so bare in summer that the deer, especially the fawnes and old deer, die and perish in winter (so many sometimes more) as commonly encrease in the summer.

" The tenants of the Bishop of Carlisle, of Dalston, John Dalston, Henry Denton of Cardew, the tenants of Thorsby, Crofton, and certain tenements of the barony of Wigton, being all foresters or borderers of the said chase called Westward (have by suffering)

had pasture there for their cattle, and have sometimes license to grave turfes, and take wood for their necessities, and paid for them certain small americiaments, by reason of which continuance the said tenants or parties do challenge to enjoy the same of right, which is much hurtful to the inheritance of the said earl, and must be provided to be reformed, or otherwise it will be to his lordship's great disinheritance.

“The grounds aforesaid lying about the New Hall were immediately upon the taking of this present survey included in two several parks, as followeth, viz.:—

“The North Park is inclosed with a ditch and quickset hedge, and the whole compass and circuite of the same, as the ring-ditch goeth, is by measure one thousand three score and two roods, allowing seven yards to the rood, and five score to the hundred; and the lenth of the said North Park from the west part thereof, called Wysa Water, up to the east end, called Water Spring, contains by like measure 336 roods; and the bredth of the said North Park, from the foot of the Day Platts on the south side, to a place called the Prince's Gill on the north side, 192 roods; and the whole park contains by estimation — in which said North Park standeth the said New Hall, now used for the keeper lodge; and there is in the said North Park and South Park following, to the number of four score and twelve fallow deer, or thereabouts, as aforesaid.

“The South Park is, in like manner, inclosed with a ditch and quickset hedge; and the compass of the same, containing by like measure 1,071 roods by estimation, containeth in all —. In which said South Park the said game hath recourse as well as in the other.”

The following is in a different hand:—

“The inhabitants and Ten^{ts}. at Westward claim a certain custom of ten^{ts}. right, which (it seemeth) they cannot prove to be any Interest for them, for that y^e ground (being a Chase or Forest) was at y^e first grant thereof (as appeareth) not much inhabited with dwellers or Ten^{ts}. and a great number of y^e Tenants that are now placed there, have built houses upon y^e grounds, improved within time of memory . . . And also in y^e 26th year of K. Hen: 6: it appeareth in a book of accounts that one Henry Fenwick, Knt., held all y^e same grounds of y^e said earl his ancestors for a certain rent, by lease for a term of years; and y^e Tenants there are in all Records and Precedents named Tenants at Will, and so remain.”

The MS. then gives a list of the tenants at will, with an account of their respective tenements, &c., and concludes by giving the “Sum general and total of the rents and yearly receipts within the Westward, besides the profits

of parks, and perquisites of courts now payable—£45 4s. 7d.” From this sum there were several deductions made, and the residue amounted to £37 17s. 7d., besides the profits of parks and the perquisites of courts.

Westward shared the fate of the possessions of the Percy family, passing from them to the Earls of Egremont, coming ultimately to General Wyndham, the present lord of the manor.

STONERAISE.

The number of acres in Stoneraise township is 3,171, and its rateable value £4,390 15s. Its population in 1801, was 434; in 1811, 475; in 1821, 621; in 1831, 603; in 1841, 446; and in 1851, 436. This township, which has no village of its own name, is the largest and most fertile in the parish. The principal landowners are General Wyndham, Charles Featherstonehaugh, Esq.; Miss Aglionby; F. L. B. Dykes, Esq.; John Barnes, Robert Jefferson, and Mrs. Peat, with many resident yeomen.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church of Westward is situated on an elevated piece of ground, overlooking a deep ravine, in the hamlet of Churchbill, and township of Stoneraise, three miles south of Wigton. The church of Westward is supposed to have taken its origin from the hermitage of St. Hilda mentioned above. It contains monuments of the Barwis family, particularly that of Richard Barwis, Esq. (commonly called the Great Barwis, from his gigantic stature) of Hekirk Hall, and his wife Frances, who died in 1618. The benefice is a curacy certified to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty at £23, and returned, in 1835, as of the average value of £99, but is now worth about £120 a year. There are five acres of ancient glebe, together with forty acres allotted at the enclosure of the commons in 1822 (the act for which was passed in 1811), the rent of which, with the interest of a parliamentary grant of £1,200, £22 a year from the ecclesiastical commissioners, £4 a year for performing service every Sunday afternoon at the chapel of ease, Easter dues, surplice fees, &c., make up the sum named above. At the enclosure 1,408 acres were awarded to the dean and chapter, the patrons of the living, in lieu of all tithes, viz., 893½ acres for the tithes of the common land, 360 acres in lieu of the tithes of the ancient land, 67 acres as a modus for the tithe of meal 38½ acres for the tithe of geese, and 49 acres in lieu of the tithe of wool and lamb. The parish register commences in 1605.

INCUMBENTS.— — Pigney, occurs in 1578; William Hayton, died 1732; James Currie, 1752; John Pape, 1764; Samuel Halifax, 1777; J. Rogerson, 1814; Robt. Wood, licensed in 1822.

There are schools at Church Hill and the Craggs.

CHARITIES.

Barwis's Charity.—Frances Barwis, in 1657, gave to the poor of Westward and Wigton a parcel of ground near Wigton, called Stankbank, or a rent-charge of 40s. yearly therefrom, whereof 20s. to Westward on the 21st December, and 10s. each to Westward and Wigton on the 5th April, yearly. Trustees: The heirs of Hekirk, the minister of Westward, the heirs of Mungo Dalton, of Swinsty; and of John Watson, of Stoneraise.

John Jefferson's Charity.—John Jefferson, of Braekenthwaite, left by will, in 1747, £60 for teaching six poor children belonging to the parish of Westward. With this sum a cottage and two acres of land were purchased near Dalston. Rent £6 per annum. Trustees: The perpetual curate and sidesmen of the parish.

Pape's Charity.—The Rev. Mr. Pape, perpetual curate of Westward, left by will, in 1778, £20 for teaching one poor child at the church school, when the incumbent is not master. Otherwise the interest to be given to poor persons. Deposited in Carlisle Savings Bank. Interest 12s. a year. Trustees: Minister and sidesmen of Westward.

Robert Jefferson's Charity.—Robert Jefferson, of Chalkside, left by will, in 1793, £100 for the support of poor persons in Westward not receiving parochial relief, or the education of their children. Invested in bank annuities. Interest, £8 17s. 2d. per annum. Trustees: Minister and churchwardens of Westward.

Hodge's Charity.—Joseph Hodge, of Highmoor House, left by will, in 1844, £600 for the clothing or maintenance of poor women in Westward, or the education of poor children. Interest, £21 per annum. Trustees: William Banks, Joseph Rook, William Rook, Jane Pattinson, William Henderson, and John Banks.

Hodgson's Charity.—Joseph Hodgson, of Braekenthwaite, left by will, in 1851, £50 to the poor of Westward for their maintenance, or the education of their children. Nett sum £45, deposited in Carlisle Savings Bank. Interest, £1 7s. per annum. Trustees: Perpetual curate and churchwardens of Westward.

Stoneraise township includes the hamlets of Church-hill, Foresterfold, Red Dial, and Warblebank, with several dispersed and pleasantly situated dwellings bearing different names, among which are Greenhill House, Forest Hall, Rays Lodge, Stoneraise Place, Greenrig, Cumming Garth, Westward Parks, &c. At Westward Parks referred to above as the ground lying about New Hall, is a mansion belonging to General Wyndham, M.P. for West Cumberland, where he generally resides a few weeks in each year. Greenhill House is a large mansion, re-built about fifteen years ago, two miles south of Wigton, and the others are

from one and a half to two and a half miles from the same town. At Red Dial hamlet, which is about one mile and a half south of Wigton, fairs are held annually on the 1st of August, for sheep and wool, and on the 21st of September for sheep only. At the Red Dial Inn the manor courts are held, and here the magistrates meet monthly for the appointment of the surveyors of highways, overseers of the poor, the granting of licenses to publicans, and the transaction of other business.

Hekirk, in this township, had its name from the hermitage of St. Hilda, the foundation of which is now unknown. It appears to have existed and been well known in the twelfth century, for King John granted "the hermitage of St. Hilda, which had before belonged to Roger the Hermit, to the abbey of Holme Cultram." On the suppression of the monastic institutions, Henry VIII., in 1543, granted the hermitage of Hildkirk or Hekirk, with all the lands thereto belonging, to Thomas Dalston, Esq., who the next year transferred it to Anthony Barwis, gentleman, and it continued to be held by his descendants for some generations. One of the Barwis family, Richard Barwis, of whom we have spoken above, was famed for his gigantic stature. It is said he used to display his great strength by walking round the court yard of Hekirk Hall, carrying, at arm's length, his wife on one hand, and a stone of prodigious size on the other. There is also a tradition that he once walked along Eden Bridge, Carlisle, with his fair spouse seated on his hand, and elevated over the battlements. There is still to be seen at Hekirk, a large stone, which it is asserted he could throw with ease the whole length of the court yard, though there are now few men who can raise it from the ground. About the latter end of the seventeenth century, the last of the Barwis family left two daughters, co-heiresses, the elder of whom married Major Featherstonhaugh and died without issue: the younger married Mr. Kirby, of a Lancashire family, and sold Hekirk to Lancelot Emerson, from whom or from his daughter, it came to the Postlethwaites and Sleet families, and from them by purchase to Joshua Lucock, Esq., of Cockermouth; and is now the property of Charles Featherstonhaugh, Esq.

Hekirk Hall, now a farm-house, is situated in a deep valley, near a small stream, about a mile west of the church.

Old Carlisle, the ancient Olenacum, is situated in this township, nearly two miles south of Wigton. The station is a large one: the ruins of its ramparts and exterior buildings are boldly marked. A double ditch with intervening vallum seems to have surrounded the fort. The small river Wiza runs in a deep ravine

immediately below the station on its west side, and at remoter distance, on its south also, thereby lending to it additional strength. The remains of suburban buildings may still be seen outside the walls, on the south, east, and west. Within the fort a street may be distinctly traced from the north to the south gate, and another from the east towards the west. Near the centre of the station is a moist spot of ground where we may conceive a well to have been. Up to a recent period, the Roman roads leading from this station on the one hand, to Carlisle, and on the other to Maryport, were distinctly visible. From this station the view is very extensive, especially towards the west, where it reaches to the sea, which is distinctly visible. Numerous remains of the Roman period of our history have been discovered here from time to time, consisting of sacrificial instruments, statues, altars, coins, inscriptions, &c., several of which are in the possession of the gentry in the neighbourhood. The Messrs. Lysons give no less than thirteen inscriptions found here. In 1845 a Roman altar was dug up here, three feet two inches high, one foot five inches broad, and five inches thick, bearing the following inscription, which records its dedication to the goddess Bellona, by Rufinus, prefect of the cavalry of the Augustan Ala (or wing) and his son Lainianus:—

DEAE BELL
LONÆ . RUFII
NVS . PRAE
EQ . ALÆ AVG
ET . LAINIA
NVS . FILI.

It now stands at the Red Dial Inn, in this parish. Of the many inscribed stones dug out of this station, one found in the year 1775, about 200 yards east of the camp, and now in the collection at Netherby, is probably the most interesting. It bears the inscription—

I[ovi] O[ptimo] M[aximo]
Pro salvt[is]
Imp[er]atoris . I . Septim[us]
Severi Aug[ustus] nostri
Equites Alae
Avg[ustus] evraute
Egmatio Vere
Cvndo Pra
ef[fectus] poservnt¹

BROCKLEBANK.

This township, which forms the southern extremity of the parish, comprises an area of 2,891 acres, and its rateable value is £1,685 5s. Its population prior to 1841 was returned with that of Stonerise township;

¹ To Jupiter best and greatest, for the safety of the Emperor Lucius Septimus Severus our Augustus; the cavalry of the wing styled the Augustan under the direction of Egnatius Verecundus Prefect placed this.

in that year it was 171, and in 1851, 148. The principal landowner is General Wyndham. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.; Messrs. Thomas Milton, Joseph and Robert Coulthard, George Johnstone; Miss Baty, Mary Todd, Mrs. Lunley, and some few others have also estates here. Brocklebank is a hilly district, bounded on the south by Caldbeck Parish. Clea Hall is situated in this township. This place was the seat of a younger branch of the Musgraves of Crookdake; by intermarriage with the female heir, the inheritance passed to the Fletchers of Dearham; and is now the property of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.

Fletchers of Clea Hall.

This family is descended from the Fletchers of Cocker-mouth.

HENRY FLETCHER, Esq., of Cocker-mouth Castle, son of William Fletcher, Esq., of Cocker-mouth, by his wife, a daughter of Swinburn, of Hudwaite, had the trust of MARY Queen of Scots, when that princess journeyed from Workington. Mr. Fletcher treated his royal charge with all deference due to her regal station, and received from her a letter of thanks for the presentation of a robe of velvet. This gentleman died in 1574, leaving, with other issue, a son,

THOMAS FLETCHER, Esq., of Cocker-mouth, who married Miss Jane Boleen, and had, with other issue,

Richard, whose son, Sir Henry Fletcher, was created a baronet in 1640, and fell fighting for the house of Stuart, at the skirmish of Rowton Heath, in 1645, leaving a son, George, 2nd baronet, father of

Henry, 3rd and last baronet, and of three daughters; the youngest of whom, Catherine, was married to Lionel Vane, Esq., of Long Newton, ancestors of Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, Bart.

PHILIP

The younger son,

PHILIP FLETCHER, Esq., was grandfather of

RICHARD FLETCHER, Esq., whose son,

MAJOR PHILIP FLETCHER, died in 1744, at a very advanced age, leaving issue,

1. JONS, his heir.
- ii. Philip, surveyor-general of the province of Ulster; married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Twigg; and died in 1758, having had issue,

1. Philip, died unmarried.
2. Thomas, killed at Dettingen.
3. Richard, who married Anne Eleanor Scott, daughter of Archibald Edmonstone, Esq.; and died in 1782, leaving a son,

Philip, M.D.; born in 1757.

4. Edward of Lisburn, in holy orders; who died in 1777,

leaving by Jane Murray, his wife, three sons,

Philip of Lisburn, in holy orders; born in 1744.

Edward, in the East India Company's civil service; born in 1763.

James, born in 1768.

1. Elizabeth, married to Humphrey Pearson, Esq.

The elder son,

JOHN FLETCHER, Esq., of Clea Hall, married 1st Mary, daughter of Evan Christian, Esq., by whom he had no surviving issue; and 2ndly, Isabella, daughter and co-heir of John Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall, co. Cumberland, by whom he had,

1. Philip, capt. in the army, died in 1742.
- ii. John, also capt. in the army, died in 1748.

- iii. George, capt. of Grenadiers, killed at Quebec in 1759.
- iv. Lowther, lieut. R.A., lost at sea in 1756.
- v. HENRY, the first baronet.
- vi. Charles, capt. of Marines.
- i. Grace, married to William Taylor, Esq.
- ii. Jane, married to Thomas Benson, Esq.

The fifth son,

HENRY FLETCHER, Esq., of Clea Hall, having been engaged in the sea service of the East India Company, and subsequently chosen a member of its court of directors, was created a baronet 20th May, 1782. He married in 1768, Catherine, daughter and sole heir of Henry Lintot, Esq., of South Water, co. Sussex, by whom he had a son and daughter, HENRY and Catherine. Sir Henry represented the county of Cumberland in parliament for thirty-four years, from 1768 to 1802. He died 20th March, 1807, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir HENRY, 2nd baronet, who married 19th March, 1801, Frances Sophia, 4th daughter of Thomas Wright Vaughan, Esq., of Woodstone, by whom he had surviving issue,

- HENRY, late baronet.
- John Philip, born in 1815.

Sir Henry died 10 Aug., 1821, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir HENRY, 3rd baronet, born 18th Sept., 1807; who married 26th June, 1834, Emily Maria, 2nd daughter of George Brown, Esq., formerly member of council, Bombay, and had issue,

- i. HENRY, present baronet.
- ii. George Philip, born in 1837; died in 1845.
- iii. Edward, born in 1841.
- iv. Lancelot, born in 1846.
- v. Philip, born in 1848.
- vi. John Lowther, born in 1851.
- i. Emily, died in 1845.
- ii. Frances Sophia, died 1845.
- iii. Edith.
- iv. Adelaide Maria.
- v. Alice, died 1851.

Sir Henry died 6th Sept., 1851, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir HENRY, 4th baronet, an officer in the Grenadier Guards born 24th September, 1835.

Creation.—20th May, 1782.

Arms.—Sa., a cross, engrailed, arg., between four plates, each charged with an arrow of the first.

Crest.—A horse's head, arg., charged with a trefoil, gu.

Motto.—Martis non Cupidinis.

Seat.—Ashley Park, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

The hamlet of Brocklebank is about five miles south-south-east of Wigton. Clea Green and Reathwaite are also hamlets in this township. Clay Hall is now a farm-house.

ROSLEY.

The area of Rosley township is 2,917 acres, and its rateable value £2,851 10s. The united population of Rosley and Woodside in 1801 was 484; in 1811, 527; of Rosley alone in 1821, 302; of Rosley and Woodside, in 1831, 650; of Rosley alone in 1841, 279; and in Rosley alone in 1851, 295. The principal landowners here are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, General Wyndham, and Sir Wastel Brisco; but Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, John Richardson, Joseph Rook, — Lea, Thomas Dockray, William Hodgson, Thomas Hodgson, William Rook, Thomas Hayton, William Pearson, Christopher Armstrong, John Roper, and George Wood have also estates.

The village of Rosley occupies a delightful situation on the southern acclivity of an eminence, five miles east-south-east of Wigton, and nine south-by-west of Carlisle. It has long been noted for its large horse and cattle fairs, which are held on Whit-Monday, and on every alternate Monday after till Lammas-day. Two other fairs for cattle, horses, and sheep, established here in 1815, are held on the 21st of April, and on the third Monday in October. Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, says, "that Rosley fair was then the best in all the north for Irish and Scotch horses, cattle, and sheep." Rosley Hill is a large piece of common.

Brockenthwaite and Craggs are two hamlets in this township, the former being two and a half and the latter three miles south-east of Wigton. There is a school at Craggs.

WOODSIDE.

Woodside township contains 2,413 acres, and its rateable value is £3,331. The number of its inhabitants was returned with Rosley till 1821, when it was 364; in 1831 it was again returned with Rosley; in 1841 it was 415; and in 1851, 404. Sir Wastel Brisco is the principal landowner; besides whom John Taylor, Esq., Rev. Mr. Hewson, Messrs. John Jefferson, John Hewit, J. T. Cowen, Thomas Lightfoot, Kelieker and Barnes, William Wood, John Gibson, Thomas Turtal, John Thompson, Robert Jefferson, Mary Todd, and Eliza Lowry, have also estates here. Here is a manor called Twenty Houses, the joint property of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Sir Wastel Brisco. A meal tithe was levied on this manor by one of the lords of Inglewood Forest, for the support of the hounds which were kept at Forester Fold, and the inhabitants were subject to its payment till the enclosure of the commons, when land was allotted in lieu thereof. They are toll free at Rosley, Wigton, and Penrith.

Westwoodside, Eastwoodside, East and West Curthwaite, Howrigg, and the Heights, are all hamlets in this township, extending from two and a half to five miles east of Wigton. At the Heights there is a chapel of ease to Westward church, erected in 1840, at a cost of about £700, raised by subscription, aided by a donation of £70 from the Incorporated Society for Building Churches. It is endowed with £100, the interest being £4 a year. The site was given by the late Mr. Hodge.

Previous to the enclosure of the common land, several trenches and other vestiges of encampments could be traced in this parish, particularly near the Heights, but most of them have been levelled, and large quantities of stone removed from their sites.

FLORA OF THE PARISH OF WESTWARD AND ITS
IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

There are two circumstances which materially influence the growth and number of plants in any particular district—the quality of the soil and its elevation above the level of the sea. In both these respects the parish of Westward presents a considerable variety. On the north side, the ground along the river Wampool rises little above the sea level; while on the south side, above Brocklebank, it attains the height of 800 or 900 feet. Between these extremes there is of course no little variety of surface. The quality of the soil is not less varied. Soil, we know, is but the worn-down parts of the subjacent rocks, mixed up with animal and vegetable organisms; and within the district of which we speak we have three great geological formations, the lower series of the new red sandstone, the coal measures, and the mountain limestone. There is also a small band of millstone grit crossing the higher part of the parish, but it is too small to influence the nature of the soil; and at one or two places, as at Low-ling and at Shawk-beck, a limestone crops out strongly impregnated with magnesia. This, however, is not *the* magnesian limestone, as appears from the fossils imbedded in it; the limestone here mentioned containing very fine specimens of the beautiful fossil called by Morris “*Strombodes floriforme*,” which does not extend beyond the mountain limestone. The sandstone lies on the north and east of the parish; and excellent quarries have been opened at different points, particularly at Howrigg and Shawk, where some beautiful white freestone strata have been worked, supplying building stones to many parts of the county. The coal measures run from Hekirk by Clea Hall and across Broadmoor, where many shallow pits have formerly been opened. It seems probable that a good band might be found at a greater depth, and many seams of cannel coal are yet unwrought. The mountain limestone composes the highest part of the parish.

The difference of these three great divisions is very well marked by the three kinds of primulae found growing in the locality. On banks overlying the sandstone we have the common primrose in abundance; on the limestone soil the cowslip is equally abundant; and between these, on the wet clayey soil of the coal measures, the beautiful *primula farinosa*, (bird's-eye primrose,) grows in great numbers. There are not many plants of great rarity within the district; perhaps the most uncommon is the toothwort, (*lathrœa squamaria*,) which is occasionally found in a wood near Hekirk. We may also mention the tufted loosestrife, (*lysimachia thyrsoflora*,) growing on the Penrith road,

through Rosley; the herb Paris, (*Paris quadrifolia*,) which grows abundantly near Clea Hall, a very pretty flower, with its four egg-shaped leaves, and golden anthers contrasting with the green petals; the beautiful little *pyrola minor*, less winter green, with its slender cluster of drooping pale rose-coloured flowers, so very wax-like and delicate; the three different kinds of sun-dew, the round-leaved being very common but well worthy of close examination, its peculiar-shaped leaves are covered with glandular hairs from which exudes a viscid fluid shining like dew, and by which flies are entangled, and supposed, though probably without reason, to contribute to the sustenance of the plant. Chicory grows near the Wiza, at Church Hill. The greater bind-weed, (*convolvulus sepium*,) near Crofton toll-bar. In other places may be found the yellow asphodel, the enchanter's nightshade, the wild teasel, the mountain globe flower, the broad-leaved helleborine, the hemp agrimony, the sand garlic, the dwarf elder, and the great bell flower. Another beautiful flower, and in some places rare plant, is the grass of Parnassus, (*Parnassia palustris*.) The more we examine it, the more we are struck with the beauty displayed in its formation; its pure white flower leaves streaked with lines of green; its nectaries placed alternately with its stamens, and opposite the petals, each covered with a little yellow globe, like the balls on an earl's coronet; its slender graceful stem and heart-shaped leaves point it out as one of the most elegant of our native plants, and forcibly remind us how exquisitely beautiful and how faultless are the works of the Almighty.

The following list of plants growing in the parish, in addition to those above-mentioned, is subjoined not on account of their rarity, but in hopes that persons who have a taste for botany, one of the most innocent and entertaining of pursuits, may, in other localities compare it with the plants in their own neighbourhood and observing what additions can be made, in a short time a complete flora of the county might be compiled. We will first enumerate the grasses which have been observed growing naturally in the district; and then the flowers arranged under the months in which they commonly may be found in perfection. It is not easy to say what is the exact number of British flowers, because some writers enumerate as species what others consider merely as varieties. Macgillevray, in his last edition of *Withering*, describes 1,162 species. If from them we deduct the trees, 52; the willows, 64; and the sedges, 61; we have remaining 1,285; hence it will be seen that fully one-fourth of this number may be found in the small district of which we speak.

GRASSES.

The whole number of British grasses is 122. The following list contains 40. Almost all the rest are rare, growing only on high mountains, on the sea-shore or other particular places:—

- Anthoxanthum odoratum*, sweet-scented spring grass.
Phalaris arundinacea, reed Canary grass.
Phleum pratense, cat's tail or Timothy.
Alopecurus pratensis, meadow fox-tail.
 „ *agrestis*, slender do.
 „ *geniculatus*, floating do.
Milium effusum, spreading millet grass.
Agrostis canina, brown bent grass.
 „ *vulgaris*, fine do.
 „ *alba*, mar-h do.
Aira cespitosa, turfy hair grass,
 „ *flexuosa*, wavy do.
 „ *caryophyllia*, silver do.
Holcus avenaceus, oat-like soft grass.
 „ *mollis*, creeping do.
 „ *lanatus*, meadow do.
Melica uniflora, wood melic grass.
 „ *caerulea*, purple do.
Glyceria fluitans, floating sweet grass.
Briza media, common quaking grass.
Poa trivialis, rough meadow grass.
 „ *pratensis*, smooth do.
 „ *annua*, annual do.
Dactylis glomerata, cock's foot.
Cynosurus cristatus, crested dog's tail.
Festuca ovina, sheep's fescue.
 „ *duriuscula*, hard do.
 „ *gigantea*, great do.
 „ *loliacea*, spiked do.
 „ *pratensis*, meadow do.
 „ *elatior*, tall do.
 „ *sylvatica*, slender wood fescue.
Bromus mollis, soft brome grass.
 „ *asper*, hairy wood do.
 „ *sterilis*, barren do.
Lolium perenne, rye grass.
Avena pratensis, narrow-leaved oat grass.
 „ *flavescens*, yellow do.
Triticum repens, coach grass.
 „ *caninum*, dog's wheat.

A few of these grasses grow only in marshes or watery places: as the reed Canary grass, the floating fox-tail, the floating sweet grass. Others in woods, as the millet and melic grasses, the great, the tall, and the wood fescues, and the hairy brome grass. The *agrostis alba* is called by some the famous florin grass, said to be the most productive grass ever cultivated. The rest are excellent pasture grasses. Three are troublesome on account of their creeping roots, called twitch, the *holcus avenaceus*, *mollis*, and *triticum repens*. All are perennial except the annual meadow grass, slender fox-tail, silver hair grass, and *bromus sterilis*.

Those flowers are omitted which, though growing wild in some places, are here found only in gardens, as the snowdrop, tulip, and such like.

In February it can scarcely be said that any plants commence flowering, because those which are then to be found in flower are such as flower throughout the whole year, as chickweed, groundsel, and deadnettle.

In March appear the pile wort, or less celandine, coltsfoot, dog's violet, wild strawberry, butter bur, shepherd's purse, hairy cardamine, and a few others.

In April, moschatei, wall cress, wood anemone, water starwort, bitter cardamine, lamb's lettuce, ground ivy, wood sorrel, goldilocks, spurwort, rue-leaved saxifrage, early orchis, and dog's mercury.

In May, bugle, rampsons, cuckoo pint, woodruff, earth nut, gout weed, wood sanicle, crosswort, corn gromwell, wood loosestrife, mercury, beaked parsley, sweet cicely, water parsnip—the least of the umbelliferous order—harebell, golden saxifrage, meadow saxifrage, stitche wort, sandwort, common avens, celandine: ivy leaved, *bulbous*, and *water* crowfoot; several speedwells, bilberry, marsh marigold, toadflax, lady's smock, garlic, hedge mustard, bush vetch, birdsfoot, meadow orchis, cow berry, and sweet gale.

In June, marsh speedwell, butterwort, valerian, several bedstraws, *hoary*, *sea-side*, and *buckshorn* plantain, forget-me-not, bogbean, sheepsbit, pansy, nightshade, wild carrot, arrow grass, cranberry, bistort, corn cockle, *red and white* campion, agrimony, water avens, creeping cinquefoil, spearwort, henbit, lousewort, yellow toadflax, water cress, *meadow wood*, *jagged and dove's foot* cranebill, fumitory, milkwort, broom, rest harrow, kidney vetch, bitter vetch, goat's beard, hawkweed, hawk's beard, carline thistle, mountain cudweed, corn marigold, feverfew, butterfly orchis, frog orchis, spotted orchis, and aromatic orchis, twayblade, orache.

In July, common stonewort, yellow iris, bristle-stalked club rash, reed, wild teasel; *small*, *field*, and *bitter* scabions; vipers, bugloss, centaury, marsh penny, fool's parsley, hemlock, hemlock dropwort, burnet saxifrage, water purslane, water plantain, several willow herbs, sea campion, red sandwort, wild wood, stone bramble, rock rose, betony, hemp nettle, woundwort, red bartsia, eyebright, cow wheat, figwort, Pepperwort, musk mallow, wood vetch, *hairy and smooth tare*: *common*, *trailing*, *mountain*, *hairy*, *square*, and *upright* St. John's wort, wall lettuce, *rough and autumn hawkbit*, cat's ear, nipplewort, sawwort, hemp agrimony, wormwood, mugwort, golden rod, sneezewort, knapweed, blue bottle, and burreed.

In August, marsh bedstraw, curled pondweed, pepper saxifrage, autumnal gentian, yellow saxifrage, purple

loosestrife, marsh woundwort, wild basil, highland cudweed, and hornwort.

In September, biting persicaria, perenial knawel, and dwarf whin.

MOSSES.

These form a numerous family of the cryptogamic class, and present very interesting objects of contemplation with a microscope. The beautifully dotted leaves of the thread moss, and the seed vessels of all the different kinds, are well worthy of inspection. First we find a slender stalk surmounted by an egg-shaped cup, and this cup surrounded generally with one or two sets of fringes: then a neatly fitting lid, and over all a fairy like umbrella, altogether forming a receptacle for the almost invisible seed that must excite our admiration. It is curious to observe that the number of teeth in the fringes is always either four or eight, or sixteen, or thirty-two or sixty-four; no intermediate number is ever found. The number of British mosses is about 320. Some of these are found only in the highest mountains. Eighty-five have been observed in this locality. Of these, about twenty-three sorts belong to the hypnum, or feather mosses; some of which are very fine, as the triquetrous, the prolongus, the proliferous, the tree-like, and several others. The water moss, abundant in streams, with its dark three-cornered stems, is another fine moss; so is the curled neckera, which is found near Clea Hall, the same kind of moss which grows so luxuriantly on rocks overhanging the mouth of the cave on the braes of Lochaber, in which the Pretender took refuge after his defeat at Culloden. Perhaps the most beautiful of our mosses is the apple moss, with its light green leaves and perfectly round capsules on tall slender stalks. Several of the bryums, or thread mosses, are very fine, particularly the bryum ligulatum, with its long strap-shaped leaves and several seed stalks springing from the top of one stem. The bryum argenteum looks like a catkin of the hazel frosted with silver. The bristle mosses grow principally on trees; the hygrometric cord moss where charcoal has been burnt. Then we have several kinds of hair moss—the dwarf, the unbearing, and the great broom hair moss—all with two veils, or umbrellas, instead of one. The lattice moss, with its bright red teeth netted together; the screw moss, with its twisted fringe; the fork moss; the fringe moss, with greatly divided teeth; the twin-toothed moss; the hoary grimmia, covering our mountainous pastures; the extinguisher moss, with its veil so exactly resembling the extinguisher of a candle; the four-toothed moss; the branched beardless moss; the bog moss, and the earth moss. Some of the last are so small as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye: and,

lastly, the split moss, the capsule of which opens so differently from most other mosses, being divided into four valves perpendicularly instead of having its top cut off horizontally.

FERNS.

In the splendid volume of Nature-Printed Ferns, by Bradbury, the number of British species is reckoned to be forty-five. Of these, we have in this parish twenty. Some of the specimens grow most luxuriantly, and attain a very large size. The moonwort, one of our prettiest ferns, is found in great numbers in the grounds belonging to General Wyndham, at Hill Top; and the oak fern, a handsome species, with its three delicate light green branches, is common in shady places. The following is the list of species:—Common polybody, beech fern, oak fern, parsley fern, lobate shield fern, broad buckler fern, prickly toothed fern, mountain fern, male fern, lady fern, black spleenwort, green ditto, maiden hair ditto, rue-leaved ditto, hard fern, common brakes, brittle fern, hart's tongue, moonwort, adder's tongue.

ORNITHOLOGY OF WESTWARD.

Birds, with respect to any given locality, may be divided into four classes—*constant residents*, *summer visitants* for the sake of breeding, *winter visitants* for food, and *occasional visitors* or *stragglers* which some chance had driven to the place. There may be difference of opinion as to the birds to be included in any of these classes; nor need we be surprised at this; it is the same in all classification whatever devised by the art of man. Every class has its transitional forms which run into some adjoining class. Even the line which separates the great kingdoms of nature is invisible; and men of the highest attainments in natural science have disputed whether certain objects which lie on the boundary between the animal and vegetable kingdom do really belong to the one or the other. Among our birds this remark applies to the wagtails; they evidently increase in numbers about the breeding season, yet some are found at all times of the year. They are partly migrant, therefore, and partly resident. Then, again, with regard to the common gull and the heron, they neither breed in the district, nor are they driven from more northern climates for winter food, and yet they may be found occasionally at all times.

The whole number of British birds, according to Yarrel, is 337. Of these 125 are residents, 50 summer visitants, 38 winter visitants, and 124 stragglers. Leaving out this last class as of no value in inquiring into the ornithology of any district, we have in Westward 19 of the first class, 25 of the second, and six of

the third, or 80 birds in all. The greatest difference is in the winter visitants, and this arises from the parish being at some distance from the sea, and without any lakes or fens, so that we derive no accession either from the swimming or wading class of birds which are so numerous in other places in winter; while it may be noticed that of fifty birds that migrate to Great Britain in summer, twenty-five are common to this neighbourhood. In the recollection of the writer, one or two very noticeable changes have taken place as to the number of particular kinds of birds. Forty or fifty years ago starlings were very rare birds indeed; now they are very common. The golden-crested wren, too, has increased very much of late, while the bittern or mire drum, once not uncommon, is now entirely banished, and the buzzards, or gleads, as they were called, are only occasionally seen.

Of the birds of prey we have seven residents, merlin, kestrel, sparrow hawk, common buzzard (now rare), common harrier, white or barn owl, and tawny owl.

Of perching birds thirty-two are residents, water ouzel, missel thrush, song thrush, blackbird, robin, gold-crested wren, blue titmouse, greater titmouse, coal tit-

mouse, long-tailed titmouse, hedge sparrow, pied wagtail, yellow wagtail, crow, jackdaw, rook, magpie, jay, starling, greenfinch, goldfinch, grey linnet, less redpole, house sparrow, chaffinch, common bunting, yellow bunting, reed bunting, skylark, bulfinch, wren, kingfisher. Twenty summer visitants: Wheatear, whinchat, stonechat, redstart, blackcap, whitethroat, sedge warbler, grasshopper warbler, wood warbler, willow warbler, titlark, tree pipit, spotted flycatcher, common creeper, cuckoo, goatsucker, common swallow, martin, land martin, swift. Three winter visitants: Fieldfare, red wing, and snow bunting (frequently.)

Of the rasoers, or scraping birds, we have five residents: Wood pigeon, black grouse, red grouse, partridge, and pheasant. One summer visitant: The quail.

Of wading birds, four residents: Heron, snipe, golden plover, and water hen. Four summer visitants: Sand piper, cornerake, curlew, and lapwing. Two winter visitants: Woodcock and jacksnipe.

Of the swimming birds we have only one resident, the common wild duck, and two that occasionally visit us at all seasons, the teal and the gull.

WIGTON PARISH.

THE parish of Wigton is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kirkbride and Holme Cultram, on the west by Bromfield, on the south by Bolton and Westward, and on the east by Aikton and Thursby. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and consists generally of low, dry, and fertile land, the soil varying from loam, clay, and gravel. Plenty of red freestone is found here, but no coal or limestone. It is intersected by the Wiza, and several small brooks and rivulets, and contains a small lake called Martin Tarn, in which pike, perch, &c., are found. Wigton parish comprises the townships of Wigton, Oulton, Waverton, and Woodside, whose united area is 11,800 acres. The Maryport and Carlisle railway runs through the parish.

WIGTON.

The population of the township of Wigton in 1801 was 2,150; in 1811, 2,977; in 1821, 4,056; in 1831, 4,885; in 1841, 4,738; and in 1851, 4,568. The rateable value is £10,528.

The barony of Wigton was anciently demesne of Allerdale, until Waltheof, son of Gospatric, earl of Dunbar, gave it to Odard de Lucey, whose posterity took their name from the place. At that time the barony contained Wigton, Waverton, Blencogo, Dunderaw, and Kirkbride, with Oulton, each of which townships is still a manor within itself, known by metes and bounds, and lies in the barony of Wigton. Henry I. confirmed Waltheof's grant to Odard, who lived until the reign of King John, so that he must have attained a respectable old age. This Odard had issue Adam, and

Adam had issue Odard the second, whose son and heir, Adam the second, dying without issue, the inheritance came to his brother Walter, who had issue Odard the third. The latter died without issue, as did also another Odard, upon which their brother, John de Wigton, son of Walter, came into possession. This John had an only daughter, who was married to John Gernon, and in the reign of Edward III. was impleaded for her birthright, in consequence of which, her mother, Idonisa Lovetot, was for a time kept out of her dower, but she afterwards regained it. Shortly after the demise of the wife of John Gernon, Wigton barony came to Thomas Lucey, lord of Allerdale, "and thereby," say Nicolson and Burn, "in right the seigniorship of Wigton was extinguished, and became again part of the ancient barony of Allerdale, though it is still taken and reputed

as a distinct barony." From the Lucies Wigton came to the Percies, earls of Northumberland, together with the rest of the estates of that family. When Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, was attained in 1578, a survey was made of the barony of Wigton, when it was found that Wigton was an ancient barony, and "hath been of long time the inheritance of the ancestors of the said earl . . . and was of ancient time holden of the kings of this realm by knight's service, cornage, &c., and is now holden by the last letters patents, together with all the lands belonging to the said earldom by — part of a knight's fee." From the same MS. we learn that the barony at that time comprised the towns of Wigton, Waverton, Dundraw, Kirkbride, and Oulton, "the which two last-named are accounted both for one town; and there is also the hamlets of Rosenen, Kirkland, Woodside, Aiton, and others, within which circuit the said earl hath the liberties, royalties, and privileges of court barron from three weeks to three weeks; a court leet at two times in the year, viz., within one month next after the feast of Easter, and within one month after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel; and also by a charter bearing date at Westminster, the third day of February, anno regni Henrici Tertii 46 (1262), one market weekly at the town of Wigton on Tuesday, with one fair there every year, to endure for three days, viz., the even, the day, and the morrow after the feast of the nativity of our Saviour, with all things to a market and fair belonging: And also the lords of the said manor and barony have had and used within their limits and bounds, free-warren and all things thereto belonging; and also have had and used, through all the wastes and commons within the said barony according to the limits thereof before set down (excepting Dockwray Moss and Morres Moss), free search and drift yearly; and all goods and chattels found there by the said search of any foreigner and other persons not having liberty or interest of common there were taken, distreyned, and impounded, or detained until such times as the owners thereof did compound and agree and make amends for their depaunting there, to the use of the lord of the manor. And all trespasses committed upon the said wastes or commons by any person by improving or taking up any part thereof, without license of the lord, or in digging of turfe, pulling of ling, or any such like offence there committed, have always been inquired of and presented at the courts of the said manor or barony, and there punished by the way of amerciamment or otherwise, as the offence required."

The following list of the freeholders of Wigton at this period, extracted from the same inquisition, now

printed for the first time, will no doubt be interesting to our readers:—

AT WIGTON.

"Leonard Dykes holdeth two tenements at Tufos-thwaite, in socage tenure and rent at the feast of the nativity of our Lord, pr. ann. 13s. The same Leonard holdeth six acres of land at Guilddrigg by like services, and payeth yearly at the feast abovesaid, 8d.

"Anthony Curwen holdeth two tenements at Highmoor by homage, fealtie and suit of court, and payeth by year at the feast of St. Martin and Pentecost, 8s. The same Anthony holdeth ten acres of meadow in Coldmire, late the lands of John Lamb, by like services, and rend. pr. ann. 5s.

"Jo. Thompson and Tho. Thompson hold certain lands at Wigton by like service, late the lands of Robert and Michel Thompson, viz.: two acres, 2s.; four acres of land lying at the foot, 3s. 10d.; six acres of land at Howrigg, 3s. 6½d.; three acres of land at Coldmire, 3s.; two crofts, 1s. 6d.; a tenement and certain lands, called Longmoor, 1s. 2d.; and one tenement, 6d., late the lands of John Thompson, and rend. pr. ann. 15s. 6½d.

"Cuthbert Grainger holdeth there a tenement with an acre of land, late the lands of Alexander Highmoor, by like services, and rend. pr. ann. 2s. 4d.

"Jo. Tiffin holdeth there a tenement called the Longmoor, late the lands of Michael Thompson, by like services, and the 13th mulcture, and rend. pr. ann. 1s. 8d.

"Bartholomew Lamplugh, William Scot, and William Harrison, hold there two tenements, one acre of land, and two acres of meadow, rend. 5s. 5d.

"Jo. Daker holdeth at Wigton aforesaid an acre of meadow in Broading, late the lands of Adam Perts, by like services aforesaid, and rend. pr. ann. 1d.

"The same Jo. Daker holdeth there two tenements in p'tin', late Adam Perts' by the like services, and payeth for the one 7s., and for the other 2s., in toto, pr. ann. 9s.

"Cuthbert Studholme holdeth two parts of one tenement, and Helen, late wife of Robert Tiffin, holdeth the third part, late the lands of Robert Highmoor, by like services, the sd. Cuthbert payeth 2s. 4d., and the sd. Helen 1s. 2d., in toto, 3s. 6d.

"Jo. Dogeson, holdeth there a tenement late William Lydall's by like services, and payeth by the year at the said feasts, 1s. 6d.

"Anthony Barwis, Esq. holdeth there a tenement, late Robert Highmoor, by like service, and rend. pr. ann. 2s.

"Jo. Tiffin holdeth there a toft and certain lands

called Brekenlands, late the lands of Jo. Adamson, by like services, and rend. 2s. 9d.

“Michael Jackson holdeth there a tenement, late William Morpith, by like service, and rend. pr. ann. 5s. 8d.

“Anthony Barwis, Esq., holdeth there a tenement or tofte in p'tin' by like services, and rend. pr. ann. 2s. 9d.

“Edward Rook holdeth there an acre of land at the Longmoor by like service, and rend. pr. ann. 8d.

“The heirs of Henry Painter holdeth there a messuage and seven acres of land, late the lands of the said Henry by homage, fealtie, and suit of court, and by the service, 1½d. to cornage, and payeth free rents at the feasts aforesaid, 1s.

“The heirs of William Aiked holdeth a messuage, a cottage, and two crofts, by like service as is aforesaid, and by the service of 1½d. cornage, and the twenty-six moulture, which said lands were sometimes the lands of William Aiked, and payeth yearly at the feast aforesd. 8d.

“The heirs of Tho. Barwis holdeth an acre of land in the south end of Wigton, late the land of Nicholas Lowther, by like services, and payeth by year 2s.

“The heirs of Cuthbert Briscoe holdeth there a tenement called Longmoor, late the lands of Nicholas Lowther afsd., by like services, and rend., pr. ann., 3d.

“Richard Studholme, jun., holdeth a messuage called the West End, and forty acres of land, late the lands of Nicholas Lowther afsd., by like services, and rend. pr. ann. 1d.

“The same Richard holdeth four acres of land, sometimes the land of Alex. Lowther, and late the lands of Nicholas Lowther afsd., by like service, and rend. pr. ann. 5s. 6d.

“The heirs of Tho. Barwis holdeth three acres of land lying at Lideat, alias Galabar, and another acre there by like services, rend. per ann. at the aforesaid feasts for the said three acres 1s. 2½d., and for the said one acre 3s. 9d., in toto pr. ann. 4s. 4½d.

“Richard Richardson holdeth there one tenement and one acre of land, late the lands of the said Nicholas Lowther by like services, and payeth yearly at the feast afsd. 1s.

“The heirs of Cuthbert Briscoe holdeth there a tenement called Longmoor, late the lands of Nicholas Lowther by like services, and rend. pr. ann. 6s. 2d.

“The heirs of Leonard Briscoe holdeth there a parcel of land called the Black Acre, in the east end of Wigton, late the lands of the said Nicholas Lowther, rend. pr. ann. at the feast afsd. 1s. 4d.

“The heirs of Tho. Barwis holdeth there at Wigton six acres of land, called the Untlands, late the lands of

Alex. Lounde, and late the lands of Nicholas Lowther afsd., and rend. pr. ann. 1s. 4d.

“Richard Studholme, jun., holdeth there a messuage and twelve acres of land, late the lands of William Barker, and late the lands of the afsd. Nicholas Lowther, by like service, and payeth by year at the feast before named for cornage 1½d., for free rent 8s. 4d.

“The heirs of William Carpenter holdeth a messuage and six acres of land, late the lands of William Carpenter, and late the lands of the said Nicholas Lowther, by like services, and rend. pr. ann., at the feast abovementioned, 1d.

“Richard Studholme, jun., holdeth there a messuage and three acres of land, late the lands of Jo. Crosby and Nicholas Lowther, by like services, and for cornage 1½d., and thirteen moulter, and payeth for free rent pr. ann. at the feast abovementioned, 4s. 4d.

“The heirs of Nicholas Lowther holdeth there one acre of land, late the land of the said Nicholas by the like service, and payeth yearly ad fest., 6d.

“The heirs of Robt. Gothieson holdeth a messuage and one acre of land, late the lands of the said Robt. Gothieson, by like service, and payeth by year ad fest. before named for cornage 1½d. the thirteen moulter, and for free rent, 4s. 4d.

“The heirs of Nicholas Lowther holdeth two acres of arable land and half an acre of meadow, late the lands of the said Nich., by like services, and payeth by year at the feasts aforesaid, 2s. 7d.”

A few pages further on we find that the tenants of the town of Wigton pay yearly to the lord for cornage, 13s. 4d.; seawake, 2s.; and for turnsilver, 7s. 6d.; in toto pr. ann., 23s. 4d.

From the Lucies, Wigton passed by marriage to the Duke of Somerset, from whom it has come by inheritance to its present proprietor, General Wyndham.

The principal landowners in the township of Wigton are Miss Aglionby, Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart.; Messrs. John Martindale, John Glaister, John Taylor, Joseph Henderson, Edward Fidler, Joseph Skelton, John Hodgson, and John Mandriel.

THE TOWN OF WIGTON.

The town of Wigton is situated near the right bank of the river Wiza, in 51° 19' north latitude, 3° 9' west longitude, distant eleven miles south-west from Carlisle, 303 miles north-north-west from London by road, and 312 by the North-Western and Lancaster and Carlisle railways. Its population in 1851 was 4,244, of which 2,011 were males and 2,233 females, inhabiting 957 houses, besides which 52 houses were uninhabited, and two were in course of erection.

Wigton consists chiefly of one long and tolerably wide street, which is lighted with gas, and contains many well-built houses. The principal manufactures are checks, gingham, and calicoes; some linen is also made. Tanning, nail making, brewing, and malting, are carried on, besides several other branches of industry. The market, which is held on Tuesday, is well supplied with corn and all kinds of provisions; a great market for butchers' meat, apples, and honey, is held on St. Thomas' Day. Fairs are held on the 20th of February and 5th of April, the former for horses, and the latter for cattle and merchandise, &c. Wigton is one of the polling places for the eastern division of the county. Petty sessions are held every alternate Tuesday, at the police station; a county court for the recovery of debts under £50 is also held here.

THE CHURCH.

Wigton parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, containing about 1,000 sittings, and was erected in 1788 on the site of a former edifice, said to have been built by Odard, first baron of Wigton, with materials taken from the Roman station of old Carlisle in the neighbourhood of the town. It contains monuments to the memory of Colonel Thomas Barwis, who died in 1648; the Rev. John Brown, vicar of Wigton, 1763; and the Rev. Lowther Yates, D.D., master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, who died in 1798. A splendid organ has recently been presented to this church by G. Moore, Esq., of London, a native of this neighbourhood. It cost £320, and was opened on the 26th January, 1859. Margaret de Wigton gave the church to the abbey of Holme Cultram, to which it was soon afterwards appropriated, that the community might find "four chaplains, monks of their own house, to perform divine service in the church of the abbey, and two secular chaplains to officiate in a chantry of the church of St. Mary, at Wigton, for the soul of the said Margaret, and of her husband, John Gernon, and of her ancestors, and of all faithful people." Shortly after the church of Wigton was granted to the abbey, upon the petition of Thomas de Taleane, then abbot of Holme Cultram, and his convent to Bishop Kirkby; the bishop and his commissaries, Robert de Southayke and John de Burden, confirmed the appropriation, and ordained that there should be a perpetual vicar, who should have an annual stipend of twenty-six marks of silver, to be paid by the abbot and convent, and one messuage and ten acres of arable land in the vill of Kirkland, and one acre of land in the vill of Wigton, near to the mansion-house, but reserving to the bishop the collation to the benefice, in recompense of the diminution of the episcopal right occurring by such appropriation. After the

dissolution of the monastic institutions of this country, Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated February 9th, 1588, granted the corn tithes of the villages of Wigton, Waverton, and Oulton, to Edward Downinge and Miles Dodding, who assigned the same to Robert Petrie, whose heir, Sir John Petrie, disposed of them to Richard Fletcher, of Cockermonth, for £650. James I., by letters patent, granted the remainder to the rectory, with the exception of the tithes of eggs, geese, and apples, to Francis Morice, Esq., and Francis Phillips: who, in the year 1615, assigned the same to the Richard Fletcher above-mentioned. The same monarch, in 1607, granted the tithes of eggs, geese, and apples to Lewis Owen and William Blake, from whom they passed to the house of Crofton. These tithes have since been commuted. The rectorial tithes belonged to Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart., as impropriator; but he obtained an act of parliament to convert them into other property, and sold them to the proprietors of the land. The benefice is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book at £17 19s. 9d., and having been augmented with £450, obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and a yearly rent charge of £13, left by the Rev. John Thompson, is now worth about £150 a year. Efforts are now being made to further augment the living. The Bishop of Carlisle is patron.

RECTORS.—James de Dallegb, 1308; William de Hilton, 1317; Adam de Stayngrave, —; Gilbert de Wyggeton, 1332.

VICARS.—Henry de Appleby, 1336; Thomas de Cullerdane, —; Richard de Aslaeby, 1359; William de Cressop, —; Richard Danysell, 1367; William de Hayton, 1368; John de Welton, 1369; John King, —; William Lowden, 1572; William Lawson, 1592; Thomas Wareoppe, 1612; John Chambers, 1661; Henry Geddis, 1674; John Brown, 1744; Wilfrid Clarke, sen., 1755; Wilfrid Clarke, jun., 1892; John Dodd, 1804; J. Irving, 1826; W. Lyde, 1857.

There was a free chapel at or near Wigton attached to the hospital of St. Leonard, the lands belonging to which were granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Dalston and William Denton. This hospital is supposed to have been at a place called Spital, nearly a mile east of the town, now the property of Sir Wastel Briscoe, Bart.

CHURCHES.

The School.—Wigton Free Grammar School, situated in Market Hill, was erected about the year 1700. It is stated in a memorandum added to a list of the principal inhabitants of Wigton, in the year 1711, that a free school should be erected, with convenient lodgings for a master and usher, towards which each inhabitant should contribute £1 for every 1d. they paid to the parvey; and that those who would not pay, and their heirs, should be excluded from having any more benefit in the school than foreigners. From the same list it

appears that the family of Thomlinsons subscribed very largely to this establishment. The original endowment of the school also appears to have been raised by contribution. In a deed of re-lease, dated 24th August, 1721, it is recited that an agreement had been heretofore made between the Rev. John Thomlinson, rector of Rothbury, then deceased, and the parishioners of Wigton, whereby the latter had bound themselves to raise a sum of £417 5s. 6d. to be laid out in a rent charge of £20 6s. 8d., for the endowment of a free school or charity school at Wigton, and that in pursuance of such agreement the said sum had been paid into the hands of the said John Thomlinson. He died, however, before the said rent charge was settled; and by his will, dated 12th February, 1719, after leaving to the vicarage of Wigton for the time being £13 per annum out of that part of his rent-charge paid by Robert Smith, of Haughton, in Northumberland, he left to the churchwardens of Wigton, and their successors, for the use of the free school, such a further sum as should answer what he had of them, at the rate of five per cent. It appears that previous to the 24th of August, 1724, the executors settled a rent charge of £20 6s. 8d. upon the free school, payable out of the Haughton estate in Northumberland. Since the first establishment of the school several persons have purchased their freedom, and the following bequests have been made:—*John Allison*, by will, dated 20th April, 1787, £1,000 stock at three per cent. reduced, to the ministers and churchwardens of Wigton, the interest thereof to be by them paid to the two schoolmasters of the free school at Wigton, share and share alike, upon condition that they should constantly teach four boys that should not belong to the parish of Wigton. *Thomas Thomlinson, Esq.*, by will, dated 16th April, 1798, bequeathed to this school a third part of the residue of his personal property.¹ The sum received by the trustees in respect of this legacy amounted to £355. The only additional property belonging to the school is a small parcel of land consisting of two roods thirty perches, which was allotted to it on the enclosure of a common in the parish. The income is now upwards of £70 a year, about £28 of which is paid to the usher, and the remainder to the master. According to the rules and orders for the regulation of the school, “the head master shall teach in Latin and Greek, gratis, the children of all such, as by contributing to raise the salary of the school, have made their houses free. And that the school may not be burdened with a number of foreigners, he shall not teach any but who are free for a less sum than five shillings a quarter. The under

master shall teach all the children of such as are free to read, write, cypher; and those that intend to advance to the head master, he shall teach them the accidence; and all these gratis; nor shall he take any foreigners under his care for less premium than 2s. 6d. per quarter, or any whatever till they can read the Testament.” The rules further ordain that the under master “shall be paid out of the income of the school; the fourth part of the school income, and all the rest of that income, together with the dwelling-house, to belong to the head master.” Whenever a vacancy happens, the head master and usher are to be elected by a majority of all such as are free to the school, and appear to that purpose, when due notice of their meeting has been given in the church. Four boys are taught free under the will of John Allison. They are appointed according to the directions of the testator, by the heir of the late Henry Allison, of Aspatria, to whom the nomination of the first four boys was assigned. All the children, boys or girls, of the occupiers of the tenements that belonged either to the original contributors, or to those who have since purchased their freedom, are admitted into the school upon the payment of a certain quarterage. Until about six years previous to the publication of the report of the Charity Commissioners, they were all taught free, but the occupiers of the free tenements then agreed that the master should be permitted to demand 3s. a quarter for each of the children learning Latin or Greek, and the usher 2s. 6d. for every one learning reading, writing, or arithmetic.

Widow's Hospital.—This institution was founded in 1724 for six indigent widows of Protestant beneficed clergymen, by the Rev. John Thomlinson, M.A., rector of Rothbury, Northumberland, who endowed it with a yearly rent-charge of £45 12s., to be paid out of lands at Haughton, in that county; £6 a year out of lands near Gateshead, in the county of Durham; and £6 per annum out of lands at Blencogo, besides a yearly rent-charge of £3 10s., which was purchased in the latter estate, with the £100 left by Mrs. Read, of Carlisle, sister to Dr. Thomlinson, one of the executors to the will of the founder. The hospital is incorporated by the name of the Governors and Sisters of the College of Matrons, or Hospital of Christ, in Wigton. Widows of clergymen in the diocese of Chester, also those of the parish of Rothbury, in Northumberland, and Whickham, in the county of Durham, are eligible to this charity. Widows of clergymen who have served as curates in any of the above places for two years, are, according to the tenor of the regulations, also eligible; but those of a beneficed clergyman are to have the preference. No widow is admitted under forty-six

¹ See Thursby parish, page 252, for a more detailed account.

years of age. £9 a year is paid to each of the six inmates, and 10s. extra is paid to the eldest, who is appointed governess. They have each three apartments in the hospital, which is a neat edifice on the north side of the church. The chancellor of the diocese, the rectors of Aikton and Caldbeck, and the vicars of Bromfield and Wigton, are the governors.

Barwis' Charity.—An account of the origin and history of this charity is given in our account of Westward Parish. The annual sum of ten shillings, as therein stated, is paid over to the vicar of Wigton, and by him distributed as directed.

Thomas Thomlinson's Bequest for the Poor.—Thomas Thomlinson, by will, dated 16th April, 1798, bequeathed to the poor of Wigton £60, to be distributed by the ministers and churchwardens for the time being, amongst the most industrious and deserving, in such a manner that their ordinary allowance from the parish should not be lessened thereby. The charity is distributed by the vicar, according to the expressed wishes of the donor.

John Thomlinson's Gift to the Vicar.—John Thomlinson, by will, dated 12th February, 1719, left to the vicar of Wigton £13 per annum, part of a rent-charge, payable out of the Haughton estate, in Northumberland.

Wigton and Oulton Quarters, Barnes' Charity.—John Grainger, by will, reciting that his brother, John Barnes, had bequeathed to him £50, to be laid out for raising the sum of 40s. a year, to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Wigton and Oulton quarters, amongst the poor of the said quarters, on the 25th May and the 25th December, yearly, two-thirds thereof to the poor of Wigton and one-third to the poor of Oulton; and reciting that he had not met with an opportunity of laying out the same, charged all his free and customary lord's rents issuing out of several lands and tenements in the townships of Oulton, Kirkland, Longthwaite, Lowhouses and Waverton, in the parish of Wigton, with a payment of 10s. yearly, to be distributed as aforesaid, until £50, or sufficient to raise the sum of 40s. yearly should be otherwise laid out. The money received on account of this charity is divided into three parts, two of which are paid over to the overseers of Wigton quarter, and the third part to those of Oulton quarter, and distributed as directed.

Sanderson's Charity.—Richard Sanderson, Esq., of Norbury House, Croxton, in the county of Surrey, merchant and citizen of London, but a native of this neighbourhood, by will, dated September, 1836, bequeathed £5,000 bank stock, three per cent. consols,

upon trust, to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being, after the death of Honor Thompson, the interest thereof to be distributed by them on the 26th December, in each year, amongst twenty poor persons, of either sex, born and resident in the parish of Wigton, who shall have attained the age of fifty years; each person to receive not less than £5, nor more than £10.

Hodge's Bequest.—Mr. Joseph Hodge, manufacturer, of Wigton, who died 27th March, 1846, bequeathed to trustees £1,500, bearing interest at three and a half per cent., for the education of the poor children of the parish of Wigton and Westward, viz.: £900 to the former and £600 to the latter; and directed the residue, if any, to be given in clothing to poor women. Upon the demise of the last survivor of the first trustee the money is to be placed in the funds, stocks, or other government security; and on the death of a trustee the remainder are to elect one to fill up the number. The trustees are not to be ministers, curates, or parish clerks, either of the Established Church or of dissenters; schoolmasters, or teachers. The benevolent donor has also left several small sums, varying from 2s. to 8s. a week, to some of his old workmen.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, AND SCHOOLS.

St. Cuthbert's Catholic Church is a neat Gothic structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and one transept, the nave being erected in 1835-6 from designs by Bonomi, and the other portions in the spring of 1857, when stone mullions were inserted in all the windows, and the entire edifice otherwise much improved and ornamented, in accordance with the requirements of Catholic worship. Vestries were also added, and a neat and commodious presbytery, or priest's house, erected, which is connected with the vestry by an ornate cloister. Another cloister unites the south transept with the adjoining schools and convent.

The school is in the same style as the church, and is sixty-seven feet long by eighteen broad. It is lighted by three elegant triple lancet windows at each gable, and has two doors opening on the south to the ample play ground in front. Internally as well as externally it is complete in every respect, and presents a very neat appearance.

Adjoining the school is the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, a branch house of the well-known Order of Mercy, founded for the express purpose of educating youth, relieving the sick and distressed, and administering to the spiritual wants of the poor. It is the only establishment of the kind in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and is the first religious house erected

in these counties since their suppression at the period of the Reformation. It is in the middle-age style of conventual architecture, and consists of two wings of two stories high, and excellent attics, with triangular dormer windows. With the south-east transept of the church, and school on the south, and the cloister (connecting the convent with the transept) on the west, it forms a quadrangle, embracing recreation grounds of some fifty yards by forty yards. On the north and east sides there are ample kitchen gardens. Five ladies, from the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Bermondsey, London, took possession of this convent on the third of September, 1857. Two of these ladies formed part of that noble band who, headed by their superiress, Mrs. Moore, went forth amid the rage of battle and the strife of cruel warfare to tend our sick and wounded soldiers on the ensanguined fields of the Crimea, and in the pestiferous hospitals of Varna and elsewhere, sharing all the dangers and sufferings of the campaign, to which some of their companionous fell victims.¹ The year 1858 saw the first reception of a nun in Cumberland since the time of the Reformation, when a young lady, of London, received the white veil of a novice from the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Hogarth, Bishop of Hexham, in whose diocese the Catholics of Cumberland and Westmoreland are included.

From the period of the Reformation till the year 1830, the Catholics of Wigton and neighbourhood possessed no resident priest, and had to go from time to time to Carlisle to receive the sacraments, but in the year just named the Rev. John Dowdal, a gentleman of considerable talents and attainments, and an eloquent preacher, founded a mission in the town, where he laboured zealously and successfully for several years, during which period his retired and unassuming manner, and kindness of disposition, secured the friendship and esteem of all parties. Mr. Dowdal was subsequently removed to St. Patrick's Church, Manchester, and afterwards to Bolton-le-Moors, where he died, in 1848, universally beloved and regretted. His successor, the Rev. Edmund Kelly, was appointed to Wigton in 1838, where he continued till 1852, when he was transferred to South Shields and the Rev. Canon Nicholas Brown, the present incumbent, succeeded. Mr. Brown's

¹ General Sir W. Codrington, commander-in-chief in the Crimea, in a letter, requested Sir John Hall, chief of the medical staff, "to assure the superiress of the Sisters of Mercy of the high estimation in which her services and those of the nurses were held by them all, founded as was that opinion upon the experience of himself and the medical officers of the hospital, and of the many patients, both wounded and sick, who, during fourteen or fifteen months past, had been benefited by their care," &c.

first care was to improve the education of the children of the poor, and the beneficent munificence of a good lady (Miss Aglionby, daughter of the late Major Aglionby, M.P.), whose many charities are but partially known, soon enabled him to purchase a large portion of an adjoining field, and to erect the present elegant buildings as above named. All the several buildings are of stone. The whole group, church, convent, schools and presbytery, gardens, &c., occupying an area of little less than two acres, present a very pleasing and attractive feature on entering the town from the east. The congregation numbers about four hundred persons.

The Friends Meeting House, situated in Allonby Road, to the west of the town, is a handsome structure of red freestone, erected in 1829, upon the site of a previous meeting house, built in 1706, and will accommodate about 500 persons. For many years previous to the erection of the old meeting house, the Society of Friends had a congregation in Wigton, but the date of its first formation cannot now be ascertained.

The Independent Chapel, Water Street, was erected in 1834, at a cost of £1,900, inclusive of the adjacent burial-ground and minister's house. It is a large commodious edifice of three stories, and contains sittings for 600 persons. The lowest story serves as a Sunday school, and also a British day school. The first chapel possessed by the Independent body in Wigton was erected in Market Hill in 1819, when the congregation was placed under the care of the Rev. John Walton, previous to which period they had met for worship in a school-room in Strong's Lane. Mr. Walton was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Leighton, in 1826, and he by the Rev. Jounh Reeves in 1837. Two years later the Rev. Mr. Kelsay became pastor, and in 1845 the Rev. George Young, who was succeeded, in 1858, by the Rev. Henry Perfect, the present minister.

The Presbyterian (United) Church is situated in Market Hill. It was erected in 1819, by the Independents, who upon the completion of their new chapel in 1834 sold it, and it is now private property, rented by the present congregation. It will seat about 300 persons. The Presbyterians first formed a congregation in Wigton, about seventy years ago, and had for their first minister the Rev. Mr. Davis, holding their meetings in Meeting House Lane, from which they removed to their present place of worship. The congregation was for some time without any regular minister. The Rev. Alexander Leitch has been minister for the last few years.

The Wesleyan Chapel is a plain but substantial

building in George Street, erected by subscription in 1828, at a cost of £600, and contains 300 sittings. This body was established about the year 1819, when they occupied the school-room in Strong's Lane, after the Independents had left it. Afterwards they removed to Meeting House Lane, where they continued to assemble for worship till the erection of their present chapel—Rev. Edward C. Woolmer, minister.

The Primitive Methodists formed a small congregation in this town for a short time, but they have long since ceased to exist, as such.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, &c.

Wigton Mechanics' Institution, situated in Allonby Road, is a handsome building, erected in 1850, from designs furnished by the late Mr. John Walker and Mr. W. Henderson, at a cost of about £400. It is of red freestone, with a portico in front, above which is a group of three figures, the centre one representing Fame. The institution comprises first and second-class reading-rooms, and a library; in the first-class reading-room there is a bust of the late Sir Robert Smirke, who was born in a small cottage which formerly stood opposite the site of the institution. The bust and pedestal of scagliola were presented to the members by Mr. Sydney Smirke, a son of the celebrated painter. Both reading-rooms are well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, &c., and are ornamented with maps, globes, &c., which have, at various times, been presented to the institution. The library occupies a room to the rear of the first-class reading-room, and comprises upwards of 1,100 volumes in the various departments of literature, science, and art. The subscription to the library and reading-rooms is one guinea per annum, to the library alone eight shillings—the subscribers to the latter are principally ladies. Mechanics are admitted for a subscription of eight shillings per annum to the library and second-class reading-room. The affairs of the institution are managed by a committee of thirteen members, who are chosen annually. Lectures are frequently given in connection with the institution.

A working men's reading room was established in the year 1858 in a room on Market Hill.

The National School, situated in the South End, is a plain stone building, with girls' school over the boys', conducted by master and mistress and two pupil teachers. Average attendance, 120 boys and 80 girls.

In addition to the school mentioned at page 273, and the Catholic schools, and National school just mentioned, there are several other schools; well-attended Sunday schools are attached to all the places of worship in the town.

CEMETERY.

Wigton Cemetery is handsomely situated about a mile north-west from the town. It was opened on the 1st of August, 1855, and consecrated by the present bishop of Carlisle on the 11th of July 1856. The ground, which covers an area of five acres, was given by the late Miss Matthews, of Wigton Hall; £2,000 was expended upon it previous to its being used for interments. It is divided into three parts or divisions, one of which is reserved to the members of the Church of England, another for Catholics, and the third for Nonconformists. There are two chapels, situated to the right and left of the entrance, with a house for the registrar: these are of red freestone. A wall seven feet high encloses the entire cemetery, with the exception of the space between the chapel of the Church of England and the registrar's house, which is palisaded.

GAS WORKS.

The Gas Works, situated in Tenters Field, was erected in 1831, by a company of shareholders of £10 each. It was rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1854, at a cost of £3,000, twelve retorts being added, and room made for fifteen more, in all twenty-seven. There are two gasometers, one of which is capable of containing 8,000, and the other 2,500 cubic feet. The gas is sold to consumers at six shillings per thousand cubic feet. The annual consumption is about 2,500,000 cubic feet. The affairs of the company are managed by a committee of resident gentlemen; and the estimated value of the works is now about £5,000.

POOR LAW UNION.

The Poor-law Union is divided into three sub-districts, viz., Wigton, comprising Thursby, Crofton, Parton and Micklethwaite, Oughterby, Kirkbampton, Little Bampton, Fingland, Drumburgh, Bowness, Anthorn, Kirkbride, Waupool, Aikton, Biglands and Gamblesby, Wigtonby, Oulton, Wigton, Woodside, Waverton and Holme-east Waver; Abley Holme, embracing Holme St. Cutlibert, Abbey Holme, Dunderaw and Kelsick, Bluecogo, Bromfield, Langrigg and Mealrigg, West Newton and Allonby, Hayton and Melay, Aspatia and Brayton, Glennerhasset and Kirkland, Torpinhow, and Whitrigg, and Allhallows; Caldbeck, including High Bolton, Low Bolton, Stonerise, Woodside, Rosley, Brodlebank, Low Sebergham, High Sebergham, Low Caldbeck, High Caldbeck, Caldbeck Haldthoff, Low Inby, High Inby, and Ellid. The area of the union is 176,529 acres.¹ Its population in 1854 was 23,664,

¹ The area, given from the census returns, includes water, or the sea, but the area according to the return furnished by the clerk of the guardians is 175,719.

of whom 11,781 were males, and 11,880 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 4,718, of uninhabited 321, and there were 29 building. The rateable value of the union amounts to £110,174. The following statement of accounts shows the receipts and expenditure for the year ending 23rd March, 1858. The receipts were, from poor-rates, £7,461 1s.; in aid of poor-rate, £202 15s.: total, £7,663 16s. The expenditure amounted to the following:—For in-maintenance, £559 9s. 3½d.; out-relief, £1,901 6s. 6d.; maintenance of lunatics in asylums, £360 17s.; extra medical fees, £13 5s.; vaccination fees, £53 11s.; registration fees, £72; county rates, £191 13s. 4d.; building expenses (instalment and interest of loan), £155 7s. 3d.; lunatic medical visits, £5; conveyance of lunatics to and from asylum, school fees, &c., £19 6s. 11d.; common charges, including salaries, rations, relief of irremovable poor, in-door and out-door, &c., £2,148 17s. 3½d.: total, £5,180 13s. 7½d. Expenditure of year ending March, 1857, £5,259 9s. 0¾d.: increase, £221 1s. 6½d. Number of paupers relieved in the union on the 1st of January, 1858, in-door, 134; out-door, 910; total, 1,044. Average weekly cost per head of in-door paupers, 2s. 5d.

Aikhead, a small hamlet in Wigton township, about one and a half miles west-by-north of that town, was long the residence of John Rooke, Esq., one of the last of the English Neptunian geologists. He was author of a *Geology of the Lake District*, and many papers on his favourite science. He died in 1856, and is interred in the Cemetery at Wigton.

Dockray is another hamlet, one and a half miles east-by-north of Wigton, near the confluence of the Wiza and Wampool. It contains the old farm-house called Dockray Hall.

Moorhouse hamlet is two miles north of Wigton, where there is a large farm-house called Moorhouse Hall.

Standing Stones is another small hamlet, occupying an elevated situation above the railway station, half a mile north of Wigton.

OULTON.

The rateable value of this township is £1,840. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 294; in 1811, 321; in 1821, 336; in 1831, 379; in 1841, 406; and in 1851, 421. The Maryport and Carlisle railway runs through the township. A great portion of the land here consists of a kind of moss, producing nothing but peat. Martin Tarn, a small lake about a mile in circumference, is situated in this township.

The manor of Oulton was anciently held by the

Dalstons, and we learn from an inquisition taken in 1578, that "John Dalston, Esq., holdeth the other half of Kirkbride, and the hamlet of Ulton (as is aforenoted), which were parcel of the said barony (Wigton) in demesne, and sold by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Dalston, father of the said John Dalston, and were of the yearly rent of — over and besides the free rents of certain freeholders in Ulton aforesaid, amounting to the sum of 33s. 4d. per annum, holden of the said barony, which rents and services of the said freeholders the said John Dalston claimeth and detaineth by colour of his said letters patent (*quo pite ignor.*) The rents and services of which freeholders hereafter followeth: Robert Dalston holdeth a tenement and two oxgangs of land, late William Morpith's, by fealtie, suit of court, and moult. to the 13th moult., rendering per an. 10s. John Kay holdeth a tenement called Gamsey land, with the same service and moult., and renders per an. 9s. 2d. Robert Vause holdeth certain tenements and lands by like services and moult., and renders per an. 1s. 6d. John Thompson holdeth two tenements and certain lands, with other appurtenances, by like services and moult., and renders per an. 5s. Robert Dalston holdeth there a parcel of meadow, sometime John Sparrow's, by the like services as aforesaid, 9d. The same Robert holdeth another parcel of meadow, late Thomas Pattinson's, by like services, and renders per an. 9d. John Thompson holdeth there three acres of land, late the lands of John Thompson, by like services, rendering 1s. 4d. Cutlibert Grainger and Nicholas Allison holdeth there one parcel of meadow, late Nicholas Brown's, by like services, rendering 6d. The heirs of Robert or Thomas Leeche, holdeth there three acres of meadow, by like services, and renders per annum 1s. 4d." At the same time "Richard Barwis holdeth four acres of demaine in Ulton, rendering 5s. 4d." After the extinction of the Dalston family, this manor was sold to — Watson, Esq., from whom it came to William Taylor, Esq., of Greenwich, and is now held by John Taylor, Esq., who holds customary courts from time to time. The landowners of the township are Messrs. John Barnes, Daniel Barnes, William Cape, H. J. Percy, John Todd, John Gibson, John Lightfoot, John M. Watson, John Taylor, John Ismay, and a few other small owners.

The village of Oulton is pleasantly situated, two miles north-by-west of Wigton, and contains a small chapel, erected by the Baptists in 1722, but rebuilt in 1832. It is now used on week nights by the vicar of Wigton.

Eskrigg, Lawrence Holme, Tarnrigg, and Wedholme Hill, are hamlets in this township, situated from one to two miles north and north-west of Oulton village.

WAVERTON.

The population of Waverton township in 1801 was 375; in 1811, 409; in 1821, 477; in 1831, 487; in 1841, 543; and in 1851, 545. Its rateable value is £4,548. The Maryport and Carlisle railway runs through the township.

We possess no information relating to Waverton previous to 1578, in which year a survey of the barony of Wigton was made, and from it we transcribe the following particulars: "Leonard Dykes holdeth the fourth part of the town or manor of Waverton of the said Earl (Northumberland) by the third part of a knight's fee, and suit of court at Wigton, from three weeks to three weeks, cornage, seawake, puture of the serjeants, and for free rent yearly 2s. 8d. The said Leonard Dykes holdeth certain other lands there of another fourth part of the said town, by like services, and payeth for free rent by year 2s. 8d. The said Leonard holdeth a parcel of ground there called the Parke, by homage, fealtie, &c., rendering per an. 1s. 4d. The said Leonard holdeth there two acres of land by homage, fealtie, suit of court &c., and renders per an. 1s. William Osmotherly holdeth a third part of a fourth part of Waverton aforesaid, by the twelfth part of a knight's fee, and other services as is aforesaid, rendering per annum 3½d. The heirs of William Pennington holdeth another third of a fourth part of Waverton aforesaid, by like services, and renders 2½d. Anthony Curwen holdeth another third part of a fourth part of Waverton aforesaid, by like services, rendering 3½d. John Blennerhasset holdeth in Waverton aforesaid one tenement, sometime William Bowett's, and late the lands of Roger Dent, by the like services, rendering per an. 3s. The heirs of Roger Lathes now holdeth the fourth part of Waverton by like service as is aforesaid, and render per an. 8s. 1d. William Osmotherly holdeth four acres of land there in Waverton, called the Marshallflat, by the like service as is aforesaid, and renders per an. 1s. 4d. Robert Vaux holdeth one acre of land in Waverton by fealtie, suit of court, and other services aforesaid, and renders per annum 8d. John Plumer holdeth certain land and tenements in Waverton at Aikbank, by homage, fealtie, and suit of court, rendering —." A few pages further we find that "the tenants of the town of Waverton pay yearly to the lord for cornage 13s. 4d., seawake 2s., and for turnsilver 7s. 6d.: in toto per annum 22s. 10d." The manorial rights of Waverton are now vested in General Wyndham as lord paramount of the barony of Wigton. The landowners are the Rev. William Hewson, Messrs. Charles Ray, John Stamper, John T. Jefferson, Joseph Barnes, Pattison Hayton, John Dixon, William Manduel, Richard Hall, John

Martindale, the trustees of the late John Tillin, Robert Glaister, Thomas Dand, John Swan, the trustees of the late Christopher Gloag, John Dand, — Bragg, Messrs. Tillin; and Mrs. Donald and Miss Messenger.

The village of Waverton occupies a pleasant situation two miles south-west of Wigton.

Aikbank, a hamlet a mile west from Wigton, was long the residence of Joseph Rooke, who was interred here in his own garden. Lesson, or Lasson's Hall, originally Lassell's Hall, from one of its remote proprietors, is described as being an independent manor in the successive possession of the Waverton, Multon, Mulcaster, or Pennington families. It was purchased of the latter by the Dalstons, having from that time been esteemed parcel of the manor of Oulton, which was enfranchised by Sir George Dalston, Bart., in 1747. Lesson Hall is a neat village, two and a half miles west-by-north of Wigton, where Charles Ray, Esq., has a commodious residence.

The other hamlets are Barugh, Blaitthwaite (High and Low), Parkgate, Woodrow, from two to three miles south-west of Wigton. Hawkrigg House is the residence of John T. Jefferson, Esq.; Blaitthwaite House the residence of Mrs. Donald.

WOODSIDE.

The rateable value of this township is £3,270. In 1801 it contained 238 inhabitants; in 1811, 344; in 1821, 587; in 1831, 750; in 1841, 745; and in 1851, 695. It is intersected by the Maryport and Carlisle railway.

From the survey quoted in our notice of Waverton township we derive the following information relating to Woodside in 1578:—"William Osmotherley holdeth at Lownthwaite four tenements, late in the tenures of the said William, 8s. Thomas Calvert, 3s. 6d.; Thomas West and Thomas Calvert, 11s. 8d.; and one piece of land there late in the tenure of Thomas Wilkinson, 2s, by fealtie and suit of court, and renders per annum, at the feasts of St. Martin and Pentecost, 25s. 2d." In the margin is noted, in a different hand, "Wm. Calvert, 11s. 2d.; Stubbs, 16s. 2d." The survey continues "John Radcliffe holdeth four tenements, with the appurtenances at Lownthwaite, by fealtie and suit of court, and payeth at the feasts aforesaid, per annum, 10s. 4d. Anthony Barwis holdeth certain acres of land there in Kayrigg, by fealtie and suit of court, and payeth at the said feasts 1s. 6d. John Aylne holdeth one acre of land at Kayrigg aforesaid, by like services, and payeth by year, *ut supra*, 9d. Edward Adamson holdeth one acre of land there by like service, and payeth by year, at the feasts aforesaid, 9d. The same Edward holdeth there a tenement and three acres of land by like service,

and renders per annum, at the feasts aforesaid, 2s. 11d. John Thompson holdeth at Briggbank a tenement and three acres of land, late John Dayes', by like service, and renders per annum, at the said feasts, 3s. John Timperon and Edward Barwis holdeth there two messuages and five acres of land, late John Dayes' aforesaid, by like services, rendering at the said feasts 10s." The manorial rights of this township, like those of Waverton, are vested in General Wyndham. The landowners are Sir Wastel Briscoe, Bart.; F. L. B. Dykes, Esq.; John Taylor, Esq.; Wm. Banks, Esq., the trustees of Brookfield Academy; Messrs. John Martindale, George Studholme, Joseph Carruthers, Joseph Barnes, Thomas Hayton, John Richardson, the trustees of the late John Robinson, John Spencer, the Misses Stockdale, Miss Aglionby, and Jane Cowan.

The hamlet of Kirkland, one mile east; Lownthwaite (High and Low), one mile south-by-west, and Moor-thwaite, two miles east of Wigton, are in this township. High Moor House, the seat of W. Banks, Esq., stands on a gentle eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country, about half a mile south of Wigton.

Brookfield Academy, belonging to the Society of Friends, occupies a substantial building in this township, about a mile west from Wigton, erected in 1826, at a cost, inclusive of the purchase of land and master's house, of £6,100. The institution was previously at High Moor House. The number of pupils is limited to thirty boys and thirty girls, from the age of eight to fifteen years. Children attending this school from any part of Cumberland are taught partly at the expense of the society should they require such assistance. This establishment is supported partly by subscription, and the interest of endowments valued at £12,000. The number of scholars taught in the school since its commencement in 1815, amounts to 761.

Among the eminent natives of the parish of Wigton we may mention Mr. Ewan Clarke, the Cumberland poet; R. Smirke, Esq., R.A., the eminent historical painter; George Barnes, a celebrated mathematician; and Joseph Rooke, who, from the rank of a poor weaver, became, self-taught, a mathematician and philosopher, excelling also in music, optics, and botany.



Derwent Ward.

DERWENT WARD is bounded on the north by Allerdale-below-Derwent, on the north-west by the Irish sea, on the west by Allerdale-above-Derwent, on the south by Bootle Ward, and on the south-east and east by Westmoreland and Leath Ward. It is about twenty-two miles in length by eleven in breadth, and contains the market towns of Maryport, Cockermouth, and Keswick. This ward, formed for magisterial purposes in 1833, and for taxes in 1843, is a highly picturesque and interesting district, embracing, as it does, every variety of scenery which mountain and valley, lake and river, can impart to the landscape. It contains the lakes of Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite, Westwater, Buttermere, Thirlmere, Crummock, and Loweswater; and the rivers Derwent, Wythburn, Marron, and several smaller streams, whose waters augment the various rivers and lakes. Coal, limestone, and plumbago are the chief mineral productions. Derwent Ward comprises the parishes of Bassenthwaite, Bridekirk, Brigham (including Cockermouth,) Cammerton, Cross Cannonby (including Maryport), Crosthwaite (including Keswick), Dean, Dearham, Flimby, Gilerux, Isell, and Plumblaud, and the chapelry of Loweswater.

BASSENTHWAITE PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded by the parishes of Crosthwaite, Isell, Torpenhow, Ireby, Uldale, and Caldbeck. It comprises no dependant townships, but is divided into the two constablewicks of Highside, and Hawes or Lowside, and its area is 6,930 acres; the rateable value £3,109 19s. 10d.

The population, which is scattered over the parish, numbered in 1801, 450; in 1811, 497; in 1821, 537; in 1831, 519; in 1841, 536; and in 1851, 557. Agriculture is the principal employment. The Robin Hood mine, which produced antimony, has been tried several times, by various parties, but without effect, the quantity obtained not being sufficient to pay the cost incurred. The mine has been laid up for the last twelve years. Cockermouth and Keswick are the markets attended. The parish includes the beautiful lake from which it takes its name, as also Skiddaw and other mountains, which will be found described at page 48. The soil on the north-west part of the parish is of a wet and sterile nature, but since the enclosure of the commons, it has been much improved. Near the mountains and lake it is mostly high and gravelly—in some parts loamy, but in general fertile.

The manor of Bassenthwaite was given by Alan, the second lord of Allerdale, to his bastard brother, Gospatric,

whose posterity assumed the name of De Bassenthwaite. The last heir male of this family was Sir Adam de Bassenthwaite, who died in the reign of the second Edward, and left two daughters, co-heiresses, the elder of whom having married twice, settled her moiety of the manor, that called Low Bassenthwaite, upon her second husband, one of the Lawsons of Northumberland, in whose posterity it has since continued, and is now held by Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. The other co-heiress married one of the Martindale family, whose descendant having been attainted of treason, it was granted by the crown to the Earl of Derby. A survey of the barony of Allerdale, taken in 1578, informs us that "Henry Earl of Derby holdeth the moiety of the manor of Bassinthwaite, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, and payeth yearly for cornage, serjeant's food, seawake, and tunsilver, 18. 7d. Richard Erton, Esq., holdeth the other moiety of the manor aforesaid, by like service, and

payeth yearly for eornage, seawake, turn-silver, and serjeant's food, 4s. 7d." In 1714 this estate, called the manor of High Bassenthwaite, passed in marriage with Henrietta Stanley to John Lord Ashburnham, who, in the following year, sold it in parcels to the tenants for the sum of £1,825. The manorial rights and privileges of the manor are consequently vested in Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., and the landowners; but General Wyndham, who is lord paramount, is proprietor of the fine lake of Bassenthwaite, and has the sole right of navigation and the whole fishery, with the exception of three draughts, called Ewen Bridge, Stone Wall, and Elars Stile, in which Sir H. R. Vane, Bart., has a right to fish. General Wyndham receives a quit-rent of £3 4s. 10d. from the parish. The principal landowners are Sir Henry Ralph Vane, Bart.; Thomas Story Spedding, Esq.; Abraham Fisher, Esq.; and Messrs. John Rooke, John Ewart, Mrs. Smith, and others. This parish possesses no village of its own name. The commons were enclosed in 1771, in pursuance of an act passed in the previous year.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is an ancient structure, in Highside Constablewick, near the margin of the lake, about five miles north-north-west of Keswick. It is of the transition period between the Early English and Decorated styles, and consists of nave, aisle, chancel, north porch, and turret, with one bell. There is an ancient brass in the south aisle and the Vane family has a tablet in the chancel. It was formerly rectorial, and was given to the Abbey of Jedworth by Walthoof, son of Gospatric, and appropriated to that monastery. The dean and chapter of Carlisle are now the appropriators, and patrons of the perpetual curacy, which is worth about £160 per annum. The tithes were commuted at the period of the enclosure of the commons in 1771, when 215 acres were allotted to the incumbent of the parish in lieu of all tithes. There are also about eleven acres of glebe. A lectureship was founded in this church in the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Matthew Cape, a merchant of Carlisle, who endowed it with a lease of the title of corn and hay in Levington, or Linton Holme, and Harper Hill. The parish register commences in 1574.

INCUMBENTS.—Joseph Sim, 1764; John Hewer, 1793; A. Turner, 1800; John Dunlinson, 1802; John Dodgson, 1803; William Sewell, 1805; John Hallifax, 1807; John Brown, 1814;

John Monkhouse, 1824; John Barnes, 1835; Edward B. Webster, 1853; Thomas Simpson, 1855; Russel Shurlock, 1856.

The parsonage house is a substantial stone building, situated on the Keswick road, between the church and Chapel. It was erected in 1858, at a cost of £800, of which £200 was a benefaction from Queen Anne's Bounty, the remainder being raised by subscription.

The school is situated close to the chapel, and is entirely supported by subscriptions and the donations of a few gentlemen, who contribute £25 per annum for that purpose. The average attendance is about forty.

CHARITIES.

A small estate appears to have been left for the use of the poor of this parish, but by whom, or at what time, is unknown. It consists of a close of about four acres of land in the parish of Crosthwaite, with an allotment of common, and two closes in Bassenthwaite, which bring in about £14 a year.

There is also a house, an orchard, about four acres of land, and about one acre of woodland, supposed to have been left for the use of the parish clerk for the time being, by one Mr. Grave, who was himself formerly clerk of this parish.

Hawes is a small village in this parish, in the vicinity of Hawesbeck, six and a half miles north-by-west of Keswick. A feast, with sports, is held here in the early part of August, which is attended by a considerable number of persons.

Chapel is another small village, or hamlet, near the Chapel-beek, in Lowside constablewick, six miles north-by-west of Keswick, where there is a chapel-of-ease to the parish church, and a school.

Armathwaite Hall, the seat of Sir H. R. Vane, Bart.,¹ occupies a delightful situation at the northern extremity of the lake, of which it commands a fine view, eight and a half miles north-north-east of Keswick. It is surrounded with beautiful grounds, and when viewed from the lake, with its trees, single or in clumps, spread over the sloping lawns, the rising grounds behind enrobed with woods, adds very much to the gratification of the tourist.

Mirehouse, the seat and property of Thomas Story Spedding, Esq., is a beautiful mansion, situated between Skiddaw and the lake.

There are two corn-mills in this parish.

¹For genealogy of this family see Hutton parish, Leath ward, at a subsequent page.

BRIDEKIRK PARISH.

BRIDEKIRK parish extends along the Derwent, which separates it from Brigham, and is about seven and a half miles long. It is bounded on the other side by the parishes of Camerton, Flimby, Dearham, Gilerax, and Isell; and comprises the townships of Bridekirk, Broughton Great, Broughton Little, Dovenby, Papecastle and Goat, Ribton, and Tallantire.

BRIDEKIRK.

The area of this township is 916 acres, and its rateable value £960. Its population in 1801 was 94; in 1811, 115; in 1821, 141; in 1831, 111; in 1841, 121; and in 1851, 113. The inhabitants, who attend the Cockermonth market, are principally collected in the village of Bridekirk; there are also a few scattered houses. Agriculture is the only employment.

The manors of Bridekirk and Appleton, with the church of Bridekirk, were given by Waltheof, first lord of Allerdale, to Gisborne priory, in Yorkshire, which grant was confirmed by Alau, son of Waltheof, and afterwards by two several charters by Alice de Romely for the health of her soul, and the souls of her father and mother, and all her ancestors and successors, and her husbands, Gilbert Pypard and Robert de Courtney, and the same were confirmed and appropriated to the monastery by Ralph de Irton, bishop of Carlisle. The manor continued to be held by the priory of Gisborne, till the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII., who, by letters patent, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, granted it to Henry Tolson, to be held *in capite* by the twentieth part of one knight's fee and 26s. yearly. The manor has long been enfranchised, and pays the fee-farm rent of 26s. to the crown. The lands here are all freehold. The principal landowners are Mrs. Dykes, Major Andrew Green Thompson, John Cowley Fisher, and — Dawson, Esqs.

The village of Bridekirk is about two miles north of Cockermonth.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a very ancient structure, the tower of which was rebuilt about the year 1720, at which time several of the windows were enlarged. It contains a carved font which, the Messrs. Lysons say, is "the best entitled to notice in this county, and probably the most curious one in the kingdom." The sides of this relic of antiquity are all enriched with sculptures in bas-relief, the style of which alone, independent of a Runic inscription which it bears, clearly indicates it to be the work of an age antecedent to the Norman Conquest. The south side of the font contains the inscription, which was read by Bishop Nicolson thus—"Er Ekard han men egroeten, and to dis men red wer Taner men brogten;" which was

interpreted "Here Ekard was converted, and to this man's example was the Danes brought." The late Mr. Kemble, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii., supplies the following reading:—"Herigar thegn gewrohte, Utel thegn Irmunriecs gebrohte,"—"Herigar the Thane wrought it, Utel Eormannics Thano brought it." "This interpretation," he adds, "I fairly confess is anything but satisfactory to myself. All that I can claim for it is that it is Anglo-Saxon, which no explanation hitherto published is." Professor Munch has been only able to make out ". . . me iwrogte, and to this . . . me brogte." It has been more recently read "Ricard he me iwroete, and to dis merth genur me broete;" which may be interpreted, "Richard he me wrought, and to this beauty carefully me brought." The scroll on which the inscription is cut rests on two pillars, one of which is clustered. Above the inscription is a scroll of vine branches, proceeding from a grotesque head, with the figure of a man at the opposite end, eating one of the bunches of grapes; beneath it is introduced the figure of a sculptor, with his mallet and chisel, executing a scroll, and supposed to represent the maker of the font. In the upper part of this and the north and east sides, are introduced various grotesque animals and foliage, with a sort of cross florée on the west side. The east side bears a representation of the Baptism of Our Saviour by St. John, with the dove descending. On the west side is a circular ornament, supported by two grotesque animals, within a border of foliage. The sculpture on the lower part of the north side is supposed to refer to the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise. The benefice, as has been seen above, was granted to Gisborne Priory. After the Dissolution, the advowson of the vicarage was granted by Queen Mary to George Cotton and William Manne, to hold as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, and not *in capite*. After this period we find the presentation in the Lamplugh family, from whom it has descended to Mrs. Dykes, in whom it is now vested. James L., by letters patent, in the second year of his reign, granted to Job Gillett and William Blake, among others, the title of corn and grain of Little Broughton, Great Broughton, and Papecastle, to hold to them and their heirs for ever, of the king, as of his manor of East Greenwich, in free socage, and not *in capite*.

The great tithes of Bridekirk township belong to John Cowley Fisher, Esq., of Woodhall; those of Great and Little Broughton were sold several years ago to the landowners by the late Sir F. F. Vane, Bart.; those of Dovenby and Papecastle belong to Mrs. Dykes; those of Hameshill, Ribton, and Gout, to the Earl of Lonsdale; and those of Tallantire to William Browne, Esq.; the latter belonged to Gisborne Priory, and were granted by Queen Elizabeth to George Fletcher, Esq., of Tallantire. The present amount of tithe rent-charge for Dovenby is about £56; Mrs. Dykes is the owner, but a considerable portion of original award has been given in exchange for common right, at the enclosure of Dovenby and Papecastle commons in 1812. The living, valued in the King's Book at £10 8s. 6d. is now worth about £210 a year, upon which there is a charge of £22 per annum, to repay the sum (£375) borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty for the enlargement of the vicarage. In 1839 the tithes of Dovenby were commuted. The great tithes, which belong to Mrs. Dykes, were awarded as £108, and the vicarial to the vicar, £20. In 1820, on the enclosure of the commons, 171 acres were given to the vicar, in lieu of small tithes for Great and Little Broughton townships. The parish registers commence in 1585.

VICARS.—Roger de Eboraco, —; Robert Urry, 1307; Robert de Wilton, 1316; John de Thwenge, 1320; William de Crathorn, —; Peter de Delyington, 1380; George Elletson, 1553; Percival Wharton, —; William Robinson, 1563; John Wheelright, 1581; John Williamson, 1625; Nicholas Baebly, 1634; George Benson, —; Samuel Grasty, 1660; Thomas Belman, 1664; Richard Tickell, 1680; David King, 1685; John Harrison, 1701; John Harrison, 1720; John Bell, 1755; Humphrey A. Hervey, 1795; Joseph Edlantine Dykes, 1844; Joseph B. Steel, 1818; John Fothergill, 1849; James Carter, 1851.

The Vicarage is a good substantial building, close to the church, and was considerably enlarged in 1851, at a cost of £375, borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty.

Woodhall, in this township, formerly the seat of the Tolsons, has been much improved by J. C. Fisher, Esq. It stands in a beautiful situation, commanding a view of the windings of the Derwent, Cockermonth Castle, and the mountains in the neighbourhood of Keswick. A handsome mansion in the village of Bridekirk is the property and seat of Major A. G. Thompson.

BROUGHTON GREAT.

The population of this township in 1801 was, 408; in 1811, 422; in 1821, 435; in 1831, 523; in 1841, 562; and in 1851, 619. Its rateable value is £3,371. 11s. 5d., and its area, inclusive of that of Little Broughton, is 2,743 acres. The Cockermonth and Workington railway skirts the south of the township.

On Broughton Moor there is a coal mine, worked by the Broughton Moor Colliery Company, the property of John Harris, Esq., of Darlington. It has one shaft 50 fathoms deep, and another of about 10 fathoms. The seams of coal worked at present are the "Ten Quarters Seam," about 6 feet thick; and the "Canal and Metal Seam," about 25 fathoms below the former seam. These seams are of the same thickness wherever found in this part of Cumberland. The colliery employs about 200 persons, and produces annually about 60,000 tons of coal, the whole of which is shipped at Maryport.

The manor of Broughton, which includes the two townships of that name, was given by Waltheof, lord of Allerdale, in marriage with his sister, to Waltheof, son of Gilmin, whose posterity took the name of Broughton, and resided here for several generations. This family becoming extinct about the reign of Henry VI., the manor appears to have reverted to the earls of Northumberland as lords of Allerdale. Henry, the sixth earl, conveyed it to Sir Thomas Wharton. From a survey taken in 1578 we learn the following particulars:—"Philip Lord Wharton holds Little Broughton of the ancient inheritance of the earls of Northumberland, of the yearly value of £3 14s. 8d., granted, among other things, by Henry late Earl of Northumberland, uncle to the said earl that now is, to one Thomas Wharton, then controller of his household, to him and to his heirs male, paying therefore yearly £3 14s. 8d. The tenants of the town of Little Broughton pay yearly to the said earl for cornage, 6s. 8d.; seawake, 8d.; and for turnsilver, 2s. 8d.; in toto, 10s. The heirs of William Eaglesfield hold certain lands in Little Broughton by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and render per annum 6d. Philip Lord Wharton holds Great Broughton, being of the ancient possessions of the Earl of Northumberland, of the yearly value of £22 1s. 2d., granted, amongst other things, by Henry, late earl of Northumberland, uncle to the earl that now is, to Thomas Wharton, then controller of his household, to him and his heirs male, &c., and renders £22 1s. 2d. The tenants of the said town of Great Broughton pay yearly to the said lord in two parts divided for cornage, 13s. 4d.; seawake, 4½d.; and for turn-silver, 1s.; in toto, 14s. 8½d." It was subsequently purchased of the trustees of the Duke of Wharton, by Charles, Duke of Somerset, from whom it has descended to its present possessor, General Wyndham, who holds a court baron annually about Michaelmas at the Punch Bowl Inn in the village of Great Broughton. The tenure here is copyhold subject to a nominal charge of one penny; but on the change by death, &c., of either lord or owner a tenpenny fine is paid. The principal landowners are Mrs. Sewell, Messrs.

William Paisley, John Robinson, John Harris, and Isaac Sibson. The common was enclosed in 1820, in pursuance of the provisions of an act passed in 1819. In Spencer's mill-field, in this township, are the remains of an ancient chapel.

The village of Great Broughton is situated on the southern acclivity of a hill above the Derwent, three miles west-by-north of Cockermouth. Here is a Wesleyan chapel erected in 1846. Between this village and that of Little Broughton there is a chapel of ease to the parish church, opened in 1856. There is also a school, which was built in 1816, at a cost of £200, towards which government granted £70; the remainder being raised by subscription. It possesses an endowment of £20 19s. a year, left in 1735, by Mr. Joseph Ashley, for the education of the children of the two Broughtons. An almshouse was founded here in 1735, by the Mr. Ashley just mentioned, for "four poor persons, men or women, out of the poor of Great or Little Broughton, and if not four persons there, out of any other villages within the parish of Bridekirk," which he endowed with £8 a year. Four poor women are appointed by the trustees. These also share in Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.

Broughton Hall, situated in the village, was, about sixty years ago, the property and residence of the Hoskins family; it is now a farm-house, and the property of Mr. Isaac Sibson.

BROUGHTON LITTLE.

The area of this township is returned with Great Broughton. In 1801, it contained 243 inhabitants; in 1811, 231; in 1821, 237; in 1831, 297; in 1841, 311; and in 1851, 439; who are principally collected in the village. Coal mining is the principal employment; some, however, are engaged at the brick and tile works of Mr. Joseph Lucock, on Broughton Moor. The common was enclosed at the same time as that of Great Broughton, in 1820.

The village of Little Broughton is about a quarter of a mile from Great Broughton. Here are a Friends meeting house, erected in 1659, and a Baptist chapel, erected in 1672; the Rev. John Collins is the present minister of the latter. The foundation of this congregation is ascribed by tradition to the officers of Cromwell's army when engaged in the siege of Cockermouth Castle.

DOVENBY.

Dovenby comprises an area of 1,886 acres, and its rateable value is £1,699 10s. Its population in 1801 was 153; in 1811, 209; in 1821, 211; in 1831, 217; in 1841, 246; and in 1851, 261. To the north-west of this township is Dovenby Close Colliery, carried on by John Steele, Esq. The mine has one shaft, with

two air shafts—the first is forty-six fathoms deep. The Little Main Seam extends about 1,000 yards south-east of the shaft, and 600 north-west, and is one foot ten inches thick. Rattle Seam, which is now worked out, extends eighteen fathoms above the Little Main Seam. These seams drift in about 170 yards, and come in with a down-cast fault, and strike in with the Kendal and Nettle Seam, which is eight feet thick, but mixed with many bands. This colliery affords employment to about 100 hands, and produces, on an average, when working, about 13,000 tons per annum. There are nine coke ovens, burning about thirty tons weekly.

There are two rather remarkable appearances of very ancient earthworks close to Dovenby Hall and the village,—one is in the park in front of the hall, of an elliptical shape, the greater diameter being about 112 yards, the lesser about seventy-two yards. At one, or perhaps two points, in the ellipse, the line has a sort of a shoulder or bastion shape given it. There is part of a well defined fosse visible, three or four yards wide at the bottom, with the slopes well marked. The perpendicular height of these (from bottom of ditch to top of platform) must still, in some places, be five or six feet. There is another in a direct line west about 350 yards, in an old grass field belonging to Mrs. Dykes, called the "Guards." It is nearly circular, and about fifty-eight yards in diameter. One or two, of the same peculiar shoulder shapes as in the other, are also visible in this. There is again a smaller circular one directly between these two, in the wood adjoining the hall. As usual in these works, all three are on the edge of the stream, no doubt for the convenience of water. All are very near the Roman line of road, which itself, as in other cases, might have been formed on a more ancient line. The work in the Guards is quite close to the point of junction described below of the track through the fields and the old high road. The ground is on the rise here, and the field has a remarkable appearance of foundations all over it.

At a distance of about 200 yards from the hall, in the grass land around it, is the visible track of the Roman road from Glanoventa (?), Ellenborough, near Maryport, to Derventio, Papecastle. It was cut through in draining (at least the thickness that remained) at about eighteen inches or two feet from the surface. Further on, through some wood, the remains appear exposed on the surface for a short distance. This track is in a direct line with, and joins part of, the high road formerly used between Maryport and Cockermouth, which is itself undoubtedly on the very line of the Roman road, as evident remains of the materials.

in many places, show. At this point a deviation was made from the old Roman line in the more modern direction of Cocker-mouth, through the adjoining village of Dovenby, and at this spot in particular, many of the immense paving stones are still lying about the hedges, &c. The track traceable through the fields and the old line of high road which it joins would together form a perfectly straight and direct line of communication as used by the Romans between these stations. The large boulder stones, which formed the pavement of the Roman road, have evidently been led from the part lying near the hall, and made use of in the building of the old tower and part of the house, where they appear in the walls on removing the cement or rough-cast. The same was done generally in the construction of ancient dwellings and mediæval castles near the Roman works, the walls, &c.

What was called the Old Cross, formerly stood on the common, when unenclosed, sixteen or seventeen years ago. A piece of the shaft and base was all that remained. There used to be a tradition that markets were held there during the prevalence of the plague. It is still in the same state, and was removed, on the enclosure of the common, by Mrs. Dykes, as lady of the manor, into a suitable situation for its security and preservation. In the Dovenby manor book, date 1690, mention is made of "the Old Thorn Cross on the moor," which, no doubt, refers to the cross in question; the inference being that it was of a religious description, and either bore, in Roman Catholic times, a representation of the Crucifixion, or only the appendages of the Passion, a crown of thorns, inscription, &c.

The manor of Dovenby, or Dolfinby, was given by Waltheof to Dolfin, son of Ailward, whose posterity assumed the name of Dovenby, and continued the possessors until the reign of Henry III., when, the male line becoming extinct, it was brought in marriage to the family of Rawle, or Rolle. Thomas Lucy was possessed of this manor in the reign of Edward I.; it was afterwards in the Kirkbrides, whose heiress, in the time of Henry IV., brought it in marriage to Nicholas Lamplugh, son of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, who settled at Dovenby. It descended from him to Abraham Molyne, Esq., in right of Frances, his wife, the granddaughter of William Lamplugh, brother of Sir Thomas, the last male descendant having surviving issue. He sold it, along with the manor of Papecastle, purchased by Francis Lamplugh, of Dovenby,¹ *temp.*

¹In 1578, Francis Lamplugh held Dovenby by homage, fealty, and suit of court, paying yearly for cornage 6s. 8d., seawake 8d., turn-silver 4s. 4d., serjeant's food and free rent, and rendered per annum 11s. 8d.

Elizabeth, to William Cooke, scrivener, of London, in 1672, from whom it passed successively, by purchase, through various parties, to Henry Mason, Esq., of London, who, in 1777, sold it, along with that of Papecastle, to the late William Browne, Esq., of Talantire, whose son, the present William Browne, Esq., in 1810, sold both manors to Mrs. Dykes, who, as descendant of the Lamplughs, from whom she had co-herited the mansion and demesne, thus united again the two manors to them, and became the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. Dovenby is an independent manor, held by payment of quit rents and boon services now commuted, and certain fines on alienation and death of lord or tenant. A considerable portion of the manor is enfranchised, only 26 5s. 4½d. manorial rent remaining, including out-tenements. Courts leet and courts baron are held as requested, for the admission of tenants, on the descent or alienation of property, and various other matters within its jurisdiction, relating to the township, for which purpose a jury is summoned, empanelled, and sworn by the steward. The court books of the manor extend from 1662. The tenure is the usual "customary." About one-fifth or one-sixth of the township is in demesue. The principal landowners are Mrs. Dykes; William Browne, Esq.; Messrs. Henry Dodgson, Joseph Archer, William Paitson, and Matthew Smith.

Dovenby Hall, in this township, is the seat of Mrs. Dykes, lady of the manor, as it was originally of the lords. The large, square, border tower was first built, no doubt, and as early, most likely, from appearances and circumstances, as the time of Henry II., or probably earlier, as mentioned before. There is every appearance of much of the material, particularly the large boulder stones used in the construction, having been brought from the adjoining line of Roman roads, then existing, no doubt, comparatively perfect. The long and lower building—as a wing—and next the square mansion-house; additions, as usual in other cases in this country, were made to it at later periods, *temp.* Henry IV. or Henry V., and Elizabeth or James. Some additions were also made during the present century. In parts of the first of these, however, if indicative of an earlier period than that mentioned, Roman road materials also appear. The whole structure has been modernised, so far as not to show any decisive character. On the building, however, with others, there is a very handsome shield, in stone, bearing the Lamplugh and Kirkbride arms quarterly—the marriage, as above, having taken place between those families about 22nd Richard II. There are other shields of the Lamplugh coat, one quartering Barwise,

Preston, Fenwick, and Luey. The ground story in the old tower, now cellars, still shows the marks of stallage for cattle, made use of in the remote and turbulent periods of English and Scottish warfare; and one of the deeply splayed but narrow embrasures still remains, as used by the bowmen, but now bricked up, of course, for the more peaceful modern arrangements on the other side. The mansion is a large and commodious one, and with its old tower, has still an ancient appearance. Adjoining are ornamental grounds and gardens, surrounded by park-like ground. In the house are several family and other paintings; amongst the former are portraits of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, founder of the school and hospital, *temp.* Charles I., his wife, Lady Lamplugh, daughter of Sir Thomas Braithwaite, of Burnshead, Westmoreland, who lived to the age of 100; Thomas Lamplugh, archbishop of York, James II., &c.

The village of Dovenby is two and a half miles north-west of Cocker-mouth.

CHARITIES.

School.—Dovenby Grammar School was founded and endowed by Sir T. Lamplugh, about the year 1620. Mrs. Dykes is patroness, as his representative. The endowment consists of a charge on the tithes of Burgh-on-Sands, since commuted; land in Dovenby, and a small payment to the master in connection with the hospital charity of Dovenby. The number of scholars varies from sixty to eighty. The building is a picturesque and commodious one, erected in 1843, from a design sanctioned by the Committee of Council on Education, who also granted £100 towards defraying the cost of building. The situation is pretty, sheltered as it is by the woods of Dovenby. Adjoining the school there is a playground, which was laid out at the time of the enclosure of the common.

Hospital.—There is also an hospital, which was endowed by Sir T. Lamplugh, about the same time as the school, for "six poor aged persons of the religious poor." It is endowed with the tithes of Redmain, purchased from Leonard Dykes, Esq., of Warthole. Mrs. Dykes is patroness. As regards "religious poor," the patroness makes no distinction of sects; if poor, aged, and religiously disposed. The building itself has long since gone to decay, there being no funds for its restoration, and it is not of much consequence that it is so, as helpless people, recipients of the stipends, live more conveniently with their friends than in an isolated building.

Dykes of Dykesfield and Wardhall, now of Dovenby Hall, &c.

The name of Dykes, anciently del Dykes, is derived from the Roman Wall of Hadrian, on the line of which Dykesfield, the ancient residence of the family, is directly situated. Mr. Bruce, in his Roman Wall (*vide* Dykesfield) considers the name "to be derived from the works of the barrier, and to have been the site of a station." The Saxon appellation of the Dyke, or the Dykes—for the Vallum and Murus joined here, the former terminating—was given to the Wall here, as "Graham's Dyke," was to that of Lollius Urbicus. Hence the family located on the spot became del Dykes (of the Dykes), and their residence Dykesfield, and that the place derived its name from the family is the tradition there still. Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 408, in its account of the Sussex and Kentish branches of this family says, "The family of Dyke, or Dykes, was seated in Dykesfield, in Cumberland, before the Norman Conquest, but by several later marriages removed their seat to Wardhall, in that county, of which was Leonard Dykes, Esq., chief heir male. A branch of this family very early removed into Sussex, where they were seated at Henfield and other places, and one was seated at Cranbrook, in Kent, of which was Reginald de Dyke, Sheriff of Kent, 29 Edward III." The elder of these junior branches is represented by the present Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, Bart., and another by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. The arms borne are the same.

In a deed without date ROBERT DEL DYKES conveys lands at Burgh to William del Monkys. The name of Lord Hugh de Multon occurring in this fixes the date at the end of Henry III. or beginning of Edward I.

The pedigree commences with WILLIAM DEL DYKES. In a deed also without date, supposed by the writing to be that of Henry III. and Edward I., Symon de Crosseby, clerk of Carlisle, conveys lands at Waverton to William del Dykes. Witnesses: The Lord Hugh de Benton (sheriff), and others. He was father of

WILLIAM DEL DYKES, who, *temp.* Edward II., married Agnes, or Agneta, heiress of Sir Hugh de Waverton, of Waverton. In 5th Edward III. is a conveyance of lands at Waverton to John de Ormeby, Agnet del Dykes, and their heirs. With this daughter, married to John de Ormeby, as appears, they had a son,

WILLIAM DEL DYKES, living, *temp.* Edward III. In a deed, 12th Edward III., the witnesses are William de Boyvill, Robert de Quenhow, William del Dykes, and others. He was father of

WILLIAM DEL DYKES, who, *temp.* Richard II., married Jane, co-heiress of Sir Hugh de Dystington, of Dystington. Margaret, her sister, married Sir Hugh de Moresby. In a deed, 6th Richard II., cited in the Fleming pedigree¹ William del Dykes is a grantee of lands from Nicholas de Bowenness, clerk. Witnesses: Sir Richard le Fleming, Kut., and others; and in a deed, 20th Richard II., Adam Gibson conveys lands to William del Dykes, and his heirs. Their son,

WILLIAM DEL DYKES married, *temp.* Henry IV., Catharine.

¹ *Vide* Burn, vol. i, p. 117.

daughter of William Thwayts, of Thwayts; and 9th Henry IV. is witness to a deed with William de Legh and others. With two daughters, one married to Nicholas de Irton, of Irton, and another, Isabel, married to Robert Briscoe, of Crofton, he had a son,

WILLIAM DEL DYKES, *temp.* Henry VI., who represented the county in parliament. By deeds, 11th and 13th Henry VI., Robert Whitehede conveys to him and his heirs the manor and lands of Wardhall¹ (still in the family). 16th Henry VI. he is witness to deeds with Sir Christopher de Colwen and Sir Henry Fenwyke, Knts., and Hugh de Lowther. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Leigh, of Isell, the descendant of Sir William de Leigh, who, *temp.* Edward II., married Margaret, daughter and heir of William, son of Hubert de Multon, of Isell, younger son of Thomas de Multon and Matilda de Vaux, of Gilsland. Through the lines of de Morville, d'Estriyers, d'Engayne, and de Meschines, Elizabeth de Leigh descended directly from Emma, daughter of Arlotta (mother of the Conqueror), and Harlowen de Contevillo or de Burgo, who was himself sixth only in direct male line from Charles Duke of Angelheim, fifth son of Charlemagne.² In a deed, 9th Henry VI., Henry second Earl of Northumberland (son of Hotspur), grants to our well-beloved William Dykes, Esquire, lands at Wyggeton, Ulton, and Waverton. The seal attached to the deed bears the Brabant lion rampant. From this and other circumstances the politics of the family were evidently Lancastrian, as most in the north were. In a French genealogical publication this William del Dykes is mentioned as being wounded, on the Lancastrian side, at the battle of Wakefield:—"Sous le règne de Henri VI., William del Dykes représenta le Comté de Cumberland, au parlement Anglais. Il combattit pour la cause de Lancastre, et fut blessé à la bataille de Wakefield," &c. His name is returned amongst the gentry of the county by the commissioners, 12th Henry VI.³ His son and successor,

WILLIAM DYKES, of Wardhall, married, *temp.* Edward IV., Christiana, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Salkeld, of Corby, by his wife, Jane Vaux, daughter and heir of Roland Vaux, of Triermain. Marriage settlement dated 21st Edward IV. Witnesses: Sir William Leigh, Knt., William Musgrave, and others. 2nd Richard III., William Dykes presented to the vacant rectory of Dystington.⁴ In Wetherall Church is the curious old altar and effigial tomb of Sir Richard Salkeld and his wife, realising the well known verses—

"Outstretched together are expressed
Sir knight and my lady fair,
With hands uplifted on the breast,
In attitude of prayer;
Long-visaged, clad in armour be—
With ruffled arm and baldice she."

¹ The adjoining manor of Gilerux, which has since proved a valuable coal field, was acquired about the reign of Edward VI. in exchange for the demesne of Waverton, which came into the family by marriage, as above, with the heiress, *temp.* Richard II. There is a tradition and story, and apparently a correct one, mentioned also in Hutchinson, vol. ii. p. 349, that all was perilled on the turn of the dice and cards, which fortunately proved a favourable one, as ran the distich—

Up now ace, and down with the trays,
Of Wardhall's gone for ever and aye.

It came as the player wished, and to perpetuate the trick he had the card cut in stone, the ace of clubs, which still exists.

² *Vide* Burn's Westmoreland and Cumberland: Isell Parish—Barons of Burgh; and Burke's Extinct Peerage, &c.

³ Fuller's Worthies.

⁴ Burn, vol. ii., p. 49.

There is a quaint description of the tomb and epitaph in the Lansdowne MS., British Museum, (Sir William Dethick's collection, garter, *temp.* Elizabeth.) and of the arms sculptured on it, as "Fretty (Salkeld) embaling Vaux of Trevermaine, argent, a bend, dexter, chequy, or, and gules." The co-heiresses of Sir Richard and his wife with their husbands, or their descendants, conveyed to the Lords Thomas and William Daere, *temp.* Henry VII. and VIII. and Edward VI.—as enrolled on the survey of the barony of Gilsland, *temp.* Elizabeth—their purparties of the lordship and demesne of Triermaine, which are stated to come to them as "inheritance from their mother, daughter and sole heir of Roland Vaux," &c.; and she is described in a pedigree of the Salkeld family, in Lord William Howard's papers, preserved at Corby, as "Joha. sine Jura sola filia and hæres Rolandi Vaux de Trevermaine, æ. 22nd Henry VII." Thomas Dykes, son of William and Christiana, conveyed his purparty to Lord William Daere, by deed (in Latin), 25th Henry VIII., and this gentleman,

THOMAS DYKES, of Wardhall, married, *temp.* Henry VII., Isabel, only child and heiress of John Pennington, Esq., of Muneaster Castle, eldest son and heir of Sir John Pennington of the same. Thomas Dykes is recorded in the histories of Cumberland as furnishing horse in the border services of this period, and having the command of the watch and ward between Ellen and Derwent. Thomas Dykes, 35th Henry VIII., is found by inquisition to hold the manor of Dystington of the king, as of his Castle of Egremont, &c.² His son and successor (with a daughter, Jane, married to Richard Orfeur, of High Close) was

LEONARD DYKES, Esq., of Wardhall, who married, *temp.* Henry VIII., Anne, daughter of John Layton, Esq., of Dalemayne. 4th Philip and Mary, he presents to the rectory of Distington.³ He had issue, amongst others, with a daughter, Catharine, married to Gawen Eaglesfield (settlement dated 19th Elizabeth), his son and successor,

THOMAS DYKES, escheator of Westmoreland, *temp.* Elizabeth. He married Jane, daughter of Lancelot Lancaster, Esq., of Sockbridge; descended from Sir Roger de Lancaster, half or natural brother to William de Lancaster the third, baron of Kendal, and descended from Ivo de Tailbois, first baron of Kendal, brother of Fulk Earl of Anjou, and uncle of Geoffrey Plantagonet, husband of the Empress Matilda. He had a brother, Oswald Dykes, who with himself is mentioned honourably by Camden, as stated in the History of Cumberland—"This also, among others (inscriptions), was copied for me (1587) by Oswald Dykes, a very learned divine, and is now at Wardhall, the seat of his brother, T. Dykes, a gentleman of great note." In the Cottonian MSS. of the British Museum (Julius, e. iii., &c.) are preserved two curious letters from Oswald Dykes to his friend Sir Robert Cotton. He "commends himself right heartilie unto good Mr. William Camden," &c. In a list in this collection of "the naymes of all the gentlemen wh in the schyver of Cumberland," is that of "Thoms. Dykes, arm^r," *temp.* Elizabeth. His son,

LEONARD DYKES, married, 43rd Elizabeth, Anne, only surviving child and heir of Thomas Radcliffe, Esq., of Mayland

¹ The other four co-heiresses married Thomas Salkeld, of Rosgill; Thomas Blenkinsop, of Helbeck; Nicholas Featherstone, of Northumberland; and Lancelot Warwick, of Warwick. No descendants of the two first are known to exist; there are of the other two in the female line. This documentary statement, as above, disproves those on the subject in Sir B. Burke's Extinct Peerage, and Peerage and Baronetage; and in the note in the appendix to the Bridal of Triermain.

² Burn, vol. ii., p. 49.

³ Burn, vol. ii., p. 49.

and Bishopton, in Durham: marriage registered at Muncaster church, 1601: articles of marriage of this date (16th September, 1601) between his father, Thomas, and himself. As she was a minor, and in ward to the crown, he was arraigned for treason, but received a general pardon by warrant from the crown, under the great seal, which is still preserved amongst the family papers. He was sheriff for Cumberland, and (19th Charles I.) whilst sheriff he was appointed by warrant treasurer for the king's forces for the county and garrison of Carlisle: the document is still preserved. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John Frecheville, of Staveley, uncle of John Lord Frecheville (trustees for her dower, 5th December, 1645, are William Pennington, of Muncaster, and Lawson, son of Wilfrid Irton, of Threlkeld), and had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Lawson Irton, Esq., of Threlkeld. He was succeeded by the son of his first marriage,

THOMAS DYKES, a devoted Royalist. After the defeat of the party, he concealed himself for some time in a large mulberry tree near his house, where food was conveyed to him by his wife and daughter: the tree is still in existence. He eventually fell into the hands of the Republicans, and was imprisoned in Cockermouth Castle, where he is stated to have died. When offered his liberty and property if he would recant, his reply was "Prius frangitur quàm flectitur"—since adopted as the family motto. He married, 1628, Joyce Frecheville, daughter and co-heir of John Frecheville, uncle of Lord Frecheville, of Staveley.¹ This lady, through the families of Leke (Lords Deincourt), Savage (Earls of Rivers), Stanley, Fitzalan, and Bohun, was tenth in descent from Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, and eleventh from the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., as recorded in the Herald's College; also (similarly recorded), by another line—Kay of Woodsome, Wentworth of Bretton, the eldest branch of the Fitzwilliams, and the Warrens (Earls of Surrey), all now extinct in the male line—she descended in a direct line from the Conqueror. Ralph Lord Frecheville, her immediate ancestor, of whom she was a co-representative, was summoned to parliament as a baron, *temp.* Edward I. His descendants have since twice claimed the barony. Thomas Dykes married, secondly, Jane, daughter and heir of Ralph de la Vale, Esq., 1649, trustees for whose settlement are Sir Patricius Curwen and William Pennington, Esq., of Muncaster. The issue of his first marriage was, *inter alios*—with Frecheville, and Joyce, married to Thomas Curwen, Esq., of Workington, whose descendant and representative, Joyce Curwen, married Wilfrid Hulleston, of Hulton—his heir,

LEONARD DYKES, who, *temp.* Charles II., married Grace, daughter of John Salkeld, of Threapland, the descendant of Launcelot Salkeld, of Whitehall, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Hulleston, of Millum. Sir Richard descended, through his mother, Joan, co-heir of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Ingham, from the De Lancasters, barons of Kendal; William de Lancaster (the first of that line) having married Gundred Countess of Warwick, daughter of William the Conqueror. Mr. Dykes was twice sheriff of Cumberland. He pulled down the old castle, and built a mansion with an

¹Settlement in tail made of the estates, 1637, between Leonard, Thomas, and Joyce Dykes; John Frecheville (afterwards Lord Frecheville), son and heir of Sir P. Frecheville; and John Pennington, son and heir of Sir J. Pennington, of Muncaster. In 1642, Thomas Dykes makes his will, evidently caused by the commencement of hostilities, as was the case in that year, naming as trustees—his dear father Leonard, his loving father-in-law Peter Senhouse—husband of his mother-in-law, formerly Barbara Frecheville, born Frecheville, and his friends Sir Patricius Curwen, and William Pennington, of Muncaster.

ornamented stone front, from a design by Inigo Jones.¹ His son and heir,

FRECHEVILLE DYKES, of Wardhall, married, 1657, Jane, eldest sister of Sir Gilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton. They had issue, with two other sons, Frecheville, a captain in the navy, lost at sea, and Gilfrid Lawson, and a daughter, Jane, married to John Ballantine, Esq., of Crooklake Hall. Their son and heir,

LEONARD DYKES, Esq., of Wardhall, married, 1723, Susanna, only surviving child of the Rev. Thomas Capstack, vicar of Newburn, and Esther his wife, granddaughter of Sir John Lowther, first baronet of Lowther; the parties to subsequent settlement, 1730, are Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., of Hayton Castle, H. Aglionby, and Humphrey Senhouse. They had, with other issue, two sons, FRECHEVILLE and Lawson. The elder,

FRECHEVILLE DYKES, Esq., of Wardhall, a captain in the 67th Foot, and companion in arms of General Wolfe, married, 1763, Mary, only daughter and eventual heir of her father, John Brougham, Esq., of Cockermouth, and her brother, Peter Brougham Lamplugh, Esq., of Dovenby Hall. John Brougham was grandson of John Brougham, of Fairbank and Staveley, son of Thomas Brougham, of Seales, and Mary le Fleming, of Rydal, as recorded in the Herald's College, common ancestor also of the present Lord Brougham. Mr. John Brougham married Frances, daughter and heir of John Woodhall, Esq., and Elizabeth, daughter and eventual heir of Richard Lamplugh, Esq., of Ribton Hall, and his wife, Mary Molyne, of Dovenby Hall, eventual representative and heir of the Dovenby branch of the family of Lamplugh. Richard Lamplugh, of Ribton, cousin to Thomas Lamplugh, archbishop of York, 1688, and named so in his will, descended with him from Thomas de Lamplugh, of Skelsmoor (whose descendant removed into Yorkshire), younger son of John de Lamplugh, of Lamplugh (of the main line), and Isabel, daughter of Sir John Pennington, and great-grandson of Sir John de Lamplugh, who married Margaret, daughter of John de Eaglesfield, of Alnburgh, founder's kin of Robert de Eaglesfield, founder of Queen's College, Oxford, and chaplain to Edward III. and his queen Philippa.² The Dovenby line descended from Nicholas, younger son of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, who settled at Dovenby on his marriage with the sister and heiress of Richard Kirkbride, *temp.* Richard II.; Francis Lamplugh, of that line, living there, *temp.* Elizabeth, married Jane Salkeld, of Whitehall, as recorded in the Herald's

¹Leonard Dykes was living 8th Anne, 1709, aged 75. He gives some curious evidence in a case respecting the lords of the manor of Wardhall being owners also of the title within the manor (as is the case) in connection with his grandfather, Leonard, whose marriage took place 13rd Elizabeth—a considerable lapse of time in three generations!—mentioning, as circumstances that accounted for facts, or recalled them to his recollection, that "he was taken, in 1637, by his grandfather, to Carlisle, where they stayed till a year after the siege was broken up: that his grandfather on one occasion made him a present of a little brass cannon which went upon wheels" (such things were then in vogue also as toys); that "a former decree was burnt—for the family was several times plundered in those troublesome times, their writings burnt, and his father and himself driven from their seats, with their estates kept a guard." There is a curious old paper drawn up of the family by Esq., and the son-in-law, and his son Thomas, 1741, detailing the losses sustained on them by the Scotch troops under Lord Montaguery, then commander of the army.

²See also Lamplugh Papers, Herald's College, and Hulton MSS. *vide* Burn, v. 3, ii.

College; she was daughter of Marie Vaux, of Catterlen, and granddaughter of Margaret, co-heiress of Sir Richard Huddleston, of Millom, whose descent is given above. Francis Lamplugh was son of Robert, who first presented to Bridekirk, 1563, (his descendant, Mrs. Dykes, is still patroness), and Jane Preston, daughter of Sir Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick. Her sister, Ellen Lady Leyburne, was mother of Elizabeth Lady Daere, afterwards Duchess of Norfolk, and Anne Lady Mountcagle: these ladies, therefore, were first consins to Francis Lamplugh, of Dovenby. The descendant, then, and great-granddaughter of Richard Lamplugh and Mary Molyne, who united the two branches of Ribton and Dovenby, Mary Brougham, (having married, as above, Frecheville Dykes, Esq., of Wardhall), their only surviving child, Mary, on their death, and that of her uncle, P. Brougham Lamplugh, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, who had taken the name and arms of Lamplugh, inherited the estates of Wardhall and Dovenby, &c., and married her cousin, Joseph Dykes Ballantine, eldest son of

LAWSON DYKES, younger son, as above, of Leonard Dykes and Susanna Capstack. He married, 1764, Jane, daughter and heir of John Ballantine, Esq., of Crookdake Hall and Ireby, &c., and took the name and arms of Ballantine in addition, by sign manual. Sir John Ballantine, of Corehouse, in Scotland, their immediate ancestor, married, 1663, Anne, daughter and heir of William Musgrave, Esq., of Crookdake Hall and Ireby, &c., by Dorothy, daughter of Henry Daere, Esq. of Lanercost. William Musgrave was the descendant and representative of William, younger son of Thomas de Musgrave and Mariotta, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Stapleton, of Edenhall, who, *temp.* Edward IV., marrying Felicia, granddaughter of John Colvil and Isabel Tilliol, acquired with her the manor and estates of Crookdake and Ireby, and was the founder of the Crookdake branch of the Musgrave family.¹ The family of Ballantine is termed² a family of note in Scotland: one of them, under the Latinised name of Bellendennis, was the author of a work, "De Stata," to which Dr. Parr wrote a learned preface, &c. Sir John Ballantine (as recorded in the Lyon College, Scotland) descended from "Sir Richard of Bannocktynne of ye Corbous" (circa 1460), whose grandson, John Bannatyne, married Lady Isabel Hamilton, eldest daughter of James, first Earl of Arran, and granddaughter of the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James II. The name subsequently became changed (as was not uncommon in those days) to Ballantine. Sir John Ballantine's settlement, 1663, is witnessed by his brother, Sir William Ballantine, and his friend Sir William Lockhart, &c. Miss Daere, mother of his wife, Anne Musgrave, was granddaughter of Alice Knyvett, daughter of Sir Henry Knyvett, of Beckenham Castle, Norfolk, and Anne, daughter and heir of Sir James Pickering, of Killington. Sir Henry Knyvett was son of Sir Thomas Knyvett and Lady Muriella Howard, daughter of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, fifth in descent from Lady Margaret Plantagenet, granddaughter of Edward I. and his second wife Margaret of France. Sir John Ballantine's son and heir, William, married Miss Johnstone, daughter of Sir James Johnstone, of Westerhall, who, through the Lords Oliphant, Errol, Hinntly, Erskine, and Morton, descended from James I. of Scotland and Joan de Beaufort, great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt, son of Edward III.³

¹ *Vide Burn*, vol. ii., pp. 129 and 165; and *Hutchinson*, vol. ii., p. 366; and *Musgrave pedigree*.

² *Hutchinson*, vol. ii., p. 303.

³ *Vide Knyvett Pedigree; Herald's College; Burn*, vol. ii., p. 503, &c.; and *Peerages, &c.*—See *Burke's Royal Descents*.

The issue of Lawson Dykes and Jane Ballantine were Joseph, Frecheville, major-general H.E.I.C.; Thomas, East India naval service; and Mary, married to James Spedding, Esq., of Summer Grove. Their eldest son and successor,

JOSEPH DYKES BALLANTINE, Esq., of Crookdake Hall, Seales, and Ireby, married, as above, 1800, his cousin, Mary Dykes, heir to her father, Frecheville Dykes, Esq., of Wardhall, and her uncle, P. Brougham Lamplugh, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, and took the name and arms of Dykes again, in addition, by sign manual. He was sheriff for Cumberland, 1806, and died in 1830. The issue of the marriage are,

- i. FRECHEVILLE LAWSON, M.P. for Coekermouth, 1832; sheriff for Cumberland, 1842; married, 1814, Anne Eliza, eldest surviving daughter and co-heiress of J. Gunson, Esq., of Ingwell, and has issue,

1. Frecheville Brougham.
2. Lamplugh Frecheville.
3. Mary Frances.
4. Adelfiza.
5. Eveline Joyce.
6. Ida Isabel.
7. Hubert Frecheville Lawson.
8. Beatrice Irton.

- ii. Joseph, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and now Rector of Headley, Hants.
- iii. Lamplugh Brougham, Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge, and barrister-at-law.
- iv. Lawson P., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.
- v. James William, E.I.C.S., Madras.

- i. Mary, married, firstly, John Marshall, Jun., of Headingley, Leeds, and Derwentwater, Cumberland, and has issue,

1. Reginald Dykes.
2. Herbert John, lieutenant R.N.
3. Julian.
1. Janet Mary.
2. Catherine Alice.

She married, secondly, P. O'Callaghan, Esq. (late 11th Hussars), and has issue,

Desmond Dykes Tynte.

- ii. Jane Christiana, married Thomas Donnelly, lieutenant-col. E.I.C., and has issue,

John Frecheville Dykes, lieutenant R.E.

- iii. Ellen, married James Walker, Esq., of Dalry House, N.B., and has issue,

1. William Frecheville.
2. Francis Dykes.
1. Mary Ellen.

- iv. Frances, married Edward Ormerod, Esq., of Seymour House, Old Trafford, Lancashire.

- v. Susan.

Arms.!—Or three cinquefoils sable, quartering Waverton, Dystington, Salkeld of Corby, Vaux of Triermain, Pennington of Muncaster, Laneaster, Radcliffe, Frecheville, Fitz Ralph, Musard, Nuthill of Nuthill, Braose, Peverel, Beaufoy, Brougham, Woodhall, Lamplugh, Ballantine, Musgrave, De Ros, Stapleton, Vipont, Colvil, Tilliol, Lowther, &c.

Crests.!—On a wreath a lobster, vert, for Dykes. On a wreath a griffin, coupé, &c., for Ballantine.

Mottos.—"Prius frangitur quam flectitur" for Dykes; "Nec ceto nec tarde" for Ballantine.

¹ The crest and arms (the first erroneously given in *Moule's Heraldry of Fish* as a "crayfish") have reference, no doubt, to the original location of the family, "the more than primeval beach" at Dykesfield, as described by Mr. Bruce in his *Roman Wall*. The lobster indicates the then presence of sea, in ages past, though now far removed, and the dark-coloured marsh cinquefoil ("sable") would flourish in the more or less submerged low ground adjacent, which anciently gave the name "de Frigate" to its possessors.

PAPECASTLE.

The area of this township is 1,216 acres, and its rateable value £3,609 9s. 3d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 283; in 1811, 311; in 1821, 381; in 1831, 461; in 1841, 568; and in 1851, 632. The inhabitants of the townships are principally located in the villages of Papecastle and Goat, the former of which contains many respectable residences. A linen thread manufactory was commenced at the Goat mill, near Cockermouth, in 1820; and in 1835, Messrs. Harris erected the Derwent Side Mills, also near Cockermouth, which were enlarged in 1846 to three times the former size. They now contain 11,000 spindles, and afford employment to about 750 persons.

The first recorded possessor of the manor of Papecastle, is Walthoef, lord of Allerdale, who appears to have resided here previous to his removal to Cockermouth. It was afterwards successively held by the Lucies, Multons, and Daeres, and on the attainder of Leonard Daere, became vested in the crown. From a survey taken in 1578, we learn that William Lord Daere held Papecastle of the ancient possessions of the earls of Northumberland, of the yearly value of £17 2s., purchased of the late king, Edward VI., to be holden of the said king by sergeantry. The same document also states that the co-heirs of Lord Daere held Papecastle, and paid yearly for cornage, 6s. 8d.; seawake, 1s. 6d.; and for free rent, in toto, 8s. 2d. Anthony Barwis, Esq., held one tenement at Papecastle, called Hameshill, and paid yearly for free rent, 2s. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1595, to Lancelot Salkeld, Thomas Braithwaite, and Richard Tolson, from whom it appears to have been subsequently purchased by the Lamplughs, and is now possessed by Mrs. Dykes, of Dovenby. The principal landowners are Messrs. John Steel, John S. Mawson, and William Thornburn. The principal part of this manor has been enfranchised, only £3 6s. 2½d. of customary, or manorial rents, remaining, and including out-tenements in Bothel and Ireby, £5 1s. 10½d. Mrs. Dykes is also the owner of the great tithes, but some part has been exchanged with the landowners for common right. The remaining commutation, or awarded rent charge, is £20 8s. 6d. The township was enclosed by act of parliament, passed in 1841.

The village of Papecastle occupies a pleasant and elevated situation on the north bank of the Derwent, one mile west-north-west of Cockermouth, and is said to derive its name from one Pipard, its owner, in Saxon times. On the summit of a hill here are the traces of a Roman station or castrum, supposed to be Derwentio, where a body of troops, called the Numerus Derven-

tionensis, was quartered. This station is connected with that at Ellenborough by a Roman road, traces of which are still visible. A great number of coins and other interesting relics have been discovered at this place and in the neighbourhood. The castrum was subsequently the residence of the above-mentioned Waltheof, by whom it was demolished, and the materials used in the construction of Cockermouth Castle. The new road from Cockermouth is cut through a portion of the field where the castrum stood. The large edible snail (*Helix pomatia*) is said to be common in the adjoining hedges, and may have been introduced by the Romans as an article of diet.

Goat, a village in this township, forms the north-west suburb of Cockermouth, with which town it is connected by a stone bridge. Here are two corn mills.

Derwent Bank, the seat of John Steel, Esq., is a handsome mansion, erected in 1846, on an elevation about a mile north by west of Cockermouth, overlooking the vale of the river from which it derives its name.

CHARITY.

Whinnay's Charity.—Mr. John Whinnay, in 1802, bequeathed £6 a-year to the poor of this township.

Skelton of Papecastle.

The family of Skelton, of Armathwaite Castle, was one of great antiquity; and so far back as the time of Richard II. we find by a deed dated 14th November, in the fourteenth year of that monarch's reign, that Sir Robert de Muleastre then granted to Sir Clement de Skelton "totam terram meam a Threpland."

RICHARD SKELTON, Esq., son of John Skelton, Esq., of Armathwaite, and grandson of Richard Skelton, Esq., of the same place, sold the castle and estate of Armathwaite to William Sanderson, Esq., in 1712. Mr. Skelton left a numerous issue.

The Skeltens of Branthwaite Hall were a junior branch of the Skeltens of Armathwaite, derived from

RICHARD SKELTON, who was present at Agincourt with Henry V., and served the office of high sheriff of Cumberland. He was younger son of JOHN DE SKELTON, who married in 1422 the heiress of the Branthwaite estates, and acquired that property, where his descendants continued to reside till about 1737. Its then possessor was HENRY SKELTON, Esq., of Branthwaite Hall, general in the army, and governor of Portsmouth. This officer was engaged in Flanders, and also in Scotland, in 1715; in the former country his life was saved by his aide-de-camp, Captain James Jones, who shot a dragoon as he was on the point of cutting down the general. The latter, who died 1757, did not forget this, for on the opening of his will, it was found that he left Branthwaite Hall and estate to his friend,

Captain JAMES JONES, of the 3rd Guards, who then became of Branthwaite. He was son of James Jones, who descended from General John Jones, by Catherine, his wife, sister of Oliver Cromwell, and relict of Wheatstone. Captain Jones married,

1749, Jemima, daughter of Colonel Tullockens, who came from Holland with William Prince of Orange, and by this lady had a son, ARNOLDUS, and a daughter, Jemima, who married, 1768, Charles, first Marquis of Cornwallis. The son,

ARNOLDUS JONES, of the 3rd Guards, born 1750, assumed the surname of Skelton, 1774. He married, October, 1775, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hicks, Esq., of Whitehaven and Papecastle, and by her (with whom he acquired Papecastle) had four sons and five daughters,

- i. HENRY, major 19th Lancers, sold the Branthwaite Hall estate, 1797, to John Christian Curwen, Esq. and died 26th August, 1836, having had no issue by his wife Maria, eldest daughter of William Betty, Esq., of Dublin, barrister-at-law, LL.D.
- ii. DANIEL JONES, present representative.
- iii. Charles Cornwallis, lieutenant R.N., killed in action, unmarried.
- iv. William, lieutenant R.N. died unmarried.
- i. Jemima Tullockens, married to Thomas Foster Gunter, Esq., lieutenant in the army.
- ii. Elizabeth, married to William Birmingham, Esq.
- iii. Maria, married to William Rudd, Esq. of Cocker-mouth.
- iv. Priscilla Sarah, married first to Edward Penruddocke, Esq., of Fyfield, Wilts, and secondly to James Walker, Esq., rear-admiral, R.N.
- v. Mary, died unmarried.

Mr. Jones Skelton died 1792, and was succeeded by his son,

DANIEL JONES SKELTON, Esq., of Papecastle, county Cumberland, late a captain, Royal Art., born 1785; married, 10th December, 1810, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Theed, Esq., of London, and has issue,

- i. Henry Charles Cornwallis, H.E.I.C.S., died 28th May, 1836.
- ii. HENRY JONES, born 4th July, 1824, deceased.
- i. Anne Eliza, married, 28th February, 1841, to William Browne Ponsonby, Esq., an officer H.E.I.C.S., who died June, 1855, leaving issue.
- ii. Maria, married 1st January, 1811, to the Rev. James Barrow, incumbent of Ashford, Bakewell, nephew of Sir Richard Fleming, Bart., and has issue.
- iii. Mary Dorothea, married Henry Grove, Esq., formerly lieutenant, 23rd Lancers, and has issue.
- iv. Frances, married George Hutchins Bellasis, Esq., late major H.E.I.C.S., and has issue.
- v. Sophia Henrietta.

Arms.—Az., a fesse, between three fleurs-de lis, or.

Crest.—A chough's head, erased, in the beak a slip of oak, ppr., fructed, gold.

Seat.—Papecastle.

RIBTON.

The area of Ribton township is 596 acres, and its rateable value £512. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 47; in 1811, 51; in 1821, 36; in 1831, 26; in 1841, 25; and in 1851, 19, who occupy two farm-houses and two cottages. The Cocker-mouth and Workington railway skirts the south of the township.

The manor of Ribton belonged to a family of that name, descended from a younger son of Waltheof, son of Gilmin. It continued in possession of the Ribton family for several generations, and, in the reign of Edward III., we find that John Ribton held it by the service of 2s. 8d. cornage, 8d. seawake, pasture of the

sergeants, and suit of court at Papecastle, from three weeks to three weeks. The Ribtons occur as owners as late as 1578, for in that year William Ribton, though under age, held Ribton by homage, fealty, and suit of court, paying yearly for cornage, 6s. 8d.; for seawake, 7½d.; and for sergeant's food, in toto, 7s. 3½d. It was subsequently purchased by Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., of Beverley, in the county of York. His grandson, Richard Lamplugh, Esq., eldest son of Richard Lamplugh, Esq., of Dovenby and Ribton, sold Ribton to Sir James Lowther, Bart., from whom it has descended to the Earl of Lonsdale, who is also proprietor of the lands in the township. There are no corn-tithes in Ribton; the small tithes are £1 6s.

Ribton Hall, a large stone building, formerly the seat of the Lamplughs and Lowthers, is now a farmhouse. From an old chair found in the building, bearing date 1638, that year has been conjectured to be the time of its erection.

The township is about five miles west of Cocker-mouth.

TALLANTIRE.

The township of Tallantire contains 1,913 acres, and its rateable value is £1,672 7s. 6d. In 1801 it contained 182 inhabitants; in 1811, 213; in 1821, 244; in 1831, 237; in 1841, 216; and in 1851, 250. The inhabitants reside partly in the village of Tallantire; their principal employment is agriculture.

The manor of Tallantire was granted by Waltheof, son of Gospatric, to Odard, son of Liulph, whose descendants assumed the local name, and continued to hold Tallantire till a short time previous to 1578; for, from a survey of the barony of Allerdale taken in that year, we learn that the heirs of John Radcliffe hold Tallantire with Castlerigg and the Isle of Derwent-water by homage, fealty, and suit of court, paying yearly for cornage, 21s. 10d.; for seawake, 1s. 4d.; for sergeant's food, turnsilver, and free rent, 2s.; in toto, 25s. 2d. It afterwards came by purchase to the Fletchers of Cocker-mouth, from which family it was transferred, by marriage, to that of the Partis of Newcastle. In 1776 it was purchased of Henry Hopper, Esq., devisee of Fletcher Partis, Esq., by William Browne, Esq.; in whose family it still continues. The landowners are William Browne, Esq.; Messrs. John Smith, Thomas Smith, and Richard Harboard. The tenants are all enfranchised. The township was enclosed and allotted in 1812.

The village of Tallantire is three and a half miles north by west of Cocker-mouth, and about a mile and a half north-west of Bridekirk.

Broome of Tallantire Hall.

The family of Browne was settled at Woodhall, in the parish of Caldbeck, for many generations.

WILLIAM BROWNE, Esq., born 19th Sept., 1732, a younger son of William Browne, Esq., of Woodhall and Orthwaite Hall, both in this county, purchased the lordships of Tallantire, Dovenby, and Papcastle, and served as high sheriff in the 30th George III. He married, 23rd September, 1779, Mary, relict of Richard Lancaster, Esq., and died in 1802, leaving a son, WILLIAM, the present possessor of the estate, and three daughters, Mary Dorothea, married to John Pemberton, Esq., of Sherburn Hall, co. Durham; Elizabeth, married to Capt. John Ponsonby, R.N.; and Isabella, married to John Smith, Esq. Mr. Browne, on his demise, was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM BROWNE, Esq., of Tallantire Hall, J.P., and D.L., high sheriff in 1817, born 3rd December, 1780; married 11th October, 1803, Catherine, daughter of the late William Stewart, of Castle Stewart, co. Wigton, N.B., by his wife, the Hon. Euphemia Mackenzie, and has issue,

- i. William, born 9th July, 1810, married in 1817, Isabella Midford.
- ii. John Stewart, born 19th October, 1811.
 - i. Catherine.
 - ii. Jane Euphemia.
- iii. Caroline, married in 1838, to Lord Teignmouth.
- iv. Harriette.

Arms.—Three martlets in pale, sa., between two flanches, of the second, each charged with a lion, passant, or.

Crest.—A griffin's head, vert, between two wings.

Motto.—Traducere avum lenitur.

BRIGHAM PARISH.

This parish, which extends about twelve miles from north to south, and about nine miles from east to west, is bounded by the rivers Derwent and Marron, and by the lakes of Loweswater, Crummock, Buttermere, and Bassenthwaite. It contains the ancient borough, parochial chapelry, and township of Cockermouth; the parochial chapelries and townships of Embleton, and Lorton; the chapelries and townships of Buttermere, Mosser, Setmurthy, and Wythop; and the townships of Brigham, Blindbotheh, Eaglesfield, Greysouthen, Whinfell, and Brackenthwaite. The inhabitants attend the markets at Cockermouth.

BRIGHAM.

Brigham township, inclusive of that of Eaglesfield, contains 6,666 acres: its rateable value is £3,522 9s. 9d. The population in 1801 was 238; in 1811, 277; in 1821, 390; in 1831, 503; in 1841, 490; and in 1851, 416. The inhabitants chiefly reside in the village of Brigham. They are principally engaged in agriculture, but many of the labouring classes are employed in the quarries and coal mines which adjoin this township. The limestone quarries, which are extensively worked, at Brigham Low Houses, are said to be the finest in Cumberland. There is a small earthenware manufactory in this township. The soil here is a rich, fertile loam, and a dry gravelly clay earth: it is very productive. The Cockermouth and Workington railway runs through the township on the south bank of the Derwent, and has a station near the church, a short distance from Brigham, and another at Broughton Cross. The river Derwent flows through part of the township; it is spanned by a fine bridge, called Broughton Bridge, built in 1835, which unites the township of Broughton with that of Brigham.

The manors of Brigham, Eaglesfield, and Greysouthen, were given by William de Meschines, to Walthoof, son of Gospatric, who gave Brigham, together with the manors of Dean and Clifton, to Dolfin, son of Ailward, in marriage with his sister. After a few descents it was divided into moieties between the co-

heirs of the Brigham family; one moiety, after remaining for some time in the possession of the family of Twinham, and afterwards in that of Herela, was forfeited on the attainder of Andrew de Herela, earl of Carlisle, and given to a chantry in the church of Brigham, by Thomas de Burgh, in 16th Edward II.; this moiety, after the suppression of the religious houses, was granted to the Fletchers of Moresby, and was sold to the tenants. The other moiety was held, 8th Edward I., by Gilbert Huthwaite, from whose family it passed to the Swinburnes, one of whom, John Swinburne, in 35th Henry VIII., "held a moiety of the vill of Brigham of the king, as of the honour of Cockermouth, by knight's service, 2s. coruage, pature of the sergeants and witnessman, with suit of court at Cockermouth from three weeks to three weeks." In 1578, the vicar of the parish church of Brigham held there one tene-ment, with the appurtenances of the Earl of Northumberland, as of his honour of Cockermouth, by homage, fealty, suit of court, and other services. At the same date John Swinbourne, gentleman, held a moiety of the town of Brigham, and paid yearly for coruage 2s. 6d. Anthony Barwis held the other moiety by like service; and William Walker held one tene-ment by fealty and suit of court, rendering per annum 11s. The Swinburnes sold their moiety, in 1699, to the Hon. Goodwin Wharton. In 1727 the trustees of the Duke of Wharton sold it to Mr. Wilfrid Grisdale, after the death of

whose daughter and granddaughter it passed under his will to Mr. William Singleton, who died in 1767; on his death this and other estates became vested jointly in several persons under Mr. Grisdale's will, and having been divided by virtue of a commission of partition issued out of the Court of Chancery, this moiety of the manor of Brigham was allotted to Joshua Lucock, Esq., and is now the property of his trustees.

General Wyndham is lord paramount, and the tenants of this manor render suit and service at his honor courts, held at Coekermouth Castle. The principal landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; William Lumb, Esq.; J. R. Wilson, Esq.; Mrs. Fawcett; Messrs. J. Fawcett, and L. and F. Grave. The common was enclosed in 1821, under an act of parliament passed in 2nd George IV.

The village of Brigham is about two and a quarter miles west of Coekermouth. It is irregularly built, but has long been famous for the salubrity of its atmosphere, and the longevity of its inhabitants. Middle class houses are much wanted here, and as there is plenty of lime and stone in the vicinity, and sites easily obtainable, it is not easy to explain their absence.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is an ancient structure, supposed to have been erected in the eleventh century, and consists of nave, chancel, aisle, porch, and square tower; but is much in want of renovation and improvement. It is now a vicarage, but was formerly rectorial. The advowson was conveyed by Thomas de Huthwaite to Isabel, Countess of Albermarle, in the reign of Henry III., and in 1439 it was appropriated to the collegiate church of Staindrop, in the county of Durham. In 1579 the Bishop of Carlisle assumed the patronage, and in 1618 Sir Richard Fletcher, and one Hodgson presented. The Earl of Lonsdale is the present impropiator and patron. The living, which is valued in the King's Book at £20 16s. 0½d., is now worth £190 per annum. When the commons were enclosed in 1821, there were 202 acres allotted to the Earl of Lonsdale in lieu of corn-tithes. The parish register commences in 1564.

INCUMBENTS.—John Pierson, 1661; John Martin, 1665; Henry Stephenson, 1674; Roger Fleming, 1705; Joseph Dixon, 1736; William Henry Leech, 1782 (the Rev. Pearson Simpson officiated as curate for Mr. Leech till 1823, when the Rev. William Henry Leech, jun., officiated as curate for his father up to the latter's death in 1834); John Wordsworth, 1834.

The Vicarage is a commodious house, near the church, erected in 1817, by the Coekermouth and Workington Railway Company, who purchased the site of the old vicarage.

Brigham Parochial School, situated to the south-east of the village, is a small stone building, capable of accommodating about forty-five children, the average number in attendance. At the enclosure of the commons in 1821 the school received an allotment of two acres, which are now let for £3 a year. The vicar and churchwardens for the time being are trustees.

Brigham Sunday-school, a small building at the church gates, was erected in 1839.

A rich pasture field near the church, known by the name of Chantry, contains a fine spring, and a mound supposed by some to cover the ruins of some ancient religious edifice.

The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village, which was erected in 1856, at a cost of £120, and is the first dissenting place of worship that has been built in the township. It is a small stone structure, capable of seating upwards of one hundred persons. For thirty years previous to the erection of this chapel the congregation met at a house in the village.

Fitz House, within about half a mile of Coekermouth, is the property of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq.

CHARITIES.

Susannah Slater's Charity.—About the year 1711 Susannah Slater left £100 to the parish of Brigham. The Charity Commissioners inform us that it is understood in the parish that on the death of Mrs. Slater, £55, being a moiety of the principal, with one year's interest thereon, was distributed by the then vicar. The remaining £50 has been secured on the tolls of the road between Coekermouth and Workington. Such parts of the parish as formed distinct chapelries at the time this legacy was left, and were thus separated from the rest of the parish of Brigham, have been considered as not having been intended to partake of the benefit of this charity. The interest paid upon the £50 above-mentioned, amounting annually to £2, has accordingly been given away on the 14th of February yearly, by the churchwardens of the following divisions, viz., of Brigham, Greysouthen, Eaglesfield, Mosses, Blindboethel, and Whinfell, amongst poor persons of their divisions who receive no parochial relief.

Sawrey's Charity.—Myles Sawrey, by will dated 17th March, 1771, bequeathed £400, upon trust, to apply the yearly dividends amongst eight poor widows of the Church of England, not receiving parochial relief. The trustees of this charity, in 1776, purchased £500 stock, New South Sea Annuities, out of the dividends of which, amounting to £15, there is given to each of eight poor and aged women £7 16s. 6d.; the remaining sum is expended in procuring the dividends and other charges.

Brown's Charity.—Frances Brown, in 1770, left £10

to the poor of the township of Brigham. This money is invested at four per cent., and the interest, amounting to 8s., is distributed by the churchwardens amongst poor persons of the township not receiving parochial relief.

John Askew, a native of this township, is the author of a *Voyage to Australia and New Zealand*, a work which gives an interesting account of those far-off lands at a time when the utmost excitement prevailed, owing to the discovery of the Australian gold fields.

BLINDBOTHTEL.

The area of this township is 1,215 acres, and its rateable value £871. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 82; in 1811, 96; in 1821, 112; in 1831, 106; in 1841, 100; and in 1851, 128. Agriculture is the only employment of the inhabitants, who are scattered over the township. The manorial rights of the commons are vested in General Wyndham, who is also lord paramount of the ancient land, which is freehold, and subject only to a peppercorn rent. In 1578 the following persons occur as freeholders here:—William Fawick, William Fearon, John Fletcher, Robert Yoward, the heirs of Cuthbert Nicholson, John Nicholson, Miles Pearson, the heirs of Matthew Addison, Thomas Head, Christopher Wilkinson, and John Fearon. The landowners at present (1858) are the trustees of the late — Timperon, Esq.; Mrs. Senhouse; Messrs. John Nicholson, William Paisley, Fletcher Norman, Thomas Leathes, Isaac Nicholson, and a few small proprietors. The township was enclosed in 1818, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1812, when twenty acres of land were awarded for the education of the children of the poor of this and Eaglesfield township. The Earl of Lonsdale received 261 acres in lieu of tithes for the same townships.

Blindbothel, where the school is situated, is about two and a half miles south of Cockermouth.

CHARITY.

School.—The land awarded to the school at the enclosure of the commons as above mentioned, produces now about £16 per annum, which is paid over to the schoolmaster, who takes all the children of Eaglesfield and Blindbothel at a small quarterage, as fixed by the trustees. The master is allowed to take children from other townships on his own terms. He has upon an average between sixty and seventy children in the school.

At a place called Green Trees, in this township, James Dickinson, one of the earliest propagators of the doctrines of the Society of Friends, was born in 1657.

EAGLESFIELD.

The area of the township of Eaglesfield is returned with that of Brigham; its rateable value is £1,332 2s. 2d. In 1801, it contained 310 inhabitants; in 1811, 333; in 1821, 405; in 1831, 411; in 1841, 371; and in 1851, 309. The population, whose employment is agriculture, are chiefly located in the village, and attend the markets at Cockermouth.

A paved Roman way, seven yards in width, has been discovered at several places in this township, leading from north to south; and in removing the surface for the purpose of quarrying the limestone which abounds here, several human bones, teeth, and instruments of war have been found from time to time, at a place called Endlaw, from which circumstance, it is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station.

The manor of Eaglesfield was given by William de Meschines to Waltheof, son of Gospatric. It afterwards came into the possession of a family who took the local name, one of whom, Robert Eaglesfield, was confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III., and founder of Queen's College, Oxford. This township is parcel of what is called the manor of the five towns, and the manorial rights are vested in General Wyndham. In 1578 Nicholas Williamson held certain lands and tenements in Eaglesfield (late the lands of Richard Eaglesfield) by knight's service, and rendered 6s. 8d. Richard Jackson held, at the same period, a capital messuage with certain demesne lands belonging to the same, in Eaglesfield, by like service. Anthony Barwis, Esq., and Anthony Curwen, Esq., also held land here by like service; the latter also held some in Blindbothel and Greysouthen. Lancelot Fletcher, and John Gill, also occur among the freeholders. The tenure here is principally copyhold, or tenancy subject to a fine of two years' value, at the death of either lord or tenant. Courts are held at Cockermouth Castle. The Earl of Lonsdale, Messrs. John and Joseph Robinson, Joseph Harris, William Wood, and Thomas Benn, Esq., are the principal landowners. The township was enclosed at the same time as Blindbothel, in 1818, and the inhabitants participate in the benefits conferred by the school situated in that village.

The village of Eaglesfield is two and a half miles south-west of Cockermouth. Close to the village there is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends, as also a burial-ground; over the entrance to the former is the date 1711, over the latter, 1693. The Friends only meet here on occasion of a funeral. There is also a Wesleyan chapel, a small, plain, stone building, situated in the village, erected in 1815, at a cost of £120, and will accommodate about 120 persons.

CHARITY.

Fletcher's Charity.—Henry Fletcher, of Green, in Eaglesfield, by will dated 11th January, 1730, gave to the poor of Eaglesfield the sum of £2 yearly, to be distributed at Green aforesaid; the said £2 a year “to be paid out of the parcel of ground known by the name of Lowfield, in Lorton, in the manor of Derwent Fells.”

Upon the enclosure of a common, in this township, about the year 1814, twenty acres of land were set out, with the consent of the inhabitants, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster.¹

Dr. Dalton, the celebrated philosopher and chemist, was a native of this township.

Fletcher Christian, who led the mutineers in the Bounty, and settled in Pitcairn's Island, went from Moorland Close in this township.

GREYSOUTHEN.

Greysouthen township contains 1,635 acres, and its rateable value is £2,784 10s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 455; in 1811, 466; in 1821, 416; in 1831, 555; in 1841, 584; and in 1851, 633. The inhabitants, who are principally employed in the neighbouring collieries, are chiefly located in the large village of Greysouthen. The township is skirted on the south by the Cocker mouth and Workington railway. For upwards of seventy years coal has been found here in abundance, but at present there is only one colliery at work, that of Messrs. Joseph Harris & Co. It consists of one shaft of about forty-two fathoms perpendicular depth. The seam worked is the “Cannel Band,” which is from five to five and a half feet thick. The number of hands employed is about seventy; and the produce of this colliery is principally shipped at Workington.

Greysouthen, anciently Crakesouthen, one of the five towns belonging to the honor of Cocker mouth, was given by William de Meschines to Waltheof, son of Gospatric, and descended in the same manner as the rest of the barony. In 1578 Henry Curwen, Knt., held certain lands here of the Earl of Northumberland, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, rendering per annum 6s. 8d. William Bell also held one tenement by like services. Anthony Barwis also held some land by knight's service, as did also Anthony Curwen, Esq. The principal landowners are Joseph Harris, Esq.; William Paisley, Esq.; Isaac Fletcher, Esq.; and John Harris, Esq. The township was enclosed in 1828, under the authority of an act passed in 1819.

¹ See Blindbothel township.

The village of Greysouthen is three and a half miles west-by-south of Cocker mouth. To the east of the village is a small Wesleyan place of worship, erected in 1833, at a cost of £161; it possesses accommodation for about 200 hearers. This was the first chapel of the kind built in this township, a private house serving for worship previously. At a short distance to the east of the village is a Friends meeting-house and burial-ground.

CHARITY.

School.—At the enclosure of the common, in 1828, fifteen acres of land were appropriated for the education of the poor of this township.

Here is also an infant school, established, in 1843, by the late Miss Woodville, in a house given for that purpose by Joseph Harris, Esq.; it is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and has an average attendance of forty pupils.

Tarn Bank, the property and residence of Isaac Fletcher, Esq., is situated near the village.

WHINFELL.

In 1801 this township contained 82 inhabitants; in 1811, 84; in 1821, 107; in 1831, 122; in 1841, 132; and in 1851, 108. Its area is 1,723 acres, and its rateable value, £1,201 11s. 2d. The soil here is various, chiefly a gravelly loam. The township consists of old enclosures, lying in the form of a crescent, round the foot of Whinfell Fell, which rises 1,000 or 1,200 feet above the level of the sea; near the base there is soil of good quality, but it becomes poorer and lighter at greater elevations, and is intermixed with patches of gravelly clay and peat.

The township and manor of Whinfell were, in the reign of Henry VIII., the joint property of Christopher Curwen, J. Eaglesfield, and Ambrose Middleton. In 1578 Anthony Barwis held certain lands and tenements at Whinfell and Blindbothel, late the property of Wm. Eaglesfield, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, rendering per annum one halfpenny. The heirs of Ambrose Crackenthorp and Anthony Curwen also held certain lands and tenements in Whinfell and Blindbothel, late the lands of the said Ambrose and Anthony, by like services, rendering one halfpenny. It was afterwards in the Wharton family, and, having been sold by them to the Duke of Somerset, came from him to the family of the Earl of Egremont. The manor is now held in moieties, one of which belongs to General Wyndham, the other to Major Thompson. At the time of the enclosure of the common in 1828, the common and Major Thompson's moiety were enfranchised. The principal landowners are R. Harbord, Esq.; William Dixon, Esq.;

Major Thompson; Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Messrs. Wilson Robinson, Allan Peele, John Wilson, John Nicholson, M. Stainton, and John Asbridge. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £14, payable to the Earl of Lonsdale.

Whinfell township has no village of its own name, but contains the small hamlet of Rogerscale, and a few

scattered houses built on the skirts of the Fell, four and a half miles south of Cockermouth.

CHARITY.

Lord Wharton's Charity.—The poor of this township receive from the minister of Dean a share of the books transmitted to him from Lord Wharton's trustees, as stated in our account of the parish of Dean.

COCKERMOUTH PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

THE parochial chapelry of Cockermouth is about five miles in length from east to west, and about two miles in breadth from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the Derwent, on the west by Brigham, on the south by Embleton and Lorton, and on the east by the lake of Bassenthwaite. The inhabitants are principally collected in the town of Cockermouth.

COCKERMOUTH.

The area of the township of Cockermouth is 2,326 acres, and its rateable value £12,104. Its population in 1801 was 2,865; in 1811, 2,964; in 1821, 3,790; in 1831, 4,536; in 1841, 4,940; and in 1851, 5,775.

Cockermouth is the site of the barony of Alledale, since called the barony and honour of Cockermouth. This barony was given by William de Meschines to Waltheof, son of Gospatric, earl of Dunbar, whose granddaughter brought it to William Fitz-Duncan, nephew of Malcolm, king of Scotland; one of the co-heiresses of Fitz-Duncan, was twice married, and died without issue; the two others, whose issue eventually shared this barony in moieties, married William Le Gros, earl of Albermarle, and Reginald Lucy: the heiress of Lucy married one of the Multon family, who took the name of Lucy. After the death of William de Fortibus, earl of Albermarle, and Isabel his countess, without issue, a moiety of the castle and honour of Cockermouth fell to the crown, and having been for a while in the possession of Piers Gaveston, by the grant of Edward II., was some years afterwards¹ (1323), granted to Anthony Lord Lucy,² already possessed by inheritance of the other moiety. Maul, sister and heiress of Anthony Lord Lucy, who died in 1366, settled the castle and honour of Cockermouth on Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, her second husband, and his heirs male, on condition that they should bear the arms of Lucy quarterly with their own.

From a survey taken in 1578 we learn as follows:—
“The said honor consisteth in the liberties and terri-

¹ Cart. 16 Edward II., 6.

² It was granted to him for his gallantry and good services in taking Andrew de Hercla, earl of Carlisle, prisoner, in 1322, in the castle of Carlisle, of which he was then governor.—Chron. de Lanercost.

ories of Cockermouth and Darwent Fells, with the seignory called the Five Towns on the south of the river Darwent, and of the seignory of Alledale on the north part of the river Darwent, within the several meers and bounds hereafter mentioned. Within the precincts of which said bounds and limits are situated the manors, towns, villages, and hamlets hereunder specified and declared, viz., Cockermouth, Setmurthion, Embleton, Wythop, Lorton, Thackthwate, Brackinthwate, Lowswater, Moekerin, Buttermire, Thornthwate, Brathwate, Coledale, Rogersset, Borrowdale, Alt. Borrowdale; and also the manors, towns, or hamlets of Brigham, Dean, Ullock, Branthwate, Deanscales, Pardshow, Woodhall, Crakplace, Graysouthen, Clifton, Stainburne, Eglesfield, Blindbothel, and Whinfell. And also within the limits of the aforesaid boundrie and limits: The said earl and all other his ancestors (whose estate he now hath) have had, holden, and peaceably used and enjoyed the liberties, privileges, and franchises, and freedoms hereunder mentioned and expressed, without any interruption, molestation, let, or impediment, as by a certain record taken by inquisition at Carlisle, the Thursday next after the feast of St. Hilary, in the year of the reign of King Richard II., the 17th (1391) before William, then Lord Daker, and other commissioners, which said record is enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, as by the same appeareth agreeing with these words following, viz.:—To have within the aforesaid limits one coroner by the nomination and constitution of the lord of the said castle, honor, lordship, and manors aforesaid, the same coroner to do and execute all things and whatever to the said office of a coroner belonging within the liberties aforesaid, in as large and ample a manner and form, in all and everything, as any coroner or coronery within the body of the shire heretofore have done or may do; and also to do

and execute all and whatsoever to the said office belongeth for and concerning all attachments of the crown; and likewise of all felonies, burgallaries, thefts, murders, manslaughters, robberies, and of all other felonies whatsoever; as well as the suit of our sovereign lady the Queen's majestie, her heirs and successors, as also the partie and parties greved. And also have had and ought to have the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels of all persons drowning, strangling, or otherwise willingly and wilfully putting themselves to sudden death, and all other forfeitures and goods of fellones, persons outlawed and put in exequent. And also they have had at Cockermonth Castle aforesaid one gaol for the security and safe keeping of prisoners and all profits and commodities of the said gaol belonging; together with the escapes of fellones and other prisoners whosoever to the said gaol committed as prisoners, and all profits and commodities of the said escapes, in such manuer and form as the said earl and his officers or ministers, and all and other his ancesters whose estate he now hath have been and shall be exonerated of all and singular the escapes towards our sovereign lady the Queen, her heirs and successors. And also to take knowledge of all pleas and actions in his court of Cockermonth aforesaid, to be holden from three weeks to three weeks, as well by and in nature of writts of right of our sovereign lady the Queen at the common law, as also by other actions there to be begun and commenced; and pleas *de retito namio* in such manner and sort as the sheriff hath and useth to do within the county, and also the return of all writts and execution of the same, and also to levie and gather the debts of our sovereign lady the Queen, her heirs and successors. And also the lords of the said honor of Cockermonth have and still hath the privilege and royalty of keeping within the said town, courts baron, courts leet, three week courts; and also have and enjoyed the perquisites of the same courts to their own uses without interruption. There is within the said town of Cockermonth a market every week kept upon the Monday, and two horse fairs in the year—the one upon Whitsun-Mouday, the other upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel. There is also a castle in Cockermonth, situate between the waters of Darwent and Coker (or Coke), with a trench or dry ditch about the same, with two barns and other buildings, and also a parcel of land called the Green, without the castle gates, containing by estimation about two acres, which is of small value, for that the castle and other buildings are situate upon the same. The said castle is now in great decay, as well in the stone work as timber work thereof; the said castle is covered with lead, and worth by estimation —. There is also at

Cockermonth a parke called Cockermonth Parke, fenced about in some places with a stone wall, and in some places with a hedge and a ditch, and in other some places with the river of Darwent. The said parke is in compass by estimation three miles, and containeth by estimation, of statute measure, 340 acres, whereof there is of plain or pasture ground 200 acres, and of wood ground 140 acres. There is about the castle certain demesne lands rendering £6 10s. per annum." This is followed by a list of the freeholders or burgagers, and the land and tenements they held, and concludes with the following entries:—"All the burgesses of the said town of Cockermonth pay yearly to the lord for their freedom and liberties upon the commons and moors of Cockermonth, at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, as in old rentals and records it appeareth, 11b. of wax, or 4s. Philip Lord Wharton holdeth the herbage of the park of Cockermonth aforesaid, and the milnes and tells of Cockermonth, and the fishing of the water of Darwent, parcel of the possessions of the said honour of Cockermonth, granted by Henry, late earl of Northumberland, and uncle to the earl that now is, unto one Thomas Wharton, then controller of his household, to have and to hold to him and his heirs males of his body lawfully begetten, paying for the said herbage, £13 6s. 8d.; for the milnes and tolls aforesaid, £18 15s. 6d.; and for the said fishing in Darwent, £7 6s. 8d.; in toto, per annum, £34 8s. 10d. The sum total of the free rents and burgage rents amounted to £37 5s. 8d., besides 4s. 7d., the value of wax, &c." We also find from the same inquisition "that the burgages, or freeholders, within the said town of Cockermonth have been accustomed to pay to the lords of the said honour or maner, at their several deaths, every of them one whole year's rent for and in name of a release; and that as well the said freeholders as also the tenants at will have been and are accustomed to be put on juries and charged for the tryal of all accions betwixt partie and partie pleaded in the courts there."

Elizabeth, sole heiress of Josceline, the last earl of Northumberland, brought Cockermonth and other large estates to Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset. Lady Catherine, second daughter and co-heiress of the duke, married Sir William Wyndham, whose son, Sir Charles, was, in 1749, created Earl of Egremout, and was father of George O'Brien, earl of Egremont. From this nobleman the honour or barony of Cockermonth has descended to General Wyndham, the present possessor. The park, which was long ago disparked, and sold to Sir Thomas Wharton, has since been re-united to the honour. General Wyndham is the largest landowner

in the township, but Jeremiah Spencer, Esq., and others have estates here. General Wyndham has several manors of customary tenure in this district, which are governed by a number of commissioners, who preside at the Court of Dimissions, held in the castle of Cockermouth, when the estates are passed according to their ancient tenure, "by deed, surrender, and admittance." All the liberties of the baronies of Wigton and Egremont; of the honour of Cockermouth; of "the Five Towns with Eaglesfield above Cocker," viz., Brigham, Dean, Greysouthen, Clifton, with the hamlets of Little Clifton, and Staiuburn; and the manors of Derwent Fells, Braithwaite, Coledale, Aspatria, Bolton, Wasdale, Eskdale, Mitterdale, Kennyside, and Westward, are amenable to this court. Besides the court of audit, a court leet for this honour is held in the Court House, in Cockermouth, at Christmas and Easter, by the agent of General Wyndham. The town of Cockermouth, the Five Towns with Eaglesfield, and the manor of Derwent Fells, are amenable to this court, for each of which three liberties separate juries are charged. A Court Baron for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held in the Court House every three weeks.

Cockermouth Castle, the ancient baronial seat of the lords of Allerdale, stands on a bold eminence near the confluence of the rivers Derwent and Cocker. It is supposed to have been erected soon after the Conquest, but no part of the existing structure exhibits the architecture prevalent at that period, though it is very probable that it occupies the site of an older fortress. The present building is entirely Edwardian in its character, and may be safely assigned to the latter end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth century. Cockermouth Castle is stated, upon the authority of Hardyng's Chronicle, to have been yielded to Henry IV. Part of it appears to have been kept in repair till the period of the civil wars, at which time, we are informed by Whitaker and Rushworth, it was held by Lieutenant Bird, as governor for the parliament, who was besieged for some weeks by a party of Cumberland Royalists, but was, however, relieved by Colonel Ashton, who was sent out of Lancashire by Cromwell for that purpose. From the register of burials for the chapelry, we learn that "the siege was laid against Cockermouth Castle August, 1648, and the castle was relieved the 29th of September, in which time were slain of the besiegers George Buck, &c., &c." It is probable that the castle, if not dismantled, was suffered to go to decay after the civil war, since which period it has lain in ruins, with the exception of the gate-house, the court house, and some adjoining rooms,

which are fitted up as the residence of General Wyndham. This fine specimen of the military architecture of the middle ages, forms an irregular square, enclosed by strong walls, 600 yards in compass, and was formerly defended at the entrance by a portcullis, drawbridge, and moat. It consists of two courts, the first a very small one. The Gateway Tower, embellished with the arms of the Umfravilles, Multons, Lucies, Percies, and Nevilles, is a striking object. On each side of the gateway leading to the interior and more ancient court is a deep vaulted dungeon, capable of holding from forty to fifty persons. The south-west front, of which much still remains, stood on the brink of the precipice above the rivers, where appear to have been the state-rooms and other apartments in the great tower. Under this tower is a vault thirty feet square, lighted by a small grated window, and approached by a descent of twelve steps, the roof upheld by a single octagonal pillar, which branches out into ribs supporting the groining.

THE TOWN OF COCKERMOUTH.

The ancient borough and market-town of Cockermouth occupies a beautiful and advantageous situation in the heart of a most picturesque and highly cultivated country, on the south side of the river Derwent, and at the mouth of the Cocker, whence its name is derived, eight miles east of Workington, seven miles south-east of Maryport, fourteen miles north-east of Whitehaven, twenty-seven south-west-by-west of Carlisle, and about 305 miles north-west of London, in 51° 40' north latitude, and 3° 20' west longitude. The river Cocker runs through the town, and on its eastern side are situated the market-place, castle, and church. The bridge over this stream consists of one arch, 100 feet in length, erected, in 1828, at a cost of £2,600. The two principal streets are spacious. The Derwent, after receiving the waters of the Cocker, is crossed by a handsome bridge of two arches, erected in 1822, at a cost of £3,000. A large number of antique remains have been found in this town and neighbourhood. On the north side of the town is a tumulus called Toot's Hill: and one mile to the west are the remains of a rampart and ditch of an encampment, 750 feet in circuit, called Fitz-Wood. On the summit of a hill at Papecastle, a village one mile and a half south-west of Cockermouth, there were until lately the traces of a Roman castrum, which in the early Norman times served as a residence to Walthoef, the first lord of Allerdale, by whom it was demolished, and the materials used in the construction of Cockermouth Castle.

The early history of Cockermouth is interwoven with, and inseparable from, the great families who possessed

its castle, and exercised the lordship of the honour, and must be sought for and studied in connexion with them. The town itself does not appear to have made any figure in the history of bygone ages previous to the time of Elizabeth, when a new interest became attached to it from its being one of the places in which the hapless Mary Queen of Scots staid during the early days of her sojourn in this country; and as Miss Agnes Strickland has described in her own graphic style all that is known of Mary's sojourn in this ancient town, we cannot do better than give *in extenso* the account furnished by that gifted authoress. Having described the Queen's arrival at Workington, and given the letter which Mary wrote, from Workington, to Elizabeth, Miss Strickland continues:—

“Lord Herries's letter to Sir Richard Lowther having prepared the authorities on the English border for such an event (Mary's landing), every one was on the alert. The news of Queen Mary's arrival at Workington spread with inconceivable rapidity, and the Earl of Northumberland, who claimed the pre-eminence in that district, under colour of showing her a mark of respect, sent a band of gentlemen to wait upon her as a guard of honour, with strict orders to prevent her from leaving the country till Queen Elizabeth's pleasure concerning her should be ascertained. He communicated her arrival at the same time to the council at York. The result was a warrant from that body, addressed in the name of the sovereign to the high sheriff, magistrates, and gentlemen of Cumberland, ‘to use the Scottish queen and her company honourably, but to see that not one of them escaped.’

“Thus it is apparent that the Earl of Northumberland, who subsequently lost his head for engaging in the northern rebellion, which was excited for the liberation of the Scottish queen, was the first person who constituted her a prisoner, under the pretext of doing her honour. After the arrival of the gentlemen deputed by him to keep guard over her, it was out of her power to embark for France, which, with the friendly assistance of Sir Henry Curwen, she might previously have done. Under these circumstances, it is plain she did not exercise free will in her advance to Cockermonth, which, with its strong and stately castle on the confluence of the Cocker and the Derwent, its park, forest, and manor, were the demesnes of the Earl of Northumberland.

“Attended by her kind English host Sir Henry Curwen, his son, and most of the gentlemen in that neighbourhood, Queen Mary left Workington Hall on the morning of the 17th of May, with her devoted little train of Scottish nobles and ladies. The journey, a

pleasant distance of six miles, was performed on horseback. It lay through a green picturesque country, enamelled with spring flowers, and intersected by the devious course of the beautiful river Derwent. The first bold range of English mountains, Skiddaw ‘and her cubs,’ rose in the foreground; while the mighty forms of Sereel and Criffel stood like hostile giants across the Firth of Solway. What would have been Mary's feelings when she saw their broad blue outlines mingle with the misty clouds on the verge of the horizon, could she have known that her tearful eyes had looked their last on Scotland, and that in England, the land of promise which lay so bright before her in its May livery, nothing awaited her—the representative of the elder line of Alfred, and presumptive heiress of the nation—but a succession of gloomy prisons and a bloody grave? The dark page of the future was in mercy hidden from her sight, and for the present she had met with a frank and courteous reception from Sir Henry Curwen, his family, and the stout Cumberland knights and squires his neighbours, who mustered strongly round her, apparently to do her honour. She entered Cockermonth, if not with royal pomp, in very pleasant fashion, for man, woman, and child came forth in their holiday attire to meet and welcome her. The Earl of Northumberland was absent from the castle, being then at his house at Topcliffe; so Mary and her Scottish train were lodged at Cockermonth Hall, the mansion of the wealthy merchant, Master Henry Fletcher, at that time sufficiently spacious and well-appointed to have accommodated a queen in more prosperous circumstances than those under which the unfortunate sovereign of Scotland entered it. A dilapidated portion of the once stately quadrangular elevation of Cockermonth Hall is still in existence, but reduced to the lowest degree of degradation, being divided into three tenements, which are used as a carpenter's shop, a beerhouse, and a mechanics' lodging-house. Even by the humble occupants of the lodging-house, three large apartments on the first floor, leading one through the other, are called ‘Queen Mary's Rooms.’¹ They are built after the French fashion, and probably served as ante-room, presence-chamber, and bed-chamber for the distinguished guest. In the absence of documentary

¹ On entering the last, the good woman of the house said to me, “This was Queen Mary's bed-chamber, but she did not sleep here, for the poor lady was in fear of her life, and passed the night in this closet,” opening, as she spoke, the doors of an arched recess, which had been partially built up, but was neither more nor less than the remains of the alcove where the bed formerly stood, a fashion of which my humble informant could scarcely have been aware, and is therefore confirmatory of the local tradition, as identifying the precise spot where the hapless Mary rested her weary head the night she passed at Cockermonth.

records, it becomes the duty of her biographer to trace the local traditions that, after the lapse of centuries, linger on spots connected with this romantic portion of Mary's history. The oral chroniclers of Cockermonth declare that their princely merchant, Henry Fletcher, observing the deplorable condition of his royal guest's habiliments, presented her with thirteen ells of rich crimson velvet to make her a new robe; and this pleasing story is verified by the fact that Mary wrote a letter to her kind host, thanking him for having sent her a velvet robe, and gratefully acknowledging all his courtesies to her. Nor were these forgotten by her more fortunate son James I., who, when Thomas Fletcher, the only son and representative of Henry Fletcher, came to meet him at Carlisle on his accession to the throne of England, treated him with great distinction, and offered to bestow the honour of knighthood on him, as a token of grateful acknowledgment for his late father's kindness to his royal mother.¹

"The next morning, May 18th, Mary held a little court in her presence-chamber at Cockermonth Hall, for the reception of the ladies of that district, with Lady Scroope, the Duke of Norfolk's sister, at their head, they having been hastily summoned from their castles and halls by circular letters, in the queen's their sovereign's name, sent by post-haste expresses, to come in their best array to wait upon the Queen of Scotland, and pay her all proper respect by attending her on her journey to Carlisle.²

"Brief warning had there been for the ladies of that district to equip themselves and ride to Cockermonth for presentation to the illustrious refugee, whom they were required to meet and attend on her way to Carlisle; but it was happily accomplished, and all knotty points of precedency amicably arranged, in time for them to bring her on to her appointed resting-place that day. Surely the details of that memorable gathering of the female aristocracy of the border, to pay their devoir to

the Queen of Scots, the manner of reception she gave them, and the order of their cavalcade to merry Carlisle, must exist in the family archives of the Percies, the Scroopes, the Daeres, or the Howards, and may one day be discovered, and add a rich page in some future edition of these personal annals of the princess through whom her present Majesty derives her title to reign over Great Britain. There had not been time to convert the considerate present of the munificent English merchant of Cockermonth Hall into the regal robe for which it was designed; and though some useful articles had been contributed by the widowed mother of Sir Henry Curwen and his lady, the deficiencies and incongruities of a toilette thus made up must have been no trifling mortification to a royal beauty so attentive to all the elegant proprieties of dress as Mary Stuart, and who had been not only the Queen of France, but the glass of fashion in that polished court, which then, as now, gave laws to Western Europe in all matters of costume.

"Mary had, however, every reason to feel cheered and delighted with her first reception in the realm she expected one day to call her own, but not only was she affectionately and respectfully welcomed by the ladies of the hospitable northern counties of England with demonstrations of sympathy and deference, but all sorts and conditions of people flocked to meet and follow in in the procession which conducted her to Carlisle; so that her journey thither, *malgré* the presence of Captain Read and fifty soldiers under his command, commissioned to prevent her escape or rescue, resembled a triumphant progress. Nor was this wonderful, 'Beauteous, and royal, and distressed,' she appeared under circumstances of no common interest. Not yet six-and-twenty, she had experienced trials and vicissitudes of the most painful nature; but, unconquered by the inexorable destiny which appeared to pursue all of her race and name, she had borne up under her troubles with a courage, both physical and moral, that excited no common admiration. Many a manly English heart had thrilled at the report of all she had suffered during her incarceration in the grim fortress of Lochleven, and rejoiced in the marvellous tale of her deliverance by the foundling boy Willie Douglas, whose arm God had strengthened for the achievement of an enterprise which the stoutest champion in Christendom might have been proud to have performed. That brave stripling rode near his royal mistress in the faithful little train who had assisted in carrying her off from the fatal field of Langside, and attended her on her adventurous voyage to England. Mary Stuart was the very beau-ideal of a distressed Queen. 'No man.'

¹ Cockermonth Miscellany. Thomas Fletcher, the grandfather, and Richard Fletcher, the father of this Henry Fletcher, had first by trade, and afterwards by mercantile speculations, amassed great wealth, with which they purchased Wythop and divers lands and tenements in the neighbourhood of Cockermonth, and thus founded a family on the honourable basis of their own honest exertions.

² State paper, revised by Secretary Cecil—in Anderson's Collections, vol. iv. Sir Richard Lowther had, on the first note of the arrival of the royal stranger, summoned the gentlemen by beacon, according to the ancient border custom of telegraphing. He afterwards complained that they were negligent in attending to his signals. Yet it is certain a very numerous and splendid company was assembled in an incredibly short time at Cockermonth, two days, indeed before it was possible for Queen Elizabeth to have signified her pleasure on the occasion, for she did not receive Mary's letter, till the 20th; so that what was done in her name on this occasion was without her orders.

says Brantôme, 'ever saw her without love, or will read her history without pity;' a sentiment that held good with regard to the high-minded and generous portion of mankind, those, in a word, whom sordid and selfish interests had not hardened, nor fanaticism inflamed against her. The impression made by her personal graces and winning manners in the north of England was never forgotten. The lapse of nearly three centuries, indeed, has not cooled the enthusiasm with which her memory is still regarded by the descendants of those who saw and judged of her according to the witness of their own senses, and not from the political libels of her foes.

"On the road between Cocker-mouth and Carlisle, Queen Mary and her cavalcade were encountered by Villeroy de Beaumont, the French ambassador, from whom she had parted scarcely a week before at Hamilton under circumstances far different. She was then full of hope, at the head of a numerous party, in hourly expectation of the arrival of the gay Gordons and gallant Ogilvies to swell her forces to such numbers as might once more have enabled her to drive her perfidious brother Moray and his faction over the border. Yet she had been willing to settle the quarrel amicably, and had employed Beaumont to negotiate with the usurpers of her rights. His efforts having proved unavailing, he had, on the unexpected ruin of her cause, signified his intention of returning to France through England, but had been beset and plundered by the Regent's partisans, and his servants maltreated, before they could cross the border. The only tidings he could give Mary were of the most dispiriting nature. He accompanied her to Carlisle."

Such is the account furnished by Miss Strickland of Mary's residence in Cocker-mouth. From the time of the departure of the Scottish queen, history is silent respecting this ancient town, till the time of her unfortunate descendant, Charles I., when, as we have seen above, the castle was seized by the Parliamentarians, who resisted all the efforts of the Cumberland Royalists to dislodge them. This appears to have been the last military transaction which occurred in the town, and there is nothing since recorded save the advance of Cocker-mouth in peaceful industry and commerce. Among the manufactures of the place that of cotton claims the first place, whether we consider the amount of capital engaged in that branch of trade, or the number of people depending upon it for their support. The Messrs. Harris have a large mill in the township of Papecastle, which affords employment to 800 persons. The woollen trade is carried on in two establishments, Croft Mills and Fitz Mills, which together

employ about 100 hands. The Messrs. Banks pursue the linen manufacture at Simon Seales, about a mile and a half from the town. An extensive establishment for the manufacture of hats was spiritedly carried on for years by the late Mr. T. Wilson till his demise, when his son succeeded him. Besides these establishments there are four tanneries, two skinneries, and a brewery; and in the neighbourhood are extensive coal mines. A market is held on Monday for corn and cattle, and on Saturdays for provisions. From May to midsummer cattle shows are held every alternate Wednesday. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on February 18th and October 10th; and for hiring servants on Whit Monday and the Monday next after Martinmas Day. A railway eight miles in length connects Cocker-mouth with Workington, whence other railways extend north to Carlisle, and south to Furness and Lancaster; the station is to the west of the town. Cocker-mouth is well supplied with water, and lighted with gas. Gas works were established in 1834, at a cost of £3,000, raised by seventy-five shareholders, in £5 shares. In consequence of the increased demand for gas, it was found necessary, in 1856, to enlarge the works, and an additional sum of £3,000 was subscribed by the shareholders, in the same proportion as before. The works now comprise two gasholders, capable of containing 30,000 cubic feet of gas. While attending to the requirements of the living, the decent interment of the dead has not been neglected, a new cemetery being opened in June, 1856, about a quarter of a mile south-east of the town, and consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle on the 12th of the following September. It contains upwards of five acres, and possesses two neat chapels, in the Early English style. The total cost was about £2,800. A high opinion may be formed of the salubrity of the town by the fact that in the year 1857 there were buried in the cemetery, in consecrated ground, eighteen individuals, whose united ages amounted to 1,486, two of them attaining the advanced age of 92 years. There were sixteen others died during the same period, whose united ages amounted to 1,052 years.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a beautiful and noble structure, situated on an eminence at the head of Kirkgate. The foundation stone was laid by Archdeacon Hedlam, on the 28th of February, 1852, and the consecration took place on the 15th of June, 1854. It is a cruciform structure in the Early English style, comprising nave and aisles, transepts, chancel, north and south porches, and central tower, surmounted by a spire. Its dimensions are as follow:—Length

of nave, seventy feet; width of transepts, twenty-two feet; length of chancel, thirty; total length, 122 feet. The height of the roof of the nave is sixty feet: of the tower, ninety feet; of the spire, from its base to the top of the tower, ninety feet; making a total height of the spire from the ground, inclusive of the cross, of 180 feet. Nearly all the foundations of the old church remain undisturbed, thereby binding and strengthening the foundations of the present edifice. The walls are of solid rubble masonry, faced with hammer-dressed stones. The nave consists of four bays of elegant pointed arches, the pillars of which have foliated capitals, beautifully sculptured. The aisles, transepts, and nave are paved with Staffordshire tiles, in diamond and other patterns; the chancel with Minto's encaustic pavement. The church is neatly furnished. The seats, which are all open, are of red pine, stained and varnished, and are constructed in square-panelled framing, with framed and panelled ends. The seats in the chancel are more ornamental than those in the body of the church, having solid ends and carved poppyheads, with tracery fronts. The reading-desk is on the south side, and is ascended by a wooden staircase: the seat is in a recess, constructed in the solid masonry of the pier behind; the head of this recess is arched, and the border all round deeply grooved and enriched with sculptured flowers. The pulpit, which is fixed against the north-west pier of the tower, is of Caen stone: it is octangular in shape, and is ascended by a stone staircase, with a fine circular brass handrail. The font is also of Caen stone, and is massive, chaste, and appropriate. It was presented to the church by P. S. Coxe, Esq., formerly of Cocker-mouth. The beauty of the interior is much enhanced by three handsome screens, one of which is under the arch from the chancel to the south transept aisle; another under the opposite arch, having a doorway for an entrance from the vestry; and the third under the arch of the north transept aisle. The principal trusses of the roof of the nave are supported by finely carved corbels, which are much and deservedly admired. The groined ceiling of the tower is also a striking feature in the church, and is a very scientific, elegant, and well-executed piece of work. The east window is fitted with stained glass, through which the light streams in beautifully softened rays, giving to the church that solemnity so appropriate and so much admired by every well-educated mind. The Wordsworth memorial window in this church was erected by subscription, and is a fine specimen of modern art. It consists of five lights, with tracery in the upper portion. The centre light contains a representation of our Lord, seated in majesty; beneath, a canopy, on which are figures of

Adam, Eve, and St. John the Baptist, surmounted by a half-length figure of King David, which occupies the upper portion of the light. The figure of our Lord is surrounded with cherubim, in the act of adoration; and beneath the Saviour, in the lower part of the light, is a group of the apostles, with the insignia of martyrdom, the three in the front of the group being Peter, James, and John. In the two lateral lights, on the left of the centre, are the four greater prophets, with symbols and scrolls, while the side lights on the right, of the centre contain representations of the four evangelists. In the various canopies are smaller figures of the remainder of the patriarchs and prophets. The tracery consists of trefoils and sexfoils, filled with figures representing Abraham, Moses, Noah, St. Mary Magdalene, St. George, St. Alban, St. Stephen, St. Thomas, and St. Catherine. The tower contains a clock, chimes, and a peal of eight bells. The architect of the church was J. Clarke, Esq., of London. The total cost of the building amounted to £7,113 12s. 7d., inclusive of organ £300, bells £600, clock and chimes £210. There is a very beautiful monumental tablet, to the memory of the late Thomas Wilson, a liberal contributor to the funds for the erection of church. In the churchyard is a tombstone, bearing the following inscription:—"Rev. Joseph Gillbanks erected a gravestone in memory of his three faithful and affectionate wives—first, Elizabeth, aged 27 years, died August 9th, 1783; second, Jane, aged 42, died October 24th, 1791; third, Mary, aged 38, died May 8th, 1791. This stone is inscribed by the above Joseph Gillbanks, twenty years minister of this church, in the firm hope of an eternal and happy re-union with these ever-beloved objects of his affection."

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is also the improPRIATOR. It was returned to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, in the early part of the last century, as being worth £26 13s. 1d., paid by the Earl of Lonsdale, and £8 surplice fees; and was certified to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the average value of £132 per annum. The curacy was augmented in 1708, with £200, given by a Mr. Baines; and in 1811 it received a parliamentary grant of £1,000. The registers of the chapelry commence in 1632. There was formerly a chantry in the chapel of Cocker-mouth, founded in the 18th Richard II., by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, who probably endowed it with lands in Cocker-mouth, for in the 20th Elizabeth there is a grant from the crown, to Percival Gunson, of two acres of land in Cocker-mouth, late in the tenure of Alan Ribben; two acres, late in the tenure of William Thompson; and two acres, late in the tenure of Michael Bouch; parcel

of the possessions of the late collegiate church of Staindrop, in the county of Durham.

INCUMBENTS.—Robert Rickardby, previous to the civil wars; George Larkham, during the Commonwealth; Robert Rickardby again; Thomas Jefferson, 1699; from 1771 to 1778 it was served by the churchwardens; Joseph Gillbank, 1778; John Wheatley, 1795; Edward Fawcett, 1809.

The parsonage was erected in 1811, at a cost of £1,300, of which £900 was granted from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £400 by the Earl of Lonsdale. When the commons were enclosed, in 1813, an acre of land was set aside for the parsonage, to which four acres were added by the parishioners, in 1815.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The Catholic church, dedicated to St. Joseph, is a neat edifice, in the Gothic style, erected in 1856, from designs furnished by Thomas Gibson, Esq., of Newcastle, upon a suitable site at the west end of the town. It will accommodate about 500 persons, and cost, inclusive of the priest's house, £1,400. The Bishop of Hexham was the chief benefactor, and to him the Catholics of Cockermonth are much indebted for their present suitable place of worship. Previous to the erection of the church, the congregation worshipped, for many years, in a room over a stable in the Sun Inn Yard, to which place the Prince de Joinville, and other members of the exiled family of Orleans, repaired to hear mass, during their sojourn at Keswick in 1856.

The Primitive Methodist chapel is situated in Sand Lane, and formerly belonged to the Wesleyan body, from whom it was purchased by its present possessors on the erection of the Wesleyan chapel.

The Wesleyan chapel, a good substantial stone building, in Market-street, was erected in 1811, at a cost of £1,800. It contains 850 sittings, 250 of which are free.

The Congregational chapel is a handsome Gothic edifice, erected in the year 1850, at a cost of £2,200, and contains sittings for 500 persons. Behind the present place of worship is the old chapel, previously occupied by this congregation; it was erected in 1735, and is now used as a Sunday school, in which 310 children are taught. The Independents, or Congregationalists, were formed into a church in this town as early as the year 1651, from which time their records are preserved. Their first pastor, the Rev. George Larkham, who was a man of superior literary attainments, and a conscientious Nonconformist, suffered imprisonment for three years in York Castle, for his adherence to Puritan principles. The history of this religious body was chiefly written by Mr. Larkham, during his prolonged pastorate, and contains many

curious and interesting entries of the sufferings of both pastor and people during the operation of the "Five Mile" and "Converticle" acts. The following passage is extracted to show the opinion of a contemporary, and a country pastor, on the character of Cromwell:—"On this day died that eminent servant of God, and nursing father of the churches, Oliver Cromwell, lord protector of Great Britain and Ireland." The number of communicants during Mr. Larkham's ministry seems to have averaged 215, many of whom resided at a considerable distance from Cockermonth. Mr. Larkham died on the 26th of December, 1700, after being minister of this religious body for 49 years.

MINISTERS.—George Larkham, 1651; J. Atkinson, 1701; — Walker, 1733; W. Aspinwall, B.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, (ejected from the rectory of Mattersey, Notts), 1734; T. Jollie, 1737; T. Lowthion, 1761; Henry Townsend, 1783; Mr. Trail, 1793; Mr. Williams, 1794; Robert Swan, 1797; James Muscutt, 1815; Jonathan Edwards, 1819; Edward Gatley, 1821; Joseph Mather, 1825; Andrew Fielder Shawyer, 1835; Robert Wilson, 1813; Portus Hewart Davidson, 1848; Patrick Morrison, 1856; William Southwick, 1858.

SCHOOLS, &c.

The Grammar School for the townships of Cockermonth and Embleton is situated near the church. It appears to have been founded in 1676. There is the following inscription over the door:—

SCHOL: HUMUS LUND:
JACT: FULGENT XXV. DIE
MENSIS MAII AN DOM:
M. D. C. L. XXVI.

And on a stone in the school-room are inscribed these lines:—

Harudes pulchras cura postera videret atas
Et Lowry et Tubman sit grata utrique Ricardo
Ultima ejus habet subscripta linea nomen,
Hujus erat primus Gymnasiarcha Scholæ,
Gavenus Noble, 1676.

The following account of the school is given in Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmoreland and Cumberland:—"Here is a free school, which, in 1717, was certified at £26 15s. a year, viz. £10 paid by Mr. Fletcher Vane, then impropiator of the church; £5 by Mrs. Fletcher, of Tallantire; £5 by the Duke of Somerset, £5 rents of houses in the town, 35s. interest of money. The school was founded by Philip Lord Wharton, Sir George Fletcher, Sir Richard Grahame, Docter Smith, dean, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, and other contributors." In the reports of the Charity Commissioners the endowments of this school are set at £21 3s. 1d. per annum, of which £10 are paid out of the tithes of the chapelry, and the remainder arises from rents of houses in Cockermonth, dividends on stock, and a payment of 6s. 8d. from Embleton. It is

considered that with respect to classical instruction, all the children of Coker-mouth are free, and those of Embleton, on the payment of a small fee. All, however, pay a small quarterage.

The National School, situate in New-street, was erected in 1815, mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Charles C. Southey, son of the poet. It is a good substantial stone structure, capable of accommodating about 220 pupils, the average number in attendance being 180. It is supported by subscription, is under government inspection, and is conducted by a master, an assistant master, and two pupil teachers. In 1817, the late George L. Bragg, Esq., of Lorton Hall, left £100 to this school.

In the same street there is an infant school, which is also under government inspection, and attended by upwards of 100 children. It is conducted by a mistress and two pupil teachers.

The Catholics opened a school in 1858, which is now attended by about seventy children.

CHARITIES.

Poor Stock.—Barbara Relfe, in 1725, left £50 for the benefit of the poor of Coker-mouth. Sir Thomas Pangelly, in 1727, left £50, and Mary Winder, in 1789, left £100 for the same purpose. Besides these, Hugh Potter, in 1669, left £52; an unknown person, in 1669, £50; Sir Orlando Gee, in 1691, £50; Thomas Little-dale, in 1729, £50; John Mounsey, in 1766, £100. In addition to these there are some small legacies. The whole amount of the above-named benefactions is £527. Speaking of these bequests, the Charity Commissioners say:—"Whether any of these donations were distributed at the time they were given, or whether any part of them has been lost, is not known. It appears, however, that in 1781 the whole of the stock then belonging to the poor was £427 12s. 7d.; that sum was then laid out, with other charity money, in the funds, and now forms part of a sum of £1,335 6s. 11½d. stock, three per cent. consols. Out of the dividends of that stock, £17 is annually distributed on St. Thomas's Day, in respect of the poor stock, by the chapelwardens and overseers, amongst poor persons of the township of Coker-mouth."

Glaister's Charity.—Joseph Glaister, by will dated 22nd of January, 1773, left 50s. yearly, to be distributed among poor housekeepers of the town of Coker-mouth by the minister and churchwardens. By a codicil to his will the testator directed that no less a sum than 5s. should be given to each housekeeper. And he further directed that a Maryport harbour ticket for £200 should be appropriated as a security for the payment

above mentioned. The sum of 50s., on account of this charity, is distributed amongst poor persons, together with the dividends arising from the poor stock belonging to this township, every year, about Christmas.

Bread Money.—Barbara Relfe, in 1725, in addition to what she left to be distributed to the poor, bequeathed also £50, the interest thereof to be distributed in bread, every Sunday, to the poor widows frequenting the chapel of Coker-mouth; and Richard Baynes, by will dated October, 1771, left £100, the interest thereof to be distributed in penny loaves of bread every Sunday, to poor persons, not receiving alms, who should attend chapel. There are also mentioned in the table of benefactions two other legacies for supplying bread to the poor—£30 left by Elizabeth Todd, and £20 left by Mary English. The two legacies last mentioned appear to have been entirely lost, previous to 1781. At that time £150 was, with other money, laid out in the purchase of stock, which now forms part of the sum of £1,335 6s. 11½d. three per cent. consols before mentioned. Out of that stock, £10 2s. is expended annually in bread, of which 4s. worth is given away every Sunday, amongst poor widows of the township who attend divine service.

Widows' Hospital.—The Rev. Thomas Leathes, by will dated 8th of April, 1760, left £100 for the use of six poor widows, or other unmarried poor women above sixty years of age, that should live in a house in Kirk-gate, which he gave for their residence, the interest of the said £100 to be divided equally amongst the said six women by the minister and churchwardens. Elizabeth Winder, daughter of the said Thomas Leathes, by will dated 1th December, 1775, gave £50, secured on the tolls of the Carlisle and Workington road, the interest of which was to be applied, in the first place, towards the repairing of the premises in Kirk-gate, given by her father, and the residue thereof to be distributed amongst the poor widows, share and share alike, with the assistance of the vicar or officiating clergyman of Isell. The sum of £100, left by the Rev. Thos. Leathes, was laid out in the funds, with other money, in the purchase of £1,335 6s. 11½d. three per cent. consols. Six poor women are always appointed under this charity, but the house in Kirk-gate, which consists only of three rooms, is not sufficient to accommodate more than three persons, the others are therefore obliged to reside elsewhere. Out of the dividends of the stock 25 4s. is paid to the six women, in equal proportions, as from Thomas Leathes's legacy; £2 10s. is received annually as the interest upon the turnpike toll ticket, left by Elizabeth Winder, the residue of which, after the payment of such expenses as may be incurred in the repairs of the almshouse, is divided amongst the said poor women. A

small allotment of very poor land was made to this hospital a few years ago, on the inclosure of a common in this parish.

Ritson's Charity.—Mrs. Deborah Ritson, who died about the year 1800, left £100, the interest of which was to be divided annually, about the month of January, amongst poor widows, resident in or near Cockermonth, as should not receive parochial relief, in sums not smaller than 2s. 6d. each. The sum of £94 only was received, the residue having been deducted for legacy duty, and for expenses; that sum was laid out in the purchase of stock, and forms part of the £1,335 6s. 11½d. three per cent. consols before mentioned. Out of the dividends thereof, £1 2s. 6d. is regularly given away, in respect of this charity, to thirty-three poor widows of Cockermonth, in sums of 2s. 6d. each.

Dr. Bray's Library.—There is a library in Cockermonth, established by the associates of the late Dr. Bray, consisting of about 500 volumes. This library is under the management of trustees. Part of the school building is appropriated and fitted up for this purpose.

Lord Wharton's Charity.—The minister of Cockermonth receives annually, from the trustees of Lord Wharton's Charity, thirty Bibles, and a proportionate number of Expositions of the Catechism, and reward books, and he distributes them according to the directions of the donor, amongst poor persons at Cockermonth.

Miss Leathes' Charity.—Miss Elizabeth Leathes, of Workington, repaired the alms-houses, and in 1851, left £100, vested in the public funds, towards the maintenance of the six widows placed in the alms-houses.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, &c.

The Mechanics' Institution, held in a building attached to the Savings Bank, given gratuitously by the trustees of the same for the time being, was established by subscription in 1845. It contains an excellent library, and a fine collection of birds presented to the institution by J. W. Harris, Esq. In 1858 it received a munificent bequest from General Benson, Hasnes, who left to it the whole of his valuable library, amounting to upwards of 1,000 volumes, and also a legacy of £100. The committee keep the books thus acquired separate and distinct from the general library, and have entered them in the catalogue as "General Benson's Bequest." The receipts during the year 1858, including a balance of £6 18s. 6d. in hand, at the commencement, amounted to the sum of £80 7s. 5d.; and after deducting the expenditure, £76 8s. 9d., a

balance of £3 18s. 1d. remained to credit. The institute numbers upwards of 210 members, and has a library containing 2,300 volumes. The members pay a contribution of 5s. a year, with the exception of ladies and junior members, who pay 3s. There are classes for French, arithmetic, writing, &c.

There is a news-room in the Court-house Buildings, supported by subscribers of a guinea each per annum; and there is also a working men's reading-room, established in 1855.

The Savings Bank, established in 1818, is situated in a neat building near the Court House, erected in 1846. This institution has proved of great utility to the town and neighbourhood, and has been extensively used by the inhabitants. The number of depositors at present (1858), is 1,383, and the deposits amount to £11,305. The bank is opened every Saturday evening for the receipt and payment of deposits, &c., from six to seven o'clock.

The Dispensary, one of the most important charitable institutions in Cockermonth, was established in 1785, since which time it has administered medical and surgical aid to thousands of indigent patients.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Cockermonth ranks among the oldest boroughs in the kingdom, and sent two members to parliament as early as the reign of Edward I. It was subsequently disfranchised, upon the petition of the inhabitants, who wished to avoid the expense attendant upon representation, the members of parliament being at that time paid for their services. In 1640, the franchise was restored by Charles I., and it has since continued to be possessed by the town. Previous to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, the only persons qualified to vote for the election of members of parliament for this town were those who held their property by burgage tenure, about 300 in number, the bailiff being the returning officer, but for a long period before the passing of the act just named the representation of the borough was not contested, the Earl of Lonsdale, who owned most of the burgage tenements, appointing whom he thought proper. The number of electors is 355. The parliamentary borough of Cockermonth consists of Brigham and Eaglesfield, and the chapelry of Cockermonth in the parish of Brigham; the townships of Bridekirk and Papeastle, with a detached part of Dovenby township, in the parish of Bridekirk. Its population in 1851 was 7,275, of whom 3,425 were males and 3,850 females, inhabiting 1,506 houses; the number of uninhabited houses being 63, and there were 19 in course of erection. We subjoin a list of the members of

parliament for Cocker-mouth from the earliest period to the present time:—

EDWARD I.

1295. William Balley, Peter del Hall.

CHARLES I.

1640. Sir John Hippeley, Francis Allen.

COMMONWEALTH.

1659. John Stapleton, Wilfrid Lawson.

CHARLES II.

1660. Richard Tolson, Wilfrid Lawson.
1661. Richard Tolson, Wilfrid Lawson.
1679. Sir Richard Graham, Orlando Gee.
1680. Sir Richard Graham, Orlando Gee.
1681. Sir Richard Graham, Orlando Gee.

JAMES II.

1685. Sir Daniel Fleming, Orlando Gee.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Sir Henry Capel, William Fletcher.
1690. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir Orlando Gee.

WILLIAM III.

1695. Sir Charles Gerard, Hon. Goodwin Wharton.
1698. William Seymour, George Fletcher.
1701. Thomas Lamplugh, William Seymour.

ANNE.

1702. James Stanhope, Thomas Lamplugh.
1705. James Stanhope, Thomas Lamplugh.
1708. James Stanhope, Hon. Albermarle Bertie.
1710. Joseph Musgrave, Nicholas Lechemere.

GEORGE I.

1711. Sir Thomas Pengelly, Nicholas Lechemere.
1721. Sir Thomas Pengelly, Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

GEORGE II.

1727. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, William Finch.
1733. Adrel Curwen, William Finch.
1740. John Mordaunt, William Finch.
1747. John Mordaunt, Sir Charles Wyndham.
1751. Sir John Mordaunt, Percy O'Brian Wyndham.

GEORGE III.

1760. Sir John Mordaunt, Charles Jenkinson.
1767. Sir George McCutney, Charles Jenkinson.
Sir James Lowther, George Johnstone.
1771. Fletcher Norton, George Johnstone.
James A'air, Ralph Gowland.
1779. John Lowther, J. B. Garford.
1783. John Lowther, J. C. Satterthwaite.
1789. J. B. Garforth, John Anstruther.
1796. J. B. Garforth, Edward Burrows.
1802. Robert Ward, James Graham.
1806. Robert Ward, Viscount Garlies.
James Graham, John Lowther.
1812. Lord Lowther, John Lowther.
1819. Hon. J. H. Lowther, Right Hon. J. Beckett.

GEORGE IV.

1820. John H. Lowther, Right Hon. J. Beckett.
1826. Viscount Garlies, Lawrence Peel.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Viscount Garlies.
1831. John H. Lowther, Sir James Scarlett.
1832. H. A. Aglionby, F. L. B. Dykes.
1835. H. A. Aglionby, F. L. B. Dykes,¹ E. Horsman.

VICTORIA.

1837. H. A. Aglionby, E. Horsman.
1841. H. A. Aglionby, E. Horsman.
1847. H. A. Aglionby, E. Horsman.
1851. H. Wyndham, H. A. Aglionby,² John Steel.
1857. Lord Naas, John Steel.

FOUR-LAW UNION.

The Cocker-mouth Union Workhouse, at the top of Lollart-street, was erected in 1810, and with subsequent additions and improvements has cost about £3,800. The average number of paupers is about 210—in the winter season about 290. The union is divided into four sub-districts as follow:—Keswick, containing Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth, Embleton, Wythop, Bassenthwaite, Keswick, St. John Castlerigg and Wythburn, Under Skiddaw, Borrowdale, Newlands, Coledale or Portinscale, Braithwaite, Thornthwaite, and Greta Mills and Briery Cottages; Cocker-mouth, including Lorton, Brackenthwaite, Loweswater, Whinfell, Buttermere, Mosser, Brigham, Eaglesfield, Cocker-mouth, Blindbothel, Sctmarthy, Isell Old Park, Sunderland, Blinderake Isell and Redmaine, Bridekirk, Papecastle, Little Broughton, and Great Broughton; Workington, including Seaton, Cammerton, Ribton, Greysouthen, Little Clifton, Great Clifton, Staiburn, Workington, Winseales, Cliflocks, Dean, Ullock, and Branthwaite; Maryport, comprehending Dovenby, Talantire, Gilerux, Plumland, Bothel and Threapland, Oughterside and Allerby, Cross Canonby, Crosby, Birkby, Maryport, Dearham, Ellenborough and Ewanrigg, and Flimby. The union comprises an area of 156,025 acres. Its population in 1851 was 38,519, of whom 18,696 were males and 19,814 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 7,990, of uninhabited 378, and 61 were building. We subjoin the receipts and expenditure of the union for the year ending Lady Day, 1858. The receipts were, from poor rates, £11,525 8s.; in aid of poor rates, £571 11s.; total, £11,896 19s. The expenditure was, for in-maintenance, £1,754 8s.; out relief, £1,885 11s.; maintenance of Epistates in asylum, £519 19s.; workhouse loan repaid, and interest thereon, £167 11s.; salaries

¹ A. opened the Chest in Hur to Is in February, 1855.

² Died in August, 1854.

and rations of officers, £757 15s.; other expenses of or immediately connected with relief, £533 11s.; costs of proceedings in law or in equity, £21 11s.; county and police rate, £2,373; constables' expenses and costs of proceedings before justices, £67 19s.; payments on account of the registration act, £123 18s.; vaccination fees, £59 19s.; cost of parliamentary registration and grand jury lists, £41 9s.; survey and valuation expenses, £18 2s.; money expended for all other purposes, £777 7s.; total expenses, £12,159 6s.

Cockermouth has the honour of being the birthplace of the poet Wordsworth, and John Walker, M.D., "the great apostle and martyr in the cause of vaccination."

SETMURTHY.

In 1801 this township contained 161 inhabitants; in 1811, 140; in 1821, 188; in 1831, 182; in 1841, 181; and in 1851, 167. Its area is 2,579 statute acres, and its rateable value, £1,831 11s. 0½d. One penny in the pound of Setmurthy property produces £7 12s. 8½d. Agriculture is the only employment of the inhabitants, who live dispersedly in the township, which contains two gentlemen's seats, called Higham and Dunthwaite Hall, and sixteen farm-houses, not including the tenement at Wythop. Cockermouth is the market attended.

Setmurthy is parcel of the manor of the Five Towns, and as such its manorial rights and privileges are vested in General Wyndham.

The manor of Hewthwaite, or Huthwaite, in this township, gave name to its early possessors, and, having passed by marriage to the Swinburns, underwent the same alienations as a moiety of the manor of Brigham.¹ After the death of Mr. Singleton, in 1767, the manor was allotted to Judith, the wife of Thomas Bolton, and was by her and her husband conveyed to the father of John Sanderson Fisher, Esq., of Woodhall. It subsequently became the property of the late H. T. Thompson, Esq., of Bridekirk, who exchanged lands in Lorton for it, with the late George L. Bragg, Esq., of Lorton Hall, but is now held by Major A. Green Thompson.

The commons of the township were enclosed in 1821, by an act passed in 1813. The principal landowners are Thomas Alison Hoskins, Esq.; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.; Sir H. R. Vane, Bart.; and Mr. Daniel Harrison.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel, situated four and a half miles north-east from the church at Cockermouth, was rebuilt in 1794, at a cost of upwards of £197, subscribed by the inhabi-

tants of the township. It is a small building, with a turret containing one bell, and will seat about 105 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the inhabitants of the township, valued, at present, at £15 8s. 1d., viz., £20 from Queen Anne's Bounty, the remainder from land. The glebe belonging to Setmurthy is as follows: two fields at Skelton, near Penrith; two fields at Broughton Moor: one at Botchergate, Carlisle,—the whole amounting to about thirty acres. The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty have appropriated to Setmurthy £13 2s. 6d.; the interest of which, 8s. 1d., is paid half-yearly in April and October: the rents are payable at Candlemas and Lammas.¹ The register of the chapelry commences in 1759, for baptisms; for burials in 1836; and for marriages in 1838.

INCUMBENTS.—William Cookson, 1758; Henry Brown, 1760; Thomas Bland, 1769; William Sewell, 1769; Joseph Simpson, 1834; Charles C. Southey, 1842; William Earee, 1851.

CHARITY.

The School.—There is a free school in this township. On the enclosure of the commons, there were rather more than 56 acres of pasture land set out by the common consent of the proprietors of this township, under the award of the Enclosure Commissioners, as a source of stipend to the schoolmaster for the free education of all children in Setmurthy. The land at present (1858) lets for £13 15s. In addition to this income, there is a rent charge, or school stock, of £1 18s.,² arising from an annual charge upon all the estates in the township, which makes a total income of £15 13s. Of this sum, the master receives £10, the remainder is devoted to the improvement of the land. The master is bound to instruct all children of this township free, but has the privilege of receiving pupils from other places, for whom he may make his own charge. He is elected by the inhabitants, and may be dismissed on receiving two months' notice. The chapel warden for the time being is trustee.

There is a girl's school at Higham Lodge, partly supported by the Hoskins' family.

¹ "Before the augmentation of the living," says Hutchinson, "the reader of Divine Service had a precarious income; but an actual custom subsisted for several years, of allowing the poor minister a *whittle gate*. He was privileged to go from house to house in the chapelry, and stay a certain number of days at each place, where he was permitted to enter his whittle, or knife, with the rest of the people of the household, and to share the provisions prepared for the use of the family. This custom has been abolished in such modern times, that it is in the memory of many now [1794] living."

² This school stock arises from the surplus remaining after defraying the cost of the rebuilding of the chapel, which the subscribers agreed to invest in the land for the purpose above stated.

¹ See Brigham township, page 295.

Hoskins of Higham.

This family is descended from

ALEXANDER HOSKINS, Esq., who was born at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, Aug. 1722, descended from the family of Hoskins of Barrow Green, Oxley, Surrey, was great grandson of Sir William Hoskins, Knight-baneret of Youghal, who escaped from the Irish massacre in 1641. Alexander Hoskins, Esq., settled at Great Broughton, Cumberland, in 1728, and was for many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He died in 1800. His youngest son, GEORGE HOSKINS, Esq., married Mary Alison, of Liverpool, and left issue the present THOMAS ALISON HOSKINS, Esq., of Higham; George Alexander, of Gloucester Square, London, who married, in 1843, Mary Thornton; and Mary Anne Hoskins. Mr. Hoskins was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS ALISON HOSKINS, Esq., of Higham, J.P. and D.L., high sheriff in 1854, born 20th March, 1800, married 16th Oct., 1827, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Justicetown, and sister of Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Calder Abbey, and has issue,

- i. GEORGE RICHARD, born 25th Sept., 1828.
 - ii. Thomas Alison, born 19th Dec., 1829.
 - iii. William Seabrook, born 18th Dec., 1833, died 1850.
 - iv. Louisa Irwin, born Nov., 1835.
 - v. Reginald, born 29th Oct., 1837.
- i. Mary. ii. Ellen. iii. Sarah, deceased.

Arms.—Per pale, gu. and az., a chev., engr., or., between three lions rampant, arg.

Crest.—A cock's head, erased, or., pelleted, combed and wailed, gu., between two wings, expanded, of the first.

Motto.—"Virtute non verbis."

Seat.—Higham, near Cockermonth.

BUTTERNERE.

This township is situated in a deep valley which surrounds the lake of that name, about ten miles south-south-east of Cockermonth. Its area is 4,398 acres, and its rateable value £763 9s. 6d. Its population in 1801 was 74; in 1811, 109; in 1821, 136; in 1831, 89; in 1841, 81; and in 1851, 78. Sheep farming is the chief employment of the inhabitants, but slate quarrying is also carried on at Honister Crag, which forms the south bank of the narrow vale of Gatesearth Lake. Cockermonth is the market attended.

This township, with the lake, which is customary, is held of General Wynndham, as parcel of his manor of Braithwaite and Colledale. The principal landowners are W. Marshall, Esq., General Wynndham, and Robert Jopson.

The village of Butternere stands on declining ground near the foot of the lake, eight miles south-west of Keswick. It consists of a few scattered farm-houses, and two good inns, which are much resorted to by visitors during the summer months, and forms, by reason of the surrounding hills, the very picture of seclusion. "The margin of the lake," says De Quincey, "which is overhung by some of the loftiest and steepest of the Cumbrian mountains, exhibits on either side few traces of human neighbourhood: the level area, where

the hills recede enough to allow of any, is of a wild pastoral character, or almost savage. The waters of the lake are deep and sullen, and the barrier mountains, by excluding the sun for much of his daily course, strengthen the gloomy impressions. At the foot of this lake lie a few unornamented fields, through which rolls a little brook, connecting it with the larger lake of Crummock, and at the edge of the miniature domain, upon the road side, stands a cluster of cottages, so small and so few that in the richer tracts of the island they would scarcely be complimented with the name of hamlet."

THE CHAPEL.

Here is a chapel-of-ease to the church of Brigham, erected by the road side, at the expense of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, on the site of a smaller one, which was perhaps the most diminutive of all in England, as it would only hold about half a dozen families. The curacy was "certified at £1, paid by contributions of the inhabitants;" and it was also certified—"this chapel and Wythop were served by readers, except that the curate of Lorton officiated there three or four times in the year." The living is now worth about £58 per annum, and is in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, and incumbency of the Rev. J. M. Woodmason, who is also incumbent of Wythop, which is worth about £50 a year. The tithes of Butternere have been commuted for a yearly rent charge of £30.

The story of Mary, the beauty of Butternere, is now, from its repeated publication, very generally known—briefly stated it is as follows:—She was possessed of considerable personal charms, and being the daughter of the innkeeper, her usual employment was to wait upon those guests who at that time made their way so far into the hearts of the hills. Her beauty in this way became the theme of what may be called extensive praise. A man who designated himself the Hon. Colonel Hope, brother of Lord Hopetown, but whose real name was Hatfield, fleeing from the arm of the law to those sequestered parts, was struck with Mary's attractions, and paid his addresses to her. No great length of time elapsed after the marriage before he was apprehended on a charge of forgery. He was tried at Carlisle, and, being found guilty, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Mary married for her second husband a respectable farmer of Colbeck, and died a few years ago.

HABLETON.

Hableton township is situated in a fertile vale, about three miles east-south-east of Cockermonth. Its area is 3,870 acres, and rateable value £3,167 15s. The

population in 1801 was 292; in 1811, 333; in 1821, 391; in 1831, 442; in 1841, 408; and in 1851, 421. Agriculture is the principal employment. There is a tile works in the township. Cockermonth markets are attended.

The manor of Embleton was given by Alice, one of the co-heiresses of William Fitz-Duncan, and her husband, Robert Courteney, to Orme Ireby, whose family held it for several generations, subsequently coming to the Kirkbys, one of whom, Sir John, held it in fee, in the 39th Edward III. (1365). In 22nd Richard II. (1398), it was held by Geoffrey Tilliol, in right of Alice, his third wife. We hear no more of Embleton till 19th Henry VI. (1440-1), when an assize, of *novel disseizen*, was brought by Eleanor, the daughter of Robert Ross, Kut., and others, against James Kellome, and Catherine, his wife, for Embleton. And in 1453-4 the said James Kellome, and Catherine his wife, recovered half the lands against the said Eleanor Ross. In 1472 John Powlett held the same of the Earl of Northumberland. It came afterwards into the possession of the Braithwaites, from whom it passed by purchase to Philip Lord Wharton, who, according to Denton's MSS. possessed it in 1688. This township, which is now deemed to be within the manor of Derwent Fells, belongs to General Wyndham. The landowners are Messrs. Wm. Alexander, Isaac Thompson, Thomas Fearon, Robert Benson, Carter and Martin, William Wilkinson, Thomas — Glasson, E. B. Steele; the trustees of the late William Dickson; Rev. M. P. Knubley, Rev. T. Tomlinson; Major Andrew Green Thompson; Miss Rooke, and several yeomen. The enclosure of the commons of this township, amounting to 2,000 acres, took place in 1821, according to the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1813.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel-of-ease to the parish church is a plain, but neat and substantial edifice, with a bell turret and two bells, erected in 1813, and will accommodate about 250 persons. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stands in a cemetery, near to Beckhouse hamlet, three miles east-south-east of Cockermonth. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. Hutchinson says it is "endowed with lands of the yearly value of £2 4s., a stipend of £5 paid by the impropiator, and £1 1s. yearly produce of a money stock." It was certified to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the annual value of £54. The tithes, which belong to the Earl of Lonsdale, were commuted in 1841 for £190.

INCUMBENTS.—Thomas Fisher, first curate, 1751; — Atty. year not known; Joseph Lowther, 1823; Henry Kitchin, 1843; Andrew B. Clarke, 1858.

There is a school in this township for the children of Embleton and Wytthop chapeltries. It is supported by the quarter-pence, and has an average attendance of forty pupils. A Sunday-school is held in Embleton chapel.

This township pays 6s. 8d. per annum from the poor rates to the grammar school at Cockermonth, in consideration of which sum any person belonging to Embleton may send their child to that school to learn Latin.

Beckhouse is a hamlet in this township, three miles east-south-east of Cockermonth; High Side is another hamlet, consisting of a few farm-houses and cottages, three and a half miles south-east of the same place; the hamlet of Shatton is two miles south-south-east, and Stanger two miles south-by-east of the same town. At the latter hamlet is a strong mineral spring called Stanger Spa, said to be very efficacious in skin diseases. Stanley Hall is another hamlet about three miles east of Cockermonth.

LORTON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by the township of Embleton; on the west by the river Cocker, which separates it from the townships of Whinfell and Loweswater; on the south by Buttermere; and on the east by Thornthwaite and Bassenthwaite. It comprises the townships of Lorton and Brackenthwaite, and the chapelry of Wytthop. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and attend the markets at Cockermonth.

LORTON.

The area of the township of Lorton is 5,264 acres, and its rateable value £2,045. Its population in 1801 was 298; in 1811, 394; in 1821, 353; in 1831, 388; in 1841, 394; and in 1851, 449. The township was enclosed in pursuance of an act passed in 1826.

The manor of Lorton was early broken into several-ties. In the 35th Henry VIII. — held one third part of the vill of Lorton, of the king as of his honour of Cockermonth, by homage and fealty 3s. 4d., free rent. witnessman in Derwent Fells, and suit of court. William Sandes held another third part, and

William Huddleston the remaining third part, probably by marriage of, or descent from, co-heiresses. The survey taken in 1578 informs us that "the dean and chapter of Carlisle hold certain lands and tenements there by homage, fealty, and suit of court. Robert Sandes, gentleman, holdeth the third part of the town of Lorton, by like service and witnessman, rendering per annum 3s. 4d. John Winder, gentleman, holdeth the third part of the town of Nether Lorton by like services, rendering per annum 3s. 4d. The heirs of Thomas Hoales hold certain tenements and lands there by like service, rendering 1s. 8d. Christopher Hall holdeth certain lands and tenements there, late William Huddlestons, by like service. Alexander Highmoor holdeth certain lands and tenements there called Highside, late the lands of Henry Mitsal, rendering 10s. Nicholas Bell holdeth a tenement, with the appurtenances, called Cassplace-of-the-How, by like services. John Winder holdeth one tenement called Gilbank, by fealty and suit of court. The heirs of Richard Barwis holdeth one messuage and twenty acres of land and meadow by like service. Rectoria — de Williamson de Nether Lorton holdeth certain lands and tenements there by like service. Sum total of the free rent in Lorton aforesaid, 18s. 4d." The whole of Lorton now belongs to the honour of Cockermouth, as parcel of the manor of Derwent Fells, except a small customary manor which is held by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, to whose court here their tenants in this neighbourhood are amenable. The customary tenants of the dean and chapter pay a fourpenny fine upon change of tenant by death, but the lord never dies, and the tenants are entitled to all wood upon their respective customary estates. The manor of Derwent Fells belongs to General Wyndham as lord paramount of the honour of Cockermouth; and there are many enfranchised freehold and customary tenements within Lorton held of him as lord of the manor of Derwent Fells. The landowners are Mrs. Bridge; Richard Hardbord, Esq.; Messrs. John Jennings, J. Wilson, — Knubley, John Pearson, and others.

THE CHURCH.

The church, or parochial chapel, dedicated to St. Cutbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, is situated between High and Low Lorton, and is a plain substantial building with a small square tower or belfry. It includes within its jurisdiction the townships of Lorton, Brackenthwaite, and Wythop, the inhabitants of which, together with those of the chapelry of Buttermere, marry at Lorton chapel and also bury their dead there, and consequently contribute towards its repairs, under the direction of four chapel wardens, appointed by the

different quarters of this parochial chapelry. The living, a perpetual curacy, certified to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the average annual value of £84, is in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The tithes have been commuted for the yearly rent-charge of £25. The registers of the chapelry commence in 1538.

INCUMBENTS.—Thomas Fisher, 1741; John Sibson, 1800; Fletcher Fleming, 1823; William Armitstead, 1826.

CHARITY.

There is in this township an ancient school-stock of £100, the origin of which is unknown, but it is secured on the tolls of the Cumberland roads. Besides this sum, the school possesses £100, left in 1844, by Arthur Bowe, Esq., the interest of which is paid to the schoolmaster of Lorton; and £100, left in 1817, by the late G. L. Bragg, Esq., for the education of poor children of the township of Lorton. Both these sums are invested in government security, and yield £3 per cent; the minister, chapelwardens, and overseers are the trustees. The nomination of the master is vested in five feelees.

High and Low Lorton are two villages in this township, distant about half a mile from each other, and four miles south-by-east of Cockermouth. At High Lorton is a flax-spinning and thread manufactory, belonging to Mr. John Jennings, and a brewery carried on by John Jennings and Co. The Wesleyans have a small chapel here, erected in 1810.

Lorton Hall, the seat and property of Mrs. Bridge, occupies a fine situation on the banks of the Cocker.

The sylvan vale of Lorton will be found described at page 48. It is watered by the river Cocker, which, issuing from Crummock Lake, joins the Derwent at Cockermouth. The famous old Lorton Yew is best described in the beautiful lines of Wordsworth—

"There is a yew tree, pride of Lorton Vale,
Which to this day stands single in the midst
Of its own darkness, as it stood of yore.
Not loth to furnish weapons for the hands
Of Umfraville or Percy, ere they march'd
To Scotland's heaths; or those that cross'd the sea,
And drew their sounding bows at Aincourt,
Perhaps at earlier Cressy or Pontiers.
Of vast circumference and gloom profound,
This solitary tree! — a living thing
Produced too slowly ever to decay,
Of form and aspect too magnificent
To be destroyed."

BRACKENTHWAITE.

This township comprises an area of 2,178 acres, and its rateable value is £737 4s. 10d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 136; in 1811, 111; in 1821, 110; in 1831, 130; in 1841, 116; and in 1851, 110.

The population, who are all engaged in agricultural pursuits, are very scattered, there being no village or hamlet in the township; but at Scale Hill, seven and a half miles south-by-east of Cockermouth, and near the lakes of Loweswater, Crummock, and Buttermere, there is a commodious and delightfully-situated hotel and posting-house, where boats are kept for the convenience of tourists visiting the majestic scenery of the neighbourhood. The township is said to derive its name of Brackenthwaite from the brackens or ferns that formerly abounded here.

The manor of Brackenthwaite was held in ancient times by the Moresby family, from whom it was purchased by Thomas Multon, who assumed the name of Lucy, and by whose descendants it continued to be held till given by the heiress of that family to the Percys, by whom it was given to Henry VIII. It was subsequently granted by the crown to Lord Grey, of Wilton, and John Bannister, Esq., who, by license in the 3rd Edward VI. alienated to Richard Robinson, clerk, "all the several possessions late in the tenure of Peter Mirehouse, Thomas Wilkinson, Christopher Stanger, John Robinson, John Newton, and John Stubb, and all those lands called Dolehowes and Thwaite, in Brackenthwaite, late parcel of the possessions of Henry, late earl of Northumberland; and all lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever in Brackenthwaite aforesaid, and in the office or collection of the steward of Brackenthwaite aforesaid." There is a similar license in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary to John Robinson, to alienate the same to Thomas Stanley, Esq. In 1578 Edward Herbert, Knt., held "Brackenthwaite, parcel of the possessions of the honour of Cockermouth, purchased of the said late King Henry VIII.; in the same time when the said honour or lordship was in the said king his hands, being then of the yearly value of 10s. 2d., whereat there is now reserved unto the earl, which is now payable per annum, 16s. 8d." Subsequently the manor passed to the Fishers and others, coming ultimately to General Wyndham, the present proprietor. It is now, and has long been, considered to form part of the manor of Derwent Fells, within and parcel of the honour of Cockermouth. The principal landowners are General Wyndham; William Marshall, Esq.; John Fisher, Esq.; Miss Jane Wood; and several resident yeomen. The tenure is principally enfranchised freehold.

In this township is the lofty eminence of Grassmoor, rising in solemn and majestic grandeur 2,756 feet above the sea level.

WYTHOP.

In 1801 this township contained a population of 137; in 1811, 132; in 1821, 100; in 1831, 121; in 1841, 125; and in 1851, 119. Its area is 3,013 acres, and its rateable value £670 11s. 6d. Wythop is said to derive its name from the "wyths" or willows formerly growing here in great abundance. It extends from four to six miles south-east-by-east of Cockermouth.

The manor of Wythop belonged at an early period to the Lucy family, one of whom, Alice Lucy, second daughter and co-heir of Richard Lucy, and wife of Alan Multon, second son of Thomas Multon, who married the widow of Richard Lucy, gave Wythop and Whinfell, near Lorton, the eighth part of Lorton, and certain corn out of the mill at Aspatria, with three messuages and thirty acres of land in Caldbeck, unto John Lucy, her second son, whom she bore to the said Alan Multon, upon the condition of his disusing the name of Multon and assuming that of Lucy, with its armorial bearings. Her reason for doing this is said to have been in consequence of her elder sister, Amabil, having married Lambert Multon, continued the name and arms of Thomas Multon, their father, in the family of Egremont. When making the above grant of Wythop, she reserved to herself a penny rent service, or a pair of gloves; and after it was inhabited it was valued at £10 a year, and the residue, about £8 11s. 2d., out of which she also reserved a rent service of 4d. a year. This John Lucy lived in the time of Henry III. and Edward I., and died in the 8th Edward II. (1314-15), or some time before: for Hugh Lowther, son of Hugh Lowther, after the demise of the said John Lucy, enjoyed Wythop, and in the year just mentioned was impleaded by Christian, John Lucy's widow, for her dower there. The Lowthers continued to possess this manor for a considerable period. By an inquisition of knights' fees taken in the 35th Henry VIII. (1543-4) it is found that J. Lowther, Knt., then held the manor of Wythop of the king by the third part of a knight's fee, as of the honour of Cockermouth, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, and the free rent of one penny or one red rose. In 1606 Sir Richard Lowther sold the manor to Richard Fletcher, of Cockermouth, who, as is described at page 302, had the honour of entertaining Mary Queen of Scots during her residence in that town. Mr. Fletcher received the honour of knighthood from James I. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., one of his descendants, became a convert to the Catholic faith, and died in a monastery in Flanders, in the early part of the last century, having settled the estate upon Thomas Fletcher, with remainder to Henry Vane, son

to Mr. Vane, of Lang Newton, Durham, so that it now belongs to Sir H. R. Vane, Bart.

THE CHAPEL.

Wythop chapel is a small edifice standing near the farm called Kelsick, over the steep woody bank that rises from the west side of Bassenthwaite lake. The living, a curacy in the patronage of the inhabitants, was certified to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the average annual value of £51. The Rev. James M. Woolmason is incumbent. The tithes were commuted in 1811 for £18 9s. 5d.

Old Scales and Roughton Beck are two small hamlets in this township, four and a half miles south-east-by-east from Cocker-moath.

MOSSER.

The area of Mosser township is 1,018 acres, its rateable value £629. Its population in 1801 was 101; in 1811, 111; in 1821, 102; in 1831, 91; in 1841, 107; and in 1851, 76. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, who attend the Cocker-moath market.

The township of Mosser, Mosergh, or Mosier, belonged to the Salkelds, one of whom, Thomas Salkeld, of Corby, in 1513, held it of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by homage and fealty, suit of court,

13s. 4d. cornage, and puture of the sergeants. It was afterwards enfranchised. William Fletcher, Esq.; John Fawcett, Esq.; John Harris, Esq.; Mr. Henry Dodgson, Mr. William Peile; Mrs. M. Whiteside, and Ann Blackburn and Co., are the principal landowners.

There are two villages in this township, High Mosser and Low Mosser, the former about four and the latter about three and a half miles south-by-west of Cocker-moath.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel-of-ease is a small plain edifice, dedicated to St. Philip. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, and incumbency of the Rev. S. Sherwen, rector of Dean. It was returned to the Parliamentary Commissioners as of the average annual value of £16. The tithes were commuted in 1844, for a yearly rent charge of £16. Previous to the dissolution of the monastic institutions of England in the reign of Henry VIII, there was a richly endowed chantry here, the possessions of which were granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Grenle, scrivener, of London.

CHARITY.

Mrs. Mary Porter left, in 1792, £100, which is invested in the Three per Cent Consols, for the education of the poor of Mosser chapelry, legally settled, and not receiving parish relief.

CAMERTON PARISH.

The parish of Camerton, which is about three and a half miles in length by two in breadth, is bounded on the north by Flimby, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south by the river Derwent, and on the east by the township of Great Broughton. It comprises the townships of Camerton and Seaton. The population of the parish is principally located at Camerton and High and Low Seaton, and attend the markets at Workington. The soil in the neighbourhood of the Derwent is loamy, and very fertile, yielding excellent crops of wheat, oats, and grass; near the coast it is light and sandy; and in other parts of the parish a deep clayey soil prevails. Agriculture and coal mining, but particularly the latter, are the principal employments pursued by the inhabitants, who are described as "a hard working race of men, but very illiterate, and prone to drink, and formerly much inclined to cockfighting and smuggling." The Cocker-moath railway intersects the parish all the way from Holden Wood Beck to Workington Harbour, and crosses the Derwent five times in about three miles; and the Maryport railway runs along the shore the whole length of the parish.

CAMERTON.

Camerton township, comprising 788 acres, contained in 1801, 71 inhabitants, in 1811, 85; in 1821, 86; in 1831, 101; in 1841, 151; and in 1851, 191. The rateable value is £1,517; total rent charge for tithes, £32 1s. This township abounds with coal. Camerton Pit, the property of Ralph Cooke, Esq., is worked by Mr. William Cooke, and consists of one shaft, the perpendicular depth of which is forty-two fathoms, with

about fifty acres of workants. The seams of coal connected with the shaft are the "Ten Quarters Seam," five feet thick; the "White Metal Seam," three feet six inches thick, and a small seam two feet eight inches thick. The "Main Seam," ten feet thick, has been wrought to the west of the existing shaft. There are about 150 persons employed, and the annual produce is about 20,000 tons.

The manor of Camerton, with that of Seaton, was

given by Waltheof, first lord of Allerdale, to Orme, son of Ketel, in marriage with his sister Gunhilda, "who," according to Nicholson and Burn, "dwelt at Seaton, and made it a manor, to which Camerton is appendant." The posterity of Orme assumed the name of Camerton, and afterwards that of Culwen or Curwen,¹ from whom the Curwen family, of Workington Hall, derive their descent. In 1578 Anthony Curwen, Esq., held Camerton "by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and paid yearly for cornage, 4s. 6d.; for seawake, 8d.; in toto, per annum, 5s. 2d." The manor of Camerton, with the exception of a small portion claimed by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, is now the property of Ralph Cooke, Esq., of Camerton Hall. The township was enclosed in 1830, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1824.

The village of Camerton is seated on the Derwent, three miles east-by-north of Workington.

THE CHURCH.

The church, which is beautifully situated on the banks of the Derwent, was first erected in the year 1000. It was rebuilt in 1694, and in 1796. In 1855 a tower and spire was erected by voluntary subscription, at a cost of £117: a new bell was also added at an additional cost of £23. Towards these expenses the Earl of Lonsdale subscribed £20; Ralph Cooke, Esq., £20; Thomas Jackson, Esq., £33; C. and M. Holliday, £27; the dean and chapter of Carlisle, £5; Mrs. Lowdys, Green Gill, £1; Mr. James Ramsey, Camerton, £5; Mrs. Dodgsons, Ribton Hall, £1; Mrs. Cape, St. Helens, 10s.; Rev. Daniel Wilson, £3 12s. 7d., interest of money while in bank, 11s. 4d.; total, £116 3s. 11d. The church is sixty-six feet in length by thirty in breadth, and will accommodate about 300 persons. In the chancel window is some fine painted glass, representing our Redeemer carrying the cross to Mount Calvary. It was presented to the church by Miss Holliday, of Seaton. There is a marble monument to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Pearson, for forty-four years incumbent of this parish; and an ancient effigy, in armour, of a renowned warrior, called "Black Tom," who is said to have resided at Seaton Castle, and to have been buried at Shap, in Westmoreland. Gospatric, son of Orme, gave the church of Camerton to the priory of Carlisle. The prior and convent took the tithes and employed a curate. The living is now a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the dean and

¹From the account given of the place by Nicholson and Burn we learn that these manors were some-time held separately by the posterity of two brothers, one of whom took the name of Camerton, or de Camerton, the other that of Culwen: they were afterwards united.

chapter of Carlisle. The Earl of Lonsdale is proprietor, and rents the whole of the tithes, amounting to £327 1s. 6d., from the dean and chapter. The tithes were commuted in 1811. The curacy, certified to the governors of Queen Ann's Bounty at £15 10s., and to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at £95, is now worth about £94 14s., arising from money in the funds, and twenty-four acres of land at Little Clifton. The parish registers extend through a period of 200 years.

INCUMBENTS.— — Barnes, —; Joseph Pearson, 1796; — Topping, 1811; Robert L. Joyce, 1846; Daniel Wilson, 1852.

The parsonage, erected by subscription in 1850, is a neat modern Gothic structure.

The parish school, situated at Seaton, and attended by about forty children, was licensed by the late Bishop Percy, of Carlisle, and a full service is performed there every Sunday evening. The present incumbent has obtained £5 per annum for the school from Betton's Charity, in London. The Earl of Lonsdale gives £2 a year to the Sunday-school. There are also two dame schools in the parish, in which about fifty children are taught.

Camerton Hall, the seat of Ralph Cooke, Esq., is a substantial stone structure, rebuilt in 1833.

SEATON.

The township of Seaton comprises an area of 2,939 acres, and its rateable value is £4,028; total rent charge for tithe, £295 0s. 6d. Its population in 1801 was 562; in 1811, 726; in 1821, 620; in 1831, 745; in 1841, 787; and in 1851, 835. A Roman road formerly passed through this township on the high grounds along the shore. About four years ago some remains of antiquity were brought to light at or near Barrow Walls, the ancient manorial seat of the Curwen family. Patrick de Culwen is said to have pulled down the mansion at Seaton, and to have removed to Workington about the latter end of the twelfth century. It is certain, nevertheless, that Thomas de Culwen, in 1279, procured a charter for a market at Seaton on Thursday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1st.).¹ There are still traces of the old mansion. In 1578, Henry Curwen, Knt., held the manor of Seaton "by homage, fealty, and suit of court, with other services, and paid yearly for cornage, 10s.; for seawake, 1s. 3d.; and for sergeants' food, turn-silver, and free rent, 3s. 10d.; in toto, 15s. 1d." The manor passed by bequest from the Curwens to Charles Pelham, Esq., from whom it was purchased by the late Earl of Lonsdale, whose son and successor is the present owner of the manorial rights and privileges.

¹ Cart. Rot. St. Edward I., 41.

Nearly the whole of the lands are held under the lord by customary tenure, and courts are held at Seaton annually. The Earl of Lonsdale is the largest land-owner. The commons were enclosed in 1830, and allotted to the respective proprietors.

Within a mile north-east of Workington, in this township, are the works of the Derwent Iron Tin-plate Company, which afford employment to about 200 persons, and are in connection with the Quay Iron Works, at Workington, where the iron is prepared for the manufacture of the tin-plate. There are extensive

brick and tile works at Murray Guards, on Seaton Moor. There is also a corn-mill (Seaton Mill) on the Derwent.

Salmon Hall, in this township, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, was erected about a century ago. It derives its name from the occupier or owner holding the fisheries.

Between Seaton and the sea is a place called St. Helen's, formerly fortified; it is traditionally said to be the site of a chapel.

CROSS CANONBY PARISH.

THE parish of Cross Canonby is bounded on the north and west by the sea, on the south by the river Ellen, and on the east by Aspatria parish. It possesses in general a light loamy or gravelly soil, which produces early and excellent crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c. Coal and limestone are the principal minerals, large quantities of the former being shipped at Maryport, from the mines in the neighbourhood. The parish comprises the townships of Cross Canonby, Crosby, Birkby, and the chapelry of Maryport. The inhabitants attend the Maryport markets.

CANONBY.

The area of this township is 1,093 acres, and its rateable value £742 8s. 5d. The population in 1801 was 127; in 1811, 138; in 1821, 60; in 1831, 59; in 1841, 59; and in 1851, 76, who are chiefly resident in the small village of Canonby. Agriculture is the principal employment. The Maryport and Carlisle railway runs through the township.

The manor of Crosby, or Cross Canonby, was demesne of Allerdale, and continued to be held by the lords of Allerdale till Henry, the sixth Earl of Northumberland, gave it to Henry VIII., who, on February 4th, 1546, granted to "Richard Bridges, Esq., and John Knight, gentleman, *inter alia*, the manor of Crosbie, with the appurtenances, late parcel of the possessions of Henry, late Earl of Northumberland, and all messuages, granges, mills, profits, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever in Cross Canonby, which late belonged to the said Earl of Northumberland, of the yearly value of £1 3s. 10½d. And, on the 30th of January in the same year, there is a license to them for the fine of 28s. paid into the Exchequer to alienate the manor of Crosby, in the parish of Cross Canonby, and ten messuages, four cottages, two acres of arable land, sixty acres of meadow, 108 acres of pasture, 110 acres of moor, and 12d. rent, with the appurtenances in Crosbie, alias Cross Canonby, late parcel of the possessions of Henry, late Earl of Northumberland, to Gabriel Highmore, gentleman; and, in the 11th Elizabeth (1568-9) Gabriel Highmore conveyed it to Anthony Highmore."

In the 20th Elizabeth (1577-8) Anthony Highmore held certain lands in Crosby "by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and paid yearly for cornage, 6s. 8d.; seawake, 1s. 2d.; turnsilver, 3s. 10d.; serjeant's food, and free farm, and rendered in toto, 11s. 9d." Soon after this Crosby was purchased by the Porters of Weary Hall, in which family it continued for some generations, until one of them enfranchised the manor and sold it to the tenants, who are now all freeholders. The principal landowners are Joseph Hall, Esq.; Mrs. M. B. Dykes; Messrs. John Currey, John Richmond, and John Norman.

The village of Canonby is situated three miles north-east of Maryport.

THE CHURCH.

Cross Canonby church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. John. It consists of nave, chancel, and a bell turret with one bell; and possesses a sculptured font of great antiquity. The church, with a carucate of land, was given by Alan, second lord of Allerdale, to the priory of Carlisle, which grant was confirmed by the kings Henry II. and Edward III. The benefice is now a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, and worth about £150 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1844, for £308 1s. 9d., viz.—Canonby, £70 11s. 9d.; Birkby, £83 12s.; Crosby, £153 18s. They belonged to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, but are now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church contains several

monuments to the memory of different members of the Senhouse family.

INCUMBENTS.—William Lancaster, died 1766; Mr. T aylor; John Donald; Richard Dugdale, 1853.

BIRKBY.

The area of the township of Birkby is 871 acres, and its rateable value £1,053 17s. 6d. The population was returned with that of Canonby township in 1801 and 1811; in 1821 it was 96; in 1831, 110; in 1841, 89; and in 1851, 117. The inhabitants are chiefly located in the village of Birkby, and in a few good farms scattered over the township. Agriculture is the chief employment. At Ellengrove are a small manufactory for pencils and a tannery. The Maryport and Carlisle railway is on the south of the township.

Birkby manor is parcel of the barony of Allerdale, belonging to General Wyndham. In the 20th Elizabeth (1577-8), we find it recorded that "Philip Lord Wharton holdeth Birkby of the ancient possessions of the earls of Northumberland, of the yearly value of 6s., granted, amongst other things, by Henry, late Earl of Northumberland, grandfather to the earl that now is, to one Thomas Wharton, then controller of his household, to him and his heirs males, and rendering 6s." The dean and chapter of Carlisle have a manor here, given to the priory with the church, by Alun, second lord of Allerdale; this is annexed to, or is now deemed part of, their manor of Lorton. William Ostle, Esq.; Capt. Joseph Cuthbertson; Messrs. Isaac Sibson, Thomas Beeby, and John Richmond, are the principal landowners.

The commons, containing upwards of sixty-four acres, were enclosed in 1853. This township was formerly subject to a tithe rent charge of £83 12s., the greater portion of which was enfranchised, in 1856, by the present owners of the soil.

The village of Birkby is pleasantly situated on the Aspatria turnpike road, two miles east by north of Maryport, and contains some good houses.

Ellen Bank, the property and seat of Robert Ritson, Esq., is a fine structure, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1850. It is very pleasantly situated, about a mile east by north of Maryport.

Birkby Lodge is another good residence in this township, two and a half miles east by north of the same place.

CROSBY.

This township comprises 1,041 statute acres; its rateable value is £2,168 7s. 6½d. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 193; in 1811, 207; in 1821, 200; in 1831, 197; in 1841, 272; and in 1851, 273, who are chiefly collected in the village of Crosby, the only

village or hamlet in the township. Agriculture and coal mining is the occupation of the inhabitants, a colliery having been opened here in 1856, by Messrs. Cooke, Nicholson, and Co. The mine has one shaft seventy fathoms in perpendicular depth. The seam working at present is the "Ten Quarters Seam," which is seven and a half feet thick; the number of hands employed is upwards of 100. The Maryport and Carlisle railway runs through the south of the township, within half a mile of the village. Cockermouth and Maryport are the markets attended. In the reign of Henry VIII. the manorial rights belonged to the earls of Northumberland, and afterwards were in the hands of the Porters of Weary Hall, by whom they were sold to the different owners of the land, amongst whom were the family of Osmotherley. William Osmotherley was twice high sheriff, and also M.P. for the county, in the reign of the unfortunate Richard II. This old family has long since been extinct. One of the daughters married into the family of the Jacksons, of Crosby, which also ended in daughters, the last having married into the Reay family, of the Gill, the present John Reay, Esq., being now owner of the estate. This family also intermarried with the Laws, the ancestors of the earls of Ellenborough, the first of whom took his title from Ellenborough, which adjoins the parish. A survey, taken in 1578, informs us that "Thomas Porter holds in the town of Alta Crosby two messuages and four oxgangs of land, late Thomas Lowther's, by homage, fealty, and suit of court; and pacht yearly for cornage, 9d.; for seawake, 1½d.; with serjeant's food, &c.; in toto, per annum, 10½d. John Jackson holdeth in the same town of Alta Crosby one messuage with the appurtenances, late William Dikes', by like service, and pacht yearly for free rent 1d." The landowners are Henry Richmond, Esq.; John Reay, Esq.; John Richmond, Esq.; Edward B. Steel, Esq.; and William Swinburn, Esq. Each proprietor claims the manorial rights of his own land; the tenure here is freehold. The enclosure of the commons took place in 1853, when there were two acres, which are subject to a rent charge of 20s., allotted to the guardians of the poor of the township. The tithes for Crosby township amount to £153 18s.

The village of Crosby occupies a pleasant situation three miles west-north-west of Maryport. Here is a small parochial school, capable of accommodating about sixty children.

CHARITY.

The late Mr. J. Nicholson, in 1818, left £115 13s. 9d. Three per Cent. Consols, the interest of which, amounting to £12 9s. 4d. per annum, is divided in the following

manner, viz.:—Two-thirds to the schoolmaster of Crosby (if approved of by the trustees) for the education of twenty children of the townships of Crosby, Canonby, and Birkby; and the remaining one-third to the poor widows of Maryport. The trustees are J. P. Senhouse, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Bewsher, and the Rev. Richard Dugdale.

Solway Villa, the seat of John Curry, Esq., situated close to the village, is a neat modern building, erected in 1853.

Crosby corn mill is on the river Ellen, which runs through this township, and divides Cross Canonby and Dearham parishes at this point.

THE TOWN OF MARYPORT.

This seaport and market town is situated on the sea-coast at the mouth of the river Ellen, in 54° 13' north latitude, and 3° 29' west longitude. It is distant 29 miles south-west from Carlisle, 311 north-west from London by road, and 328 *via* Carlisle. The population of the town of Maryport in 1851 was 5,698, of whom 2,666 were males, and 3,032 females, inhabiting 1,212 houses; 55 houses being uninhabited, and 12 in course of erection.

The history of Maryport belongs entirely to modern times. The town is, as it were, a creation of yesterday, and cannot fall back upon its old traditions or historical reminiscences like some of the other towns of the county; yet its youth shrouds forth great things, and the time will surely come when it will take its place in the annals of industry and peaceful commerce—annals more great and glorious than those of war and rapine, speaking as they do of science, and skill, and fortitude, and daring, and the triumph of mind over matter in a thousand different ways, each of which has been for the benefit and welfare of the whole human race. Maryport is the growth of a single century. Like many modern towns in the north of England, it has been called into existence by the universal demand for coal, a demand that it has fortunately been able, in some measure, to supply. Little more than a hundred years ago, in 1718, on the present site of Maryport, there stood but one house, which is described in the act, 27th George II., c. 6., "as only one farm house, with the outhouses and offices thereto belonging, standing, and built near the harbour of Ellenfoot." This farmstead is now the "Golden Lion." Two years afterwards, the second house was built, and in 1756 the town received its present name by act of parliament; and it seems very probable that Pennant is correct in stating that Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., the lord of the manor, suggested

the name, though some of the inhabitants will have it that Mary Queen of Scots gave it its appellation as she passed through it on her visit to England. In 1771 the town had increased to 100 houses and 1,300 inhabitants. This was owing to the opening up and extension of the coal trade. Shipping had also commenced in the harbour, and a series of wooden pens had been erected on either side of the river, for the convenience of loading the vessels, about seventy of which belonged to the port. There was also a considerable trade and commerce in iron, potters' ware, glass, cordage, and fish, and other wares and merchandise. Hutchinson, in his History of Cumberland, published in 1791, observes, "The land at Maryport has become of such value that in a building lease, it lets from 6d. to 2s. 6d. a yard in front and forty backwards. There are about ninety vessels belonging to the port, some of them are 250 tons burden, and upon an average 120 tons each, and seven men and a boy to each vessel. Their chief trade is the export of coals to Ireland; but they also ship iron and glass to distant parts. Before the unhappy divisions between the mother country and the colonies, they sent out several ships to America. They import timber, flax, and iron from the Baltic. The place is happily situated for sea-bathing, and is greatly resorted to in the proper season." Maryport has not, perhaps, justified the concluding eulogium of Hutchinson, by becoming a fashionable watering place, but the incipient energy of its traders, who had sent their little vessels to Boston, before the tea riots there had established the great modern republic, and who had brought timber and flax from the Baltic, has manifested itself in the constant progress of the port to our own times. As it is to the coal trade that Maryport is indebted for its present position, we will first cast a glance at that branch of industry. There are in the vicinity, and properly speaking belonging to Maryport, some nine or ten pits, many of which have only recently been opened, though others have been worked for a great number of years, and with the many improvements that have been effected in the winning of coal the produce of these pits has been greatly increased, so much so, that the quantity of coal exported has been about trebled within the last twenty years. In 1839, there were shipped from Maryport of coal alone, about 110,000 tons. In 1811, it had increased to 150,000 tons, or about 3,000 tons per week. In the following year, however, in consequence of the ruinous rate at which coal was selling in Ireland, whither, we ought to have observed, almost all the coal is shipped, the trade considerably decreased, and the exportation sank much lower. By dint of energy and perseverance

a rally was made, and in the last five years the returns of this the staple trade of Maryport, stand thus:—

Year.	No. of Vessels	Coals tons.	Culm. tons.	Coke. tons.
1854	2,806	300,504	1,168	2,404
1855	2,611	281,291	180	2,129
1856	2,816	291,068	1,521	2,877
1857	3,051	333,877	1,392	2,359
1858	2,810	328,034	..	1,125

It appears, therefore, that this trade is rapidly on the road to very great and important results, and now, with the facilities for loading in the New Dock, it will receive an additional impetus.

Having thus glanced at the staple trade of the town, we will proceed with the next in importance—shipbuilding, for the operations connected with which there are three establishments, or yards. Two of these belong to the largest firm, Messrs. R. Ritson & Co., while the other is the property of Messrs. J. Wood and Co. The former company employ nearly 200 hands in the various departments of their business, and have built since their commencement in 1830, about fifty vessels of various sizes and burdens. The establishment of Messrs. Wood and Co. is also well and favourably known. A large number of workmen are employed, and several fine ships have been from time to time erected here. There formerly existed another yard, but it has now for some time been unoccupied. In concluding this account of Maryport shipbuilding we may state that most of the vessels constructed here are engaged in the India and China trades.

The rest of the Maryport trade is unimportant, if it can be said to have any other, excepting the ordinary occupations of a rising seaport town. During the fishing season employment is given to a number of hands, in the herring and cod fisheries, the produce of which afterwards find their way to Carlisle, and the other towns in the county. Until lately rope and cordage were manufactured in large quantities, but this branch of industry has been discontinued. Sailcloth and sails are made here, but chiefly for local use.

The imports are not of sufficient importance to form a special subject of interest in connection with the town. Timber, a small quantity of which arrives from America every year, and from the shores of the Baltic at different times, is the only import worthy of the name; that from America is principally forwarded by the railways to the various parts of this and the adjoining county. It is very probable that as the exports of the town increase, so also will its imports rise in

importance and value, and such a consummation is much to be desired.

The shipping and shipping stock of the port during this progress in its trade and manufactures must of course have proportionately increased. As stated above, in 1750 there were about seventy vessels in connection with the port, and from the registers we learn that this number had increased in 1810 to 101 vessels, with a burden of 13,580 tons. The following table, made up from the Custom-house returns since 1836, exhibits the annual number of vessels, foreign and coastwise, which have cleared from Maryport, the number and registered tonnage of vessels belonging to the port, and the amount of customs' duties received, thus giving a *résumé* of the trade of Maryport:—

Year.	CARGOES (OUTW'D)		VESSELS REGISTERED.		Duties Rec'd
	Foreign.	Coasting.	No.	Tons.	
1836	..	913	..	..	..
1837	21	1,181	..	..	4778
1838	41	1,188	13	1,619	983
1839	43	1,181	28	3,361	1,364
1840	21	1,446	48	6,229	1,351
1841	43	1,530	60	7,534	1,890
1842	84	1,928	89	10,168	1,306
1843	59	1,911	89	10,338	3,266
1844	37	2,236	94	11,108	4,164
1845	1	2,381	97	11,713	5,817
1846	2	2,568	108	13,067	7,698
1847	6	2,309	123	15,431	7,921
1848	6	2,309	123	15,431	7,921
1849	6	2,242	134	18,495	7,016
1850	6	2,388	133	18,512	6,671
1851	7	2,238	131	18,471	6,717
1852	13	2,212	124	18,364	6,853
1853	24	2,366	117	17,439	6,353
1854	15	2,806	109	16,904	7,263
1855	10	2,645	107	16,427	7,660
1856	15	2,816	110	16,236	7,201
1857	15	3,051	108	16,674	6,933
1858	14	2,840	117	17,858	6,174

Up to 1838 no ships were registered at Maryport, and it was not till 1842 that the port, for Custom-house purposes, was entirely separated from Whitehaven, so that in this table, previous to that time, the number of vessels belonging to the port is incorrectly given. The great decrease in the number of "foreign" vessels noticeable in 1845, is to be attributed to the Isle of Man having in that year being placed under coasting regulations. The above table shows the gradual increase of shipping stock and burden belonging to the harbour, which will, of course, increase more rapidly as facilities for accommodation open up. Tugs are now employed for facilitating harbour and coast movements among the vessels. All steamers for passengers were discontinued last year (1858).

The town and population also have kept pace with

the increase of trade and shipping. In 1841 the population numbered about 5,300 persons, while in 1851, as before-mentioned, there were only 5,600, so that it has increased its number by almost one half since that period, being now about 8,000. In 1831 a company was formed for the purpose of lighting the town with gas, and works were erected at a cost of nearly £4,000. The whole town is now lighted inside and out, harbour and quay, and the general arrangements give great satisfaction, as well as reflect credit upon all parties concerned.

In addition to the trades mentioned above, there are two well-known foundries for iron and brass founding, the Valentia and the Solway, both of which employ a large number of hands, and have existed for some time as sources of profitable labour in the town. The chief nature of the work is of course of a naval character, consisting of the requisites in the respective materials of vessels being built in the yards. There is also a steam flour-mill, built originally for a cotton manufactory, on the shore, a little way out of the town; and a pencil mill, which, since 1811, has sent out some ten millions of pencils. The markets are held on Friday, in Fleming Square, which possesses a covered building for the "butter women" in the centre. It is well supplied with fruit, vegetables, fish, potatoes, &c. The corn market was commenced in 1832-3, and is now of some importance. Petty sessions are held in a room of the Court-house in the square every Friday.

In 1719 trustees were appointed by act of parliament to levy dues and other moneys for the maintenance and extension of the harbour. Until 1833 these trustees continued to be nominated by the lord of the manor, but by a new act passed in that year, the lord of the manor was declared a trustee in perpetuity, with power to place four others on the board, while eight additional members were to be elected by the townspeople. The duties of the new body include the management of the town as well as the harbour, and they are authorised to levy rates upon the town and also upon the harbour, under certain restrictions, for the proper development of their resources. The trustees are elected every five years. The qualification of a trustee must be personal property worth £1,000—freehold, customary, or copyhold property, worth £50 a year, either by himself or his wife—the occupation of a house of the clear annual value of £20—or ownership of a certain number of shares in shipping belonging to the port. The qualification to vote for trustees is the payment of annual rates of not less than £6, or a certain value of shares in ships. The constituency decide the method of election, which, hitherto, has been by ballot.

The township and harbour are both under the same government, although their accounts are kept separate; and from these we extract the revenues for each year (the accounts are made up at the beginning of October) for the eight years ending with 1857. There are two years in which we have not obtained the revenue of the township:—

Year.	Harbour.			Township.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1850	3,825	9	8	602	0	0
1851	3,858	8	5	655	2	6
1852	4,662	5	10	549	16	3
1853	5,237	17	2	..	..	..
1854	6,288	11	2	..	..	..
1855	6,020	12	11	875	7	0
1856	5,760	7	0	894	12	10
1857	6,636	5	4	869	8	9

At the 8th October, 1857, the liabilities of the harbour amounted to £63,895, on mortgage, and £8,437 14s. 1d. due to the treasurer, having been increased by £17,750 borrowed in 1855, and by £2,400 borrowed in 1853. In 1857 the interest on mortgages amounted to £2,729, but even with this heavy charge, there was, on the ordinary receipts and expenditure, a surplus revenue of £1,595 16s. 7d., which was of course swallowed up, along with some £10,000 more, by the expenditure upon the New Dock, the total cost of which will amount to upwards of £40,000. The debt of the township amounted last year to £1,350; but there was a balance of £535 9s. 7d. in the hands of the treasurer.

Let us now take a glance at the harbour of Maryport, with its progress and improvements. One hundred years ago, around the mouth of the Ellen, a few wooden posts supported a platform which constituted the pier and quay. However, as trade increased, and capital accumulated by the levying of dues and other charges, and the investment of money by the lord of the manor, the harbour works were reconstructed, and something more suitable and substantial erected. On reference to the harbour accounts for years gone by, there will frequently be found large sums of money spent on improvements in the harbour and its approaches. In 1846 the present cast-iron lighthouse was erected at a considerable expense. Bridges have also been built, embankments made, tramways laid down, piers constructed, and all the requisite harbour fittings collected as means permitted. A great flood and storm in 1853 washed away the timbers of the pier, which resulted in an erection of an increased size and strength. The harbour revenues increased as trade and commerce opened up and the harbour extended. In 1851, in consequence of the large increase in the trade since the port was

made independent in 1812, the harbour was declared of the sixth class, and soon rose considerably in importance. At length, in 1853-4, an agitation commenced for a floating dock, a want which had long been felt. The harbour, though easy of access, was inadequate to the increasing necessities of the times. Contracts were accordingly entered into, and a floating dock commenced to be built, four acres in extent, and capable of accommodating some 150 vessels. At the same time the deepening of the harbour and channel was vigorously carried out. In little more than three years the dock was completed, and a truly noble piece of work it is—with its solid masses of stone, its heavy gates, its broad clear platforms, and its wharfs and sheds. The dock is situated at the west end of the old harbour. Its length is 600 feet, and width 240 feet; consequently it covers an area of a little over three acres. The entrance is fifty feet in width, and the depth of water over the sill is twenty-one feet at spring tides, and about ten feet at neaps. The stone used in the construction of the walls and entrance of the dock is red sandstone—chiefly obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood; the sill is formed of Lazonby stone, and the hollow quoins of granite from the Nith. Great care has been taken and no expense spared in the construction of the gates. The harbour is provided with seven coal drops, and a timber slip has been formed at the south end. With these improvements, the harbour is one of the most complete on the coast. As an additional improvement to the port, and indeed an improvement to the Solway, the trustees have placed at the end of the stone pier a catadroptric sea light, similar to those in use at Sunderland, Hartlepool, and other ports on the east coast, and much approved of in these places. This light will take the place of the present inner light. It will have a range of twelve miles in average weather, and will be the next light in importance to that at St. Bees Head. The outer light will also be altered to a red light, and placed so as to give vessels the lead into the harbour. The lineal quayage at the dock is 1,630 feet, and the additional quay space is 12,000 superficial yards,—of which upwards of 2,000 yards are available for the landage and storage of timber. Nor were the railway company backward in performing their part in this great undertaking. They evinced a most commendable spirit, and went to great expense in remodelling and increasing the facilities for shipping. The whole of their system of lines in connection with the dock were re-arranged; two new bridges were erected, by which a considerable saving of distance was effected: and a number of minor improvements were made, including the erection of the

Harries. A new station is projected at a point nearer the town, and in anticipation of this great improvement a new street has been laid out by the trustees, which runs directly through the town to the site of the proposed new station. The plans for the dock were furnished by Mr. Dees, and they were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Stanley. Mr. Nelson, of Carlisle, was the contractor, under whom the whole of the dock works were carried out. The cost of the works exceeded £10,000.

The formation and rapid success of the Maryport and Carlisle railway is intimately connected with the progress of Maryport and its harbour. The year 1845 saw the opening of the railway, and the through traffic of the line then commenced. From the subjoined statistics the reader will see how much and how fast the traffic has increased:—

STATEMENT OF REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Half year ending 31st Dec., 1846.. ..	£15,151	9	10			
Half year ending 30th June, 1847	£16,063	11	9	YEARLY.		
Do. 31st Dec., 1847.. ..	16,779	4	1			
	<hr/>			£32,842	15	10
Do. 30th June, 1848.. ..	£13,644	4	6			
3 months, 30th Sept., 1848	8,172	11	7			
	<hr/>			21,813	16	1
Line from 30th Sept., 1848, to 1st January, 1850, under Mr. Hudson.						
Half year ending 30th June, 1850	£14,613	2	10			
Do. 31st Dec., 1850.. ..	17,990	1	1			
	<hr/>			32,603	3	11
Do. 30th June, 1851.. ..	15,982	1	11			
Do. 31st Dec., 1851.. ..	18,417	17	10			
	<hr/>			34,399	19	9
Do. 30th June, 1852.. ..	16,205	11	5			
Do. 31st Dec., 1852.. ..	18,696	17	11			
	<hr/>			34,902	9	4
Do. 30th June, 1853.. ..	17,205	2	5			
Do. 31st Dec., 1853.. ..	21,652	6	1			
	<hr/>			38,857	8	6
Do. 30th June, 1854.. ..	22,286	6	3			
Do. 31st Dec., 1854.. ..	24,995	16	4			
	<hr/>			47,282	2	7
Do. 30th June, 1855.. ..	22,851	15	3			
Do. 31st Dec., 1855.. ..	26,651	16	0			
	<hr/>			49,503	11	3
Do. 30th June, 1856.. ..	23,927	9	2			
Do. 31st Dec., 1856.. ..	27,500	15	8			
	<hr/>			51,428	4	10
Do. 30th June, 1857.. ..	26,649	16	4			
Do. 31st Dec., 1857.. ..	27,937	10	2			
	<hr/>			53,987	6	6
Do. 30th June, 1858.. ..	23,768	5	11			
Do. 31st Dec., 1858.. ..	27,270	2	0			
	<hr/>			51,038	7	11

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Maryport chapel, a chapel-of-ease, under Cross Canonby, and dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice in the Early English style. It was erected in 1760, and consecrated on 4th of August, 1763. The cost of erection amounted to £265, Mr. Senhouse giving stones to the amount of £100. It was considerably

enlarged in 1837 by the erection of a chancel and transepts, and in 1817 a tower was added, so that the structure at present consists of nave, chancel, transepts, and tower. The church contains a mural monument to the memory of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., the founder of Maryport, and a tablet to the memory of Mary, wife of Kelsick Wood, of Workington, and daughter of Philip Nelson, of Birkby. A tablet, bearing the following inscription, is inserted in the north wall of the north transept:—"This chapel was enlarged in the year 1837 by voluntary subscription, raised amongst the inhabitants of the town of Maryport, aided by donations from other places, and particularly by means of a munificent donation of four hundred and fifty pounds from the personal representatives of the late William Jenkins, Esq., of Shepton Mallet, a pious and liberal Presbyterian, who, whilst he differed from the form, preserved the doctrine and spirit of the Established Church, and earnestly desired its welfare." The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mrs Poeklington Senhouse, whose family have presented since the chapel was erected. Mr. Senhouse, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Senhouse, by whom the chapel was built, gave £200 to obtain Queen Anne's Bounty. The rights of baptism and marriage are performed in the chapel. The living is worth between £150 and £160 per annum, and is derived from Queen Anne's Bounty, land, pews, and surplice fees. The registers of the chapel extend from 1761 to the present time. At the top of the first page occurs the following memorandum:—"That Maryport chapel was built by Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., A. DOM. 1760, and paid for by about 70 principal inhabitants, who purchased pews after it was built. Joseph Gilbanks, clerk, nominated minister to the said chapel by the st. Humphrey Senhouse, March 25th, 1761. Galleries erected in the said chapel 1762. And the said chapel consecrated by Charles Littleton, lord bishop of Carlisle, August 4th, 1763."

INCUMBENTS.—Joseph Gilbanks, 1761; Anthony Dixon, 1791; Robert Nicholson Featherston, 1845; William Bewsher, 1850.

There is a parsonage house, purchased and appropriated to the living twelve or thirteen years ago. It is an ordinary dwelling, of modern erection, in no particular style, pleasantly situated on the elevated ground overlooking the harbour.

The Catholic church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is situated in Crosby-street. It is partly in the Early English style of architecture, and was erected in 1811-5, at a cost of about £1,500, inclusive of the purchase of the site, and of the organ. The altar is constructed on the mediæval model, and the chancel and aisle are

paved with ornamental tiles. The window over the altar is filled with richly-stained glass, bearing a figure of our Saviour, and emblematical representations of the four Evangelists. The west window contains a small figure of the patron saint of the church. For several years previous to the erection of this church, the Catholics of Maryport assembled for worship in an old house on the quay, and were dependent upon the ministrations of the priest at Carlisle, who visited them and administered the sacraments at stated periods. The Rev. Francis Bernard Williams, O.S.B., the first resident priest in Maryport, was succeeded by the Rev. James Poole, in 1859. There is a presbytery, or dwelling-house for the priest, attached to the church.

The Baptist Chapel, High-street, was erected in 1834, at a cost of about £800. It is a good plain stone building, capable of accommodating 500 persons, and contains an organ, which was placed in the chapel in 1851, at a cost of about £30. The Baptist congregation of Maryport was formed in 1809, when they met for religious worship in a sail-loft in Senhouse-street, the services being conducted by the Rev. Charles Kitchin until the opening of the chapel in 1834, at which date the Rev. Hugh Anderson was appointed minister. This gentleman continued to officiate till 1819, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Kirkbride, the present minister.

The Friends Meeting House is a plain neat building, situated at the east end of King-street. It was considerably enlarged and improved about sixty years ago, and is capable of seating about 300 people. There is a graveyard attached, but it was closed to interments in 1855.

The Presbyterian (English) Chapel, situated in John-street, and enlarged in 1811, will accommodate about 500 persons. The congregation was formed in 1776, and was soon afterwards placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Dunn, who was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, and he, in his turn, by the Rev. Mr. Court. The next minister was the Rev. Mr. Blackwood; after whom comes the Rev. Moses Harvey, in 1811, who was succeeded in 1852 by his brother, the Rev. William Harvey, the present incumbent.

The Presbyterian (United) Chapel, in Crosby-street, was erected in 1831, at a cost of £1,000, and will seat 600 persons. There are about fifty free sittings. The Rev. William Brookless appears to have been the first minister of this chapel. He was appointed in 1831, and, after being past or for twenty years, was succeeded in 1851 by the present minister, the Rev. John Scott Craig. Previous to the erection of this place of worship the congregation assembled in a factory in the town.

Besides these chapels there are a Primitive Methodist chapel in Eaglesfield-street, erected in 1839; and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Well Lane, built in 1806.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

The British School, situated in High-street, was erected in 1845, and was enlarged by the addition of a class-room in 1852, at a total cost of £150, which was raised by subscription, and a grant from the Committee of Privy Council on Education. It will accommodate 180 pupils, and has an average attendance of 165. It is a mixed school, conducted by a master and three pupil teachers, and is under government inspection.

The National School is an excellent stone building, in Eagle-field-street, erected in 1817. It comprises schools for boys and girls, and will accommodate 300 children, the average number in attendance being, boys, seventy; girls, sixty. It is under government inspection, and is conducted by a master and one pupil teacher. There are also several private schools in the town.

The Mechanics' Institution, held in the Athenæum, was established in 1844. It consists of a reading and newsroom well supplied with newspapers and periodicals; a library containing 850 volumes, principally of new and popular works; and a class-room, in which classes for general instruction are held. Lectures are occasionally delivered, to which members are admitted at a nominal charge. The institution is supported entirely by the contributions of its members, numbering about 160, who pay an annual subscription of 6s. The exertions of the committee in holding annual pic-nics, soirees, &c., have also been a source of profit to the institution. Polytechnic exhibitions upon an extensive scale were held in 1846 and 1849, and attracted great numbers of the public, but proving unremunerative, they have not since been attempted. A general half-yearly meeting is held in April and October, when the members elect by ballot the officers, to whom the government of the institution is confided.

The Maryport Athenæum, erected in 1856, at a cost of £2,300, is the property of a body of shareholders designated in the deed of settlement as the Maryport Public Building Company. It is held in shares of £2 each, vested in trustees, and is managed by a board of directors who are annually appointed by the shareholders. It is one of the largest halls in the county, is no less handsome than commodious, and will contain on the floor, and in the galleries, nearly 1,000 persons. It is decorated with much good taste, and lighted like the House of Commons, from the glass covered roof, an arrangement alike useful and pleasant.

While speaking of the schools, mechanics' institution, &c., of Maryport, we may as well say a few words respecting the local press. Four monthlies have been commenced in the town at different periods, by some one or other of the printers. Of these periodicals three are now extinct, viz., the *Royal Sailor*, the *Locomotive*, and the *Gazette*; the existing one, the *Advertiser*, was commenced in 1853. Besides these, several publications have been issued here, chiefly volumes of poems, by residents and others.

PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS.

Among the provident institutions of the town there is one, the success of which deserves special notice—the Savings Bank, established in November, 1842, and which carries on its operations in Senhouse-street. It has been cordially cherished by the inhabitants as a safe and not unprofitable investment for their small yet regular savings, as the following figures will clearly show:—In November, 1846, four years after its commencement, the deposits amounted to £6,569 4s., belonging to 351 depositors, of which number fourteen were charitable and friendly societies. In the same month, 1858, there were 680 depositors, with a total deposit of £15,370 8s. 1d. Most of the leading inhabitants are managers of the bank, to which, no doubt, is owing the confidence of so many of their fellow-townsmen in its results. The respective orders of Free Masons, Oddfellows, and Foresters have lodges in the town, and have proved of the greatest assistance to the great bulk of the population by the timely relief afforded to their sick and distressed members.

CEMETERY.

Maryport Cemetery is situated a little way out of the town, upon a gentle ridge rising from the shore. It was opened in 1856, at a cost of about £3,000. It is a pleasant little spot, already sacred as the last resting place of many who a short time ago took their part in the toil and bustle of the town, "but whose place is now known no more," and with the little chapels that stand within its enclosure, forms an interesting object from the view of Ellenborough Fort.

The Roman station at Ellenborough is situated on a hill above Maryport, on the north side of the mouth of the river Ellen. Its position gives it a commanding view of the Solway Frith and Irish Channel. The camp is a very large one, and the lines of its ramparts are very boldly developed. The eastern side, which is the only one that is not defended by a natural defile, or valley, was protected by a double ditch. There are some traces of masonry also near the gateway on this

side, which render it probable that this entrance was guarded by additional outworks. Some portions of this gateway remain; the sill of it strongly marked with chariot wheels. The ruts are about five inches deep, and five feet ten inches apart. Within the station is a well, encased with circular masonry. The interior of the station was excavated in 1766. An account of the appearances which were then observed, will be found at pages 6 and 7. In the grounds of Nether Hall is a small entrenchment containing an area of about an acre and a half; it is in a low and sheltered position, and has probably been a retreat for invalids. Ancient roads have diverged from this station, leading to Bowness, Wigton, and Papecastle. On draining, some time ago, the fields on the line of road leading onwards old Carlisle, its pavement was met with, and to a great extent removed. The body of the road was composed of large granite boulders, some of them quarter of a ton in weight; the interstices being filled up with smaller stones. On the south side of this way several slabs of stone were found lying flat on the ground. They probably covered the ashes of the dead; fragments of pottery and glass were found beneath them. Very numerous and important are the remains of antiquity which the station has yielded. With the exception of two altars, they are all carefully preserved in the house and grounds at Nether Hall. Many of the sculptured stones which have been found here are more highly carved and more tastefully designed than is usual in this part of England. An altar to the genius of the place, which has been removed to Whitehaven Castle, is remarkable for its elaborate ornamentation, and bears the following inscription:—

GENIO LOCI	To the Genius of the place,
FORTVNAE REDVCI	to eternal Fortune,
ROMAE AETERNAE	to eternal Rome,
ET FATI BONO	and to propitious Fate,
G CORNELIANVS	Gaius Cornelius
PEREGRINVS	Peregrinus,
TRIB COHOR	Tribune of the Cohort
EX PROVINCIA	from the Province of
MAVR CAESA	Mauritania Caesariensis,
DOMO SE	native of Se . . .

The last line of the inscription, probably containing the usual formula *VSILM (votum solvens libentissimo merito)*, has been entirely erased, and we have only two letters left of the name of the town from which Peregrinus came; perhaps it was on the river Serbes. Another altar of peculiarly graceful form, which has been found here, is of importance, as proving the residence here of the "Prima Cohors Hispanorum." In consequence, probably, of some service done to Hadrian this cohort

seems, subsequently to the dedication of this altar, to have obtained the rank of *Milliaria equitata*, and the title of ÆLIA. The inscription may be read—

I[OVI] O[PTIMO]M[AXIMO]	To Jupiter the Best and Greatest,
COH[ORS]I HIS[SPANORVM]	This first cohort of the Spaniards,
CVI PRAE[EST]	Commanded by
MA[RCVS]MAENI-	Marcus Maeni-
VS AGRIP[PA]	us Agrippa
TRIBV[NVS]	The Tribune
POS[VIT]	Erected this

A plain, square, but now partially fractured, pillar, inscribed, ROMAE AETERNAE ET FORTVNAE REDVCI: a boar, the symbol of the twentieth legion; and a slab which bears testimony to the labours which the second and twentieth legion underwent in constructing the works of this station have also been found here. There is preserved in the piazza at Nether Hall, a carving in relief of a warrior on horse-back trampling on a fallen enemy. Besides these, there are several large and instructive altars and funeral slabs, as well as a tablet having a Greek inscription to this effect:—"Aulus Egnatius Pastor set up this to Æsculapius." The minor antiquities consist of fragments of tiles, one of which bears the stamp of the first cohort of the Spaniards, a bronze pot bearing a marked resemblance to some which are still in use, several earthenware vessels of large size and quite perfect, implements of iron, and weapons of war. Amongst the coins which have been found in the station, are a great many forged denarii of Trajan and Hadrian. They are chiefly formed of lead, and are badly made; in some instances the metal has not reached the centre of the mould, and in scarcely any have the edges of the castings been properly dressed. Genuine coin must have been exceedingly scarce amongst the soldiers of the camp, and their credulity very great to allow of the circulation of such base imitations. A large artificial mound or barrow is to the left of the station. The inhabitants had an old tradition respecting it; they conceived it to be the sepulchre of a king. It was opened in 1763, near the centre the pole and shank bones of an ox were found, but neither urns, burnt bones, nor coins were discovered. There is great uncertainty about the ancient name of this fort. Camden pronounced it to be Olanum, chiefly influenced by the resemblance in sound between it and the name of the neighbouring village of Ellenborough (Maryport is but of recent origin). This supposition gathers force from the fact that in ancient documents the river Eiben, which gives name to the place, is written "Alne" and "Oln." Modern antiquaries appear, however, to be inclined to make it the site of Olanoventa, which is the name given to it

in the Map Britannia Romana, published in the Monumenta Historica Britannica.¹ A Roman altar, found at this station, is now in the grounds of Lorn House, Isle of Man, the residence of the Lieut.-Governor. It bears an inscription, the following reading of which has been suggested by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, of Queen's College, Birmingham:—

I OVI AVG
MCENSORIVS
MELIVOLTINIA
CORNELIANVSLEG
TRETENSISPRAE
PECTVSQOHTVN
SISEX PROVINCIA
NARBONDOMO
NEMAVSVMSLM²

Nether Hall, a short distance from the town, on the banks of the Ellen, is the residence of Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., and is said to have been formerly called "Alneborough" or "Ellenborough Hall," being within the manor of Ellenborough, which includes the chapelry of Maryport and the township of Ellenborough, in Dearham parish.

Senhouse of Nether Hall.

JOSEPH POCKLINGTON SENHOUSE, Esq., of Nether Hall and Barrow House, J.P., and D.L., high sheriff, 1846, born 21st November, 1804; married 13th October, 1835, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of the late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., of Nether Hall, and has issue,

- i. Humphrey, born 13th August, 1843.
1. Ellen.
- ii. Blanche, married 3rd July, 1856, to Alfred Lord Scarsdale.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Family.

Mr. Pocklington Senhouse assumed his second surname by royal license on the 27th of September, 1842.

The very ancient family of Pocklington is supposed to have derived, at an early period, its appellation from the town of that name in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

THOMAS POCKLINGTON (son of William Pocklington, living temp. Henry VIII.) had the chantry lands in Coddington, Notts, belonging to the Priory of St. Catherine, near Lincoln, settled on him, 44th Elizabeth; his son, JOHN POCKLINGTON, of Cottingham, was father, by Letitia, his wife, of WILLIAM POCKLINGTON, of Cottingham, who was one of the grand jury who subscribed and sent instructions to the Knights of the Shire of Nottingham, during the violent debates of the year 1642, in favour of the king. By Mildred, his wife, he left, *inter alios*, a son, ROGER POCKLINGTON, of Newark, father of ROGER POCKLINGTON, of Kelham, Notts, who died 31st October, 1720, leaving, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Saxton, Esq., several children, of whom was

ROGER POCKLINGTON, Esq., of Bassingham, co. Lincoln, born

¹ See also pages 2, 5, and 6.

² Iovi Augusto Marcus Censorius Marci filius Voltinia (e tribu) Cornelianus legionis Tretensis praefectus Cohortis Tungrensensis ex provincia Narbonensi domo Nemaus votum solvit libens merito.

in 1669, who married Ann, daughter of Thomas Haslam, Esq., of Newark, and dying in 1751, left a son,

WILLIAM POCKLINGTON, of Newark, co. Notts, born 1694, who married 1734, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Rastall, Esq., of the Friary, Newark, and died July, 1764, having had issue,

i. ROGER.

ii. Joseph, of Muskham House, Notts, and Barrow House, co. Cumberland, born 25th April, 1736, died unmarried 31st May, 1817.

iii. Mary, died unmarried, 8th March, 1809.

The eldest son,

ROGER POCKLINGTON, of Winthorp Hall, co. Notts, born 25th October, 1734, married 2nd March, 1774, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Roe, Esq., of Sudbrook Hall, near Ancaster, co. Lincoln, and died on 12th October, 1810, leaving issue,

ROGER.

Elizabeth, married 12th September, 1801, the Rev. Godfrey Gilbert Cooper, rector of Ewhurst, co. Sussex; died 19th February, 1841.

The son,

ROGER POCKLINGTON, Esq., of Carlton House, co. Notts, born 10th August, 1775, married 2nd February, 1802, Jane, daughter of Sir James Campbell, Knt., of Inverneil, co. Argyll, and died 25th April, 1847, having had issue,

i. Roger, in holy orders, M.A., vicar of Walesby, co. Notts, born 15th November, 1802; married 17th November, 1831, Mary, second daughter of George Hulton, Esq., of Carlton-upon-Trent, and has issue,

1. Roger, born 22nd September, 1832.
2. Bertram Willford, born 9th October, 1835.
3. Evelyn, born 13th March, 1837.
4. Duncan, born 19th June, 1841.
1. Mary Jane.
2. Frances Elizabeth.

ii. JOSEPH, the present Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., of Nether Hall.

iii. Evelyn Henry Frederick, lieut.-col., born 18th January, 1811; married 9th August, 1847, Barbara Campbell, only child of A. Scott Broomfield, Esq., of Hollywood, co. Wicklow, and has issue,

1. Evelyn, born 13th June, 1843.
2. Frederick Charles, born 18th June, 1849.
3. Archibald James, born 9th June, 1851.
1. Alice Jane.
2. Edith Harriet.

1. Mary Elizabeth Agnes.

ii. Jane Augusta, married 29th March, 1832, James Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Inverawe, co. Argyll, and died 11th June, 1842.

FAMILY OF SENHOUSE.

The family De Sewynhouse, De Sevenhouse, or De Senhouse, derives its name from Hall Sevenhouse, or Senhouse, a district of Cumberland. The first of its members upon record,

WALTER DE SEWYNHOUSE had a grant of the fifth part of the township of Bolton, in the parish of Gosforth, from Alan de Copeland, and likewise a grant of other lands in the same parish from William de Wayberthwaite. These grants are both without date, but both are witnessed by Sir Adam de Lamplugh, Knt., who lived in the times of Richard I. and King John. From Walter descended

JOHN SENHOUSE, who married in 1528, Elizabeth, elder sister and co-heir of Richard Eglesfield, son of Gawen Eglesfield, of Alneburgh Hall, High Sheriff of the co. Cumberland, in 9th Henry VIII. (which Gawen was the descendant in a right line

from John de Eglesfield, the elder brother of Robert de Eglesfield, the founder of Queen's College, Oxford). This John Senhouse died 1568, leaving four sons, viz.:—

- I. THOMAS, ancestor of the family of SENHOUSE, of Seascale Hall, Cumberland, now extinct in the male line.
- II. Peter, of Ellenborough Hall, died unmarried.
- III. JOHN, of whom presently.
- IV. Richard, incumbent of Cloughton, Lancashire.

The third son,

JOHN SENHOUSE, of Ellenborough, is the person whom Camden mentions in his *Britannia*, as having collected with great industry numerous Roman stones, altars, lavers, and statues, with inscriptions, which he had placed with much taste in his houses and buildings; and as having entertained in 1599 the celebrated antiquary himself, and Sir Robert Cotton, of Conington, with great civility. He married Anne, daughter of John Pousonby, Esq., of Hale Hall, and had, with other issue,

- I. PETER, his successor.
- II. Simon, who was murdered near Dovenby, by Skelton, of Armathwaite.
- III. Richard, in holy orders, D.D., fellow of St John's, Cambridge, afterwards dean of Gloucester, and subsequently bishop of Carlisle.¹
- I. Eleanor, married to Henry Fletcher, Esq., of Moresby Hall.
- II. Jane, married to Blennerhasset of Flunby.
- III. Elizabeth, married to William Briscoe, Esq. of Crofton.

Mr. Senhouse died 1604, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

PETER SENHOUSE, Esq., of Alneburgh, or Ellenborough Hall, otherwise Nether Hall, who was constituted by letters patent (20th James I.) escheator of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and served the office of sheriff for the former shire, 3rd Charles I. He married Frances, daughter of Lanccolot Skelton, Esq., of Armathwaite Castle, in Cumberland, and had, with other children, JOHN, his successor, and Thomas, of Long Newton, in Cumberland. Peter Senhouse died 1654, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN SENHOUSE, Esq., of Alneburgh Hall, who married Elizabeth, third daughter of Humphrey Wharton, Esq., of Gillingwood, co. York, and had, with other issue,

- I. Humphrey, who died before his father, without issue.
- II. JOHN, successor to his father.
- III. Richard.
- IV. Patricius, who married 1655, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Bromfield, Esq., of Haues Hall, Cumberland, and relict of Henry Dalton, Esq., of Brigham. This gentleman's great-grandson,

HUMPHREY SENHOUSE, Esq., of Bridgefoot, co. Cumberland, J.P., major of the Cumberland Militia, married Isabella, daughter of William Pousonby, Esq., of Whitehaven (by Catherine, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Senhouse, Esq., of the same place), and left issue at his decease, in 1829,

Humphrey, a captain in the Cumberland Militia, married, and has issue,
William, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, who died 1829.
Catherine, married to Ralph Cook, Esq., of Camerton Hall.
Mary.

- I. Margaret, married to Henry Eglesfield, Esq., of Cross Canonby, and died 1691.
- II. Elizabeth, married to William Nicholson, Esq.

¹ See page 110 of the present work.

Mr. Senhouse died 1667, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN SENHOUSE, Esq., of Nether Hall, captain in King Charles I.'s army. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Jerome Tolhurst, Esq., lieutenant-governor and M.P. of Carlisle, but had no issue. He married secondly, Mary, daughter of Andrew Huddleston, Esq., of Hutton John, Cumberland, and had issue,

- I. JOHN, his heir.
- II. Andrew, killed at sea, fighting against the French.
- III. Dudley, drowned in the river Lune.
- IV. Peter, married Catherine, daughter of Skelton of Branthwaite, and had issue,
 1. John, who had a son, Peter, who died unmarried.
 2. Richard, M.D., left a son, Peter, who died unmarried in 1759.
 1. Catherine, married to William Pousonby, Esq., of Whitehaven.

V. HUMPHREY, of whom presently.

- I. Dorothy, married to Patricius Senhouse, of James Hall.
- II. Mary, married to Richard Richmond, Esq., of Crosby.

Captain Senhouse died 1667, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN SENHOUSE, Esq., of Nether Hall, who married Jane, daughter of Richard Lanplugh, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, by whom (who married secondly, Charles Orfeur, Esq., of Plumblandy) he had surviving issue at his decease in 1694,

- I. Mary, first married to Francis Skelton, Esq., of Branthwaite, and secondly, to Richard Butler, Esq., of Rockcliffe, Lanca shire.
- II. Jane, married to John Stephenson, Esq., of Baladool, Isle of Man.
- III. Frances, died unmarried.
- IV. Grace, married to Richard Viscount Shannon.
- V. Isabel, married to John Fletcher, Esq., of Clea Hall, Cumberland.
- VI. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

These ladies who inherited as co-heirs to their father, disposed of the demesne of Nether Hall and manor of Alneburgh, or Ellenborough, to their uncle,

HUMPHREY SENHOUSE, who thus became possessed of Nether Hall, or Ellenborough. He married Eleanor, daughter of William Kirby, Esq., of Aslack, co. Lancaster, and had issue,

- I. Joseph Richard, who died unmarried in 1718.
- II. HUMPHREY, his successor.
- III. William John, who died unmarried in 1727.
 1. Bridget, married to John Christian, Esq., of Unerigg Hall, and had, with other issue, a daughter, Mary, who married Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle.
 - II. Johanna, married to Gustavus Thompson, of Areleby.

Mr. Senhouse, who served the office of Sheriff of Cumberland 1st George I. died 1738, and was succeeded by his son,

HUMPHREY SENHOUSE, of Nether Hall, who married Mary, daughter and ultimately co-heir of Sir George Fleming, Bart., of Rydal, bishop of Carlisle, and had issue,

- I. HUMPHREY, his successor.
- II. William, born in 1741, a lieutenant R.N., and subsequently surveyor-general of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samson Wood, Esq., of Barbadoes, speaker of the House of Assembly, and, dying in 1800, left, amongst other issue,
 1. William Wood, commander R.N., died before his father, in 1800.
 2. Samson, of Pousonby, Cumberland, married, 1801, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas le Mesurier, Esq., of the Island of Guernsey, but had no issue.
 3. Humphrey Fleming (Sir), post captain R.N., R.C.H., married, 1810, Elizabeth, daughter and eventually

co-heiress of Vice-admiral John Manley, of Plymouth, and left two daughters, Elizabeth Manley and Mary le Fleming.

4. George Septimus, lieutenant R.N., died unmarried, 1808.
5. Edward Hooper, commander R.N., married, 1815, Elizabeth Bishop, daughter of John Spooner, Esq., of Barbadoes, and has issue.
6. James Lowther, in holy orders, perpetual curate of Sawley, Derbyshire, and rector of Gosforth, married, 1821, Miss Elizabeth Brooks.

I. Mary Ward, married to John Barrow, Esq., of Barbadoes.

2. Johanna.
3. Sarah.

III. Joseph (Sir), born 1713, in the E. I. Co.'s Naval Service, knighted 1783, married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John Ashley, Esq., of Ashley St. Legers, co. Northampton, and, dying in 1829, left surviving issue,

1. Joseph Ashley, H.E.I.C.S.
2. Michael le Fleming, died 1836.
3. Humphrey Dykes Ballantyne.
4. William, an officer in the army.
1. Maria, married to Joseph Gainskell, M.D., of Bath.
2. Catherine.
3. Sarah.

1. Mary, married to Robert Gale, Esq., of London.

Mr. Senhouse was high sheriff of co. Cumberland in the 16th George II. He died in 1770, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HUMPHREY SENHOUSE, Esq., of Nether Hall, lieutenant-col. of the Cumberland Militia, M.P. for Cockermouth in 1786, and for

Cumberland in 1790. He married, 1768, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Beadnell, in Northumberland, and died in 1814, leaving an only surviving child,

HUMPHREY SENHOUSE, Esq., of Alneburgh, or Ellenborough, otherwise Nether Hall, co. Cumberland; born 27th November, 1773; high sheriff, 1826; married, 29th Sept., 1803, Elizabeth Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Charles Greaves, Esq. (who afterwards assumed the surname of Ley), of Ingleby Hall, in Derbyshire, and had issue,

I. HUMPHREY, born 16th April, 1809, deceased.

1. ELIZABETH, married, 1835, to Joseph Pocklington, Esq., the present Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., of Nether Hall.

II. Catherine.

III. Ellen, married, 18th April, 1837, Capt. Goldie Taubman, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man, and died on 28th January, 1838, leaving a son.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, a parrot, ppr., a canton, sa., for SENHOUSE; 2nd and 3rd, erm., three bends, az., on a chief, or, three martlets, sa., for POCKLINGTON.

Crests.—1st, a parrot, as in the arms, with a label in its beak inscribed "DEO GRATIAS," for SENHOUSE; 2nd, a demi-leopard, rampant, ppr., holding in the dexter paw an ostrich feather, arg., for POCKLINGTON.

Motto.—Vix victis.

Seat.—Nether Hall.

CROSTHWAITE PARISH.

CROSTHWAITE parish, one of the largest and most interesting in the Lake District, is upwards of ten miles in length, and eight in breadth, stretching westward from Helvellyn and Great Dodd to Great Gavel, Grassmoor, Grisedale Pikes, and other mountains; and northward from the boundary of Westmoreland to Skiddaw and Saddleback. It contains the beautiful Lakes of Derwentwater and Thirlmere, and has that of Bassenthwaite at its northern extremity. The parish is very extensive, containing scenery not to be surpassed, whether we regard the varied beauties of Derwentwater, the stern majesty of Thirlmere, the lovely rural meads of Newlands, the sublime gorge of Borrowdale, or the lone grandeur of Watendlath. At Borrowdale is found the celebrated plumbago, or black lead, and in other places lead and copper ore are found. This extensive parish includes the townships of Keswick, St. John Castlerigg and Wythburn, Underskiddaw, Borrowdale, Coledale, or Portingscale, Braithwaite, Thornthwaite, and the chapelry of Newlands, whose united area is 58,330 statute acres. Greta Mills and Briery Cottages, included in this area, are deemed extra-parochial. Previous to the formation of Derwent Ward, Borrowdale, Braithwaite, Newlands, and Thornthwaite, were in Allerdale-above-Derwent Ward, and the remainder in Allerdale-below-Derwent Ward, but the whole parish is now in Derwent Ward.

UNDERSKIDDAW.

The population of this township in 1801 was 338; in 1811, 380; in 1821, 487; in 1831, 477; in 1841, 549; and in 1851, 508. Its rateable value is £3,500. Although the parish church, Grammar School, &c., are in this township, yet it has no village of its own name, but comprises the hamlets of Great Crosthwaite, Appletwhaite, High Hall, and Millbeck, with several neat mansions. There are two coarse woollen factories in the township, one situated at Appletwhaite and the other at Millbeck.

The manor of Brundholme, which includes the entire township, was part of the possessions given by Henry Earl of Northumberland to Henry VIII., who granted it to the Dalston family, one of whom, John Dalston, Esq., held it in 1578, under a reserved rent of 2s., due to the Earl of Northumberland. It subsequently came into possession of the Tolsons, who sold it to the Relfs, from whom it appears to have passed to the Hassels of Dalemain, who sold it to the Bishop of Llandaff. The celebrated mountain, Skiddaw, extends into several parishes and townships—that part which is in the parish

of Crosthwaite is within the manor of Brundholme and the township of Underskiddaw. This was enclosed by an act of parliament, passed in 1808, for enclosing the manor of Brundholme, and divided chiefly between the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart., and John Spedding, Esq., of Mirehouse—the summit belongs to Sir H. R. Vane, Bart. The tenants of the manor are enfranchised. The principal landowners are Sir John Walsh; Abraham Fisher, Esq.; and T. S. Spedding, Esq.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Crosthwaite, dedicated to St. Kentigern, stands on a slight green knoll, near the centre of the beautiful vale of Keswick, about midway between the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, half a mile from the town of Keswick and somewhat farther from Skiddaw. It is a spacious structure, consisting exteriorly of nave, aisle, clerestory, western tower, and south porch, but without a distinctly marked chancel. The walls, which are coated with rough-cast and white-wash (the parapets, battlements, and dressings of the doorways and windows excepted), are thick, and strengthened with buttresses. The prevailing style is Debased Perpendicular, but many remnants of the preceding styles may be discovered in various parts of the building. It formerly possessed a chantry dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene of Keswick, but by whom founded, or at what period, we are entirely ignorant. From the circumstance of the eastern end of the south aisle, which had been appropriated for the purposes of the chantry, being also used as a place of interment by the early members of the Derwentwater family, and adorned with their monuments, it is very probable that it was established by them. For the last century the exterior of the church seems to have undergone little or no change. A drawing in pencil of its appearance in 1745 is preserved in Crosthwaite's Museum. In the year 1818 the old leaden roof, which had become full of holes, was stripped off, and one of slate substituted. About the same date much of the ancient glass with which the windows of the church had been decorated was found to have been removed by the glazier to whom the repair of the windows had been intrusted. Not being looked after, he was in the habit of taking out bits of the coloured glass, so that in process of time he carried away all except the pictured obliquity of St. Anthony, the head of St. Mary Magdalene, and the Ratcliff arms, making of the abstracted pieces small boxes for sale or disposal among his friends. The church underwent a partial repair in 1829. In 1841 it was found to be in a greatly dilapidated state; the roof of 1812 had become decayed, and on the point of

falling in; and the exterior walls were in a very unsatisfactory condition. Such was the state of the venerable edifice when James Stanger, Esq., of Lairthwaite, proposed to restore and embellish it principally at his own expense. The opportunity that thus presented itself was not to be neglected, the parishioners at once agreed, the necessary ecclesiastical consent was soon obtained, and the work of restoration was immediately commenced under the directions of G. G. Scott, Esq., from whose plans and under whose judicious superintendence the church has been brought to its present state of beauty and perfection. The entire cost, with the exception of £400 subscribed by the parishioners for the expenses of the roof of the nave, being borne by Mr. Stanger.

The church at present consists of a nave and chancel, with north and south aisles, a vestry taken off the west end of the south aisle, a south porch, a chancel door, and a western tower, containing six fine-toned bells, hung in 1767, previous to which time the peal consisted of four bells only. Viewed on the exterior the church presents an embattled square tower about sixty feet in height, with stair turret at the south-western corner. In the western front of the tower, about midway from its base, is a large perpendicular window of four lights, and on each side of the story above is a small stone-mullioned round-headed bellry window of three lights. A handsome south porch, erected in 1816, occupies the site of the old one—its coped gable terminating in a floriated cross. There is also a doorway of Early English character near the east end of the south aisle of the chancel, on the right hand of which is a small niche with a mutilated stoup, formerly used to contain holy water. The doors are of oak, studded with nail-heads, and have large scroll hinges of ornamental character and ancient design. The windows on the south side of the church are six in number, and are all of three stone-mullioned semi-circular headed lights each, under square-headed frames. At the west end of the south aisle of the nave is an ogee-arched stone-mullioned two-light trifoloid window. On the north side of the church there are eight stone-mullioned windows set within square frames. Three of them are of two lights each, with trifoloid heads under ogee arches; two of two lights, with cinquefoil heads and r-lancet arches; one three-light trifoloid window under an ogee arch; and two round-headed of two and three lights respectively. In the centre of the east end is the large pointed east window, designed after the old one. It is divided by simple chamfered stone mullions, with three lights, the head being filled by very neat foliated interlacing tracery. The window at the end of the north

aisle has heavy stone mullions, and consists of two trefoil lights under ogee arches. The window at the end of the south aisle consists of three round-headed lights, with square stone mullions. The roofs are covered with slate; and those of the nave and chancel, on the south and east, have an embasured parapet, the battlements of which harmonise with those on the tower. The roof of the south aisle is less imposing. On the north, placed at nearly equal intervals, are six clerestory stone mullioned windows of three semi-circular headed lights each; and on the south are seven, all of very late Perpendicular. The interior comprises a tower, open to the nave by a lofty pointed arch, and a nave and chancel, which are separated from the aisles on each side by six plain octagonal pillars and two engaged ones. The bases of the piers are plain, and all have capitals to match. The two western arches are filled with panelling, which partly encloses the vestry taken off the south, and the corresponding portion of the north aisle. The font stands a little to the north of the west end of the nave, and immediately below the gallery; it is of stone, and has a pyramidal cover of deal, stained or painted to imitate oak. The base of the font is square, and is surmounted by a sloping surface, with mutilated sculptures, from which rises an octagonal pedestal, bearing on seven of its sides carving, in high relief, of windows with three lights, of the Decorated Period, and on the eighth side is represented a window of the same number of lights, but in the Early Perpendicular style. The upper portion of the pedestal is quadrangular in shape, and bears four sculptures, which are, however, so mutilated that they cannot be defined. This is surmounted by the bowl of the font itself, which is octangular in form, and has carved on its lower part, in old characters, a Latin inscription, now for every useful purpose illegible. On the sides of the font are some ancient sculptures rudely executed. On the first side is a representation of the Tree of Life; the second, on a triangular shield, displays the emblems of Passion; the third face typifies the word proceeding out of the mouth of the Almighty to all parts of the earth; the fourth symbolises the Trinity; the fifth is difficult to make out, but some appearances like vine leaves may be traced; the sixth, within a triangular shield, has Aaron's rod, and in the corners smaller escutcheons of the same form—that on the dexter base of the larger, as nearly as the almost obliterated state of the sculpture will permit examination, is charged with the armorial bearings of the Derwentwater family, or of the Multons of Cockermonth; and the one on the sinister base is likewise much defaced, though something like unto frette, or chequy,

on the lower part of the shield is discernible; the seventh face depicts the Tree of Knowledge, with the tempter of mankind in the form of a dragon, passing through the trunk; on the eighth face, within another escutcheon of triangular shape, is the royal arms of England, as borne by Edward III. This face likewise has two lesser sentiform figures, that next the dexter base of the royal arms is charged with a crescent, and the one near the sinister base carries three lucres laurent, the bearings of the Lutels, lords of Egremont, Alledale, and Cockermonth. The organ and singers' gallery occupy the west end of the nave. The pulpit and reading desk are features of the interior which add much to its general effect. The former, which is hexagonal, stands against the south pier at the joining of the nave and chancel, and on a line with the reading desk. It terminates in a single pedestal, resting upon a plinth of the same design. The sides are panelled and filled with recessed pointed cinquefoil arches, rising from several circular pillars, above which an eagle with expanded wings supports the bookboard. The reading desk is slightly elevated, and stands on the north side of the nave, opposite to the pulpit. It is an irregular pentagon of handsome design. Light pillars, which rise from an appropriate base, support cinquefoil arches, and form small pierced panels. Above them the bookboard rests; and beneath it are half-length figures of the four Evangelists, with their customary emblems. The chancel is raised **two steps** above the floor of the nave, from which it is separated by the pulpit and reading desk, and the high backs of such of the stalls as from their transverse position are turned towards the east, and mark the distinction between the two principal divisions of the church. Wainscots of oak open on the upper part, and are adorned with plain shields in the expanded heads of the balusters or rails, which sustain heavy embattled architraves, from the backs of the remainder of the stalls. They extend between the first arches from the nave, and, partially flanking the chancel on the north and south, further indicate the separation of that portion of the church from its aisles. The stalls in the chancel, eight of which face the east, are twenty in number, and with the numerous oaken benches, which were rendered necessary by the claims to sittings of the impropiators, are of oak. These benches are worked in carved panels in front, and further distinguished by high raised standards, terminated by carved finials, and with the benches in its aisles, which have only plain slightly raised ends, face either north or south. The altar table, chairs, and rails, are of oak. In the angle formed by the east and south walls is a

plain and perfect piscina, with a segmental head. The reredos extends across the entire width of the chancel. It is divided into nine narrow upright square-headed panels, filled with cinquefoil arches. The middle panel is of purple diapered ground enclosed by a border of oak and vine leaves following the course of the arch. It contains a cross floree, emblazoned in gold and colours, within whose radiated centre is the sacred monogram, surrounded by a gold circle, bearing in red and black letters the sentence: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." The two next panels on each side contain the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments. The east end of the south aisle, generally known as the Derwentwater, or Lord's Chapel, as well as the Magdalene chantry, is divided from the chancel by an arch whose span is considerably wider than that of the corresponding arch on the north side. Here for many generations rested the remains of the Derwentwater family, until their removal to the burial ground, previous to the restoration of the church. This was also the depository of two of those interesting relics of bygone days, their sculptured effigies, which are now located near the south end of the altar rails, upon a bed of red sandstone, enclosed by an open screen of the same material, on the top of which rests a heavy slab of marble inlaid with the brass noticed below. The recumbent effigies are those of a knight and his lady, and are conjectured to commemorate one of the Derwentwaters and his wife, but we have no account given of the particular individuals; the general supposition, however, is that they represent the last Sir John Derwentwater and his wife, who flourished in the reign of Henry VI., and the preceding sovereigns of England. The figures are habited in the costume prevalent at that period. Besides these effigies there is a sepulchral brass in perfect preservation. It is laid down on the slab of grey marble mentioned above, and is known as the "Radelyffe brass." Like the sculptured effigies, it also contains figures of a knight and his lady. The figure of the knight is sheathed in complete armour of plate, martial and serviceable in all its appointments. The lady is represented in the dress worn by females of rank during the latter part of the reign of Henry VII. At the feet of the figures is the following inscription in black letters:— "Of your charity pray for the soule of Sir John Ratclif, knyght, and for the state of Dame Alice, his wyfe; which Sir John dyed y^e 2nd day of February, v. m. 1527, on whose soule Jesus have mercy." From this inscription it is apparent that Lady Ratcliff was alive at the period of her husband's death; and it is probable that not only was this brass under her directions placed

upon his tomb, but also that other mark of hereditary distinction, his armorial escutcheon in stained glass in the window, was likewise set up in her lifetime. Above the head of the knight is a shield charged with, argent, a bend engrained sable, the bearing of the Ratcliffs; and at his feet another, or, two lions passant azure, the device of the family from which Lady Ratcliff was descended. The shield above Dame Alice also carries her paternal cognizance, and upon that below are her husband's arms repeated, with the additional charge of a cinquefoil, or rose in the sinister chief, for a due difference of the younger house from which he sprung. The walls in the interior of the church are in places incrustated with handsome marble tablets, commemorative of the Wrens and Scotts of Castlerigg; the Brownriggs of Ormatwaite; the Calverts of Greta Bank; Peachey of the Island; Bristow of Portinscale; Jacksons of Arnboth; the Dentons and Edmondsons, Fishers, Whites, and Hodgsons, of Keswick; Leathes of Dalehead, and others; but such do not call for more than this concise mention.

The windows filled with stained glass are but six in number. They are all the production of Wailles of Newcastle, and are not the least beautiful specimens of his triumphs in glass work. They are designed, with the exception of the large east window, which is after the fourteenth century, in conformity with the style of window decoration which prevailed in the succeeding age. The eastern window, as also the windows at the ends of the south aisle, are the gifts of the gentlemen at whose expense chiefly the church has been restored. The large window is very fine, and contains representations of the following incidents in the life of the Redeemer:—Christ Washing the feet of the Apostles, the Last Supper, the Agony in the Garden, Christ bearing his Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. The upper portion of the window is filled with tracery, containing the Ascension, with figures of angels holding labels and harps; and, above all, the Lamb of God; the whole being interspersed with devices, which, by the disposition and tone of the predominant colours, produce a brilliant example of art, full of fine effects and devotional beauties. The last window of the south aisle is remarkable for its appropriate design, and the beautiful transparency of its colouring. It contains pictures of Mary Magdalene anointing the saviour's feet, the Four Marys at the sepulchre, and Christ and Magdalene. Above the second of these subjects, replaced in its old position, appears in ancient stained glass, the head of Magdalene, and below it the armorial escutcheon of the family, for whom the voice of intercession rises within the consecrated walls, being,

quarterly, first, Ratcliffe: second and third, Someri de Dulley: fourth, Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the second a cinquefoil of the first, Derwentwater. In the vestry window are representations of St. Kentigern and St. Cuthbert. The east window of the north aisle, known as the "Hulton Window," from its having been erected by a gentleman of that name in the neighbourhood, displays in the richest colours the Adoration and Transfiguration, with some beautiful tracery and the armorial bearings of the donor. The adjoining window, on the north side of the same aisle, the "Spedding Window," consists of three lights, in the first of which there is a beautiful figure of the Blessed Virgin, with the text "Ecce ex hoc beatum me vocant omnes generationes," "Behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed," at her feet. The second light has the Saviour of the world bearing a sceptre and globe, surmounted by a cross, with this sentence beneath, "Ego sum resurrectio et vita," "I am the resurrection and life." In the third light is St. John, with the Eagle; and below, the words "Ecce filius tuus"—Behold thy Son. Underneath the Saviour is a circle bearing an inscription setting forth by whose liberality the window was erected in 1846. The second window from the east end of the south aisle is known as the Memorial Window. It was erected at the expense of the parishioners, to commemorate the restoration and embellishment of the church by Mr. Stanger. It is of three lights, each filled with two subjects taken from the 25th chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and representing what are generally six of the corporal works of mercy. Those in the first light illustrate the words "I was an hungry, and ye gave me meat;" "I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink." Those in the second light, "I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me." Those in the third, "I was sick, and ye visited me;" "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." Underneath these pictures is the text from the same chapter, "Verily I say unto you; inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." On the sill beneath is affixed a brass tablet, with the following inscription:—"A memorial window by the parishioners gratefully to commemorate the munificent restoration and embellishment of this church by James Stanger, Esquire, A. D. 1845. The Rev. James Lynn, vicar; Henry Wood, George Williamson, churchwardens." In the second window from the east end of the north aisle is the half-length figure of a priest, with bell, book, and crutch, or staff, generally supposed to represent St. Anthony. The principal object of interest in this church is, however,

the monument raised to the memory of the poet, Southey, and one more chaste in design and execution as well as appropriate to the position it occupies, it would be difficult to conceive. It is situated in the south aisle of the chancel, opposite the door, and close to the oaken wainscot, which separates that division of the church from the aisle. It consists of a full-length recumbent figure, in white marble, resting on an altar-tomb of Caen stone, the sides of which are divided into five square compartments or panels, the centre one displaying an empty shield. The figure of the poet, clad in academic robes, reclines upon a couch, the head and shoulders elevated on cushions. The left hand rests upon the bosom: and the face turned towards the spectator, is cast in meditation, as if ransing on the contents of an open volume, which in the intensity of mental abstraction has, together with the hand that held it, dropped listlessly by the side. The likeness is said to be perfect, and the whole monument reflects the highest credit upon Lough, by whom it was executed. The west end of the tomb bears the following inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
ROBERT SOUTHEY,
WHOSE MORTAL REMAINS ARE INTERRED
IN THE ADJOINING CHURCHYARD.
HE WAS BORN AT BRISTOL, AUGUST XII., MDCCXXIV.,
AND DIED,
AFTER A RESIDENCE OF NEARLY XL YEARS,
AT GRETA HALL, IN THIS PARISH,
MARCH XXI., MDCCCXLIII.
THIS MEMORIAL WAS ERECTED BY THE FRIENDS OF
ROBERT SOUTHEY.

At the east end are the following lines of Wordsworth, his early friend, and successor in the laureateship.

Ye vales and hills whose beauty hither drew
The poet's steps, and fixed them here—on you
His eyes have closed! And ye loved books, no more
Shall Southey feel upon your precious lore,
To works that ne'er shall forfeit their renown
Adding immortal labours of his own—
Whether he traced historic truth, with zeal
For the State's guidance, or the Church's weal;
Or fancy disciplined with studious art
Informed his pen, or wisdom of the heart,
Or judgment sanctioned in the patriot's mind,
By reverence for the rights of all mankind.
Wide were his aims, yet in no human breast
Could private feelings find a holier rest,—
His joys, his griefs, have vanished like a cloud
From Skiddaw's top; but he to Heaven was vowed
Through a life long and pure; and Christian faith
Calmed in his soul the fear of change and death.

Leading round the tower of the church, a well-trodden path leads to Southey's grave. A plain monumental

tablet records his death and that of his wife. The grave is surrounded by others of his household.

Southey tells us that "Alice de Romili, heiress of Egremont and Skipton, who, in the reign of Stephen, or his successor, married the lord of Allerdale, is supposed to have been the person who founded and endowed this church, and subsequently gave it to Fountains Abbey. It was soon afterwards appropriated to that monastery, the collation being reserved to the Bishop of Carlisle. William Fitz-Duncan, the husband of this Alice, was son to the Earl of Murray, and brother to David King of Scotland, and this may perhaps explain why the church was dedicated to the Scotch Saint Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, and patron of that cathedral." This is the only writer who states distinctly that the Lady Alice de Romley was the founder of Crosthwaite church, the local and other writers who have noticed it, merely stating that it was anciently rectorial, and was given to Fountains Abbey by this lady, and soon after made appropriate, the presentation of the vicar being reserved to the Bishop of Carlisle. Such being all the knowledge we possess relating to the first establishment of a church at Crosthwaite, we may reasonably conjecture that its antiquity dates to a more remote period than that in which Alice de Romley lived, and that it owes its origin to the Scots, by whom it was erected and dedicated to one of their tutelar saints. But be that as it may, we know that it is very ancient, and was at an early period given to Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire. In the "Valor of Pope Nicholas," taken in — the church of Crosthwaite is valued at £50 13s. 6d., and the vicarage at £20. In the reign of Edward II., in 1318, it is returned at the reduced valuation of £10 for the church, and £1 for the vicarage. Its value in the King's Book is £50 8s. 11d. In 1832 it was certified to the Parliamentary Commissioners as of the average annual value of £312, and in 1845 the tithes were commuted for a yearly rent in the following proportions:—Keswick, vicarial, £18 13s. 6d., and £7 7s. 6d. to the improprators, who are also the landowners. Under Skiddaw, vicarial, £79 1s. 6d., and £18 18s. 1d. as above; and to Sir John Walsh and Abraham Fisher, Esq., £100 7s., and to Jane Spelling, 10s. Borrowdale, vicarial, £81 9s. 2d. St. John's Castle-riigg and Wythburn, vicarial, £118 18s. 11d. Over Derwent, £101 7s. 3d. vicarial; and to the improprators, £103 3s. 6d.; and £9 8s. to Sir John Walsh and Abraham Fisher, Esq. Total, £132 15s. 3d. vicarials; to the improprators, who are also the landowners, £283 5s. 6d.; and to Sir John Walsh and Abraham Fisher, Esq., £102 15s. There was formerly a chantry

here, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, as we have seen above, and endowed with lands and tenements, which, after the dissolution of the religious houses, was granted to one Thomas Brendle, scrivener, of London. From the survey of Henry VIII. we learn the following particulars relating to this chantry:—"John Steyle, chantry priest of the chantry of St. Mary of Keswick, within the parish of Crosthwaite, which is worth, one year with another, on oath made, 24 19s. 7d." From the certificates of surveys of chantries within the county of Cumberland, made pursuant to a commission of 37th Henry VIII., and preserved among the records of the late Court of Augmentation, it appears that the lands assigned for the support of the chaplain of this chantry were in possession of eight individuals, whose names, with the respective rents payable by each, are there set forth. A certificate under another survey made pursuant to a commission of 2nd Edward VI., certifies under the various heads of inquiry that the parish of Crosthwaite contained "M^r M^r howselinge people," or persons of sufficient age, accustomed to receive the holy communion; and that the chantry in the church was used "to celebrate masse." That Gawen Brathwayte, aged thirty-five years, who was the incumbent, had the clear yearly revenue of the same for his salary, and that he had nothing else for his support. The parish registers commence in 1562, and for the most part appear to have been carefully kept, except during from 1658 to 1669, in which period only about a dozen baptisms are entered, and no marriages nor funerals.

VICARS.—Jeffrey Wethamstead, 1291; Richard de Graystoke, 1313; Thomas Lime, occurs in 1351; John Henry de Broughton, 1359; John de Welton, 1360; Peter de Morland, appointed curate, the vicarage being vacant, 1361; John Herynge, 1363; John Bateliff, —; John Maybraye, 1367; William Bennett, 1368; Peter Mayson, 1385; Robert Beck, 1392; Peter Beck, 1397; Giles Robinson, 1401; Isaac Singleton, 1623; John Wuter, 1643; William Meoles, died 1654; Perivall Radcluffe, 1651; Henry Marshall, 1661; Richard Lowrie, 1667; Thomas Tullie, 1710; Thomas Nicholson, 1747; Thomas Christian 1728; James S. Lushington, 1750; Henry Danton, 1789; Isaac Danton, 1786; James Gunn, 1820; Henry Goffs, 1845.

The vicarage is situate on an eminence between the church and the town of Keswick, and commands beautiful views of Derwentwater and the surrounding mountain scenery.

In the year 1300, Isabel, the second wife of William de Fortibars, third Earl of Albemarle, lord of Skipton, and who, in right of her descent from Alice de Romley, inherited not only that great fief, but also a moiety of the barony of Alicedale and of the honour of Cockermouth, being summoned to prove by what right she

held a market at Crosthwaite, denied she held any market there, but that the men of the neighbourhood met at the church on festival days and there sold flesh and fish; and that she, as lady of the manor of Derwent Fells, took no toll. It would seem that this practice obtained, for in 1306, the inhabitants of Cockermouth petitioned parliament on the subject, representing that there was a great concourse of people every Sunday at Crosthwaite church, where corn, flour, beans, peas, linen, cloth, meat, fish, and other merchandise were bought and sold, which was so very injurious to the market at Cockermouth, that the persons at the place who farmed the tolls of the king were unable to pay their rent. Upon this a proclamation was issued against the practice, which appears to have been discontinued.

The population of this parish, as well as that of most others in the north of England, continued attached to the Catholic religion long after the inhabitants of the southern counties had embraced Protestantism, and so late as the 13th Elizabeth (1571) we find that the services of the ancient church were celebrated here, and attended by the people. In that year an ordinance was issued by the Bishop of Carlisle, directed to Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton, lord warden of the Western Marches of England; Simon Musgrave, Knt.; Richard Dudley, Esq., of Yanwath Hall; and other commissioners for causes ecclesiastical within the province of York: the vicar of Crosthwaite, the eighteen sworn men (sidesmen), the churchwardens: the representatives of the house of Derwentwater; the sealer and receiver of the Queen's majesty's portion at the mines: the bailiffs of Keswick, Wythburn, Borrowdale, Thornthwaite, Brundholme, and the forester of Derwent Fells, who are commanded to assemble at Crosthwaite church upon the afternoon of Ascension Day, and then and there to elect, choose, and nominate the eighteen men for the ensuing year, and also the churchwardens, who should, on the Sunday following, between morning prayer and the saying of the Litany, before the vicar, or the curate, take their oath of office as follows: "You, and every one of you, now chosen to be for this year next coming, the eighteen men for this parish of Crosthwaite, shall swear by God and the holy contents of the blessed evangelists here by you bodily touched that you and every one of you, shall well and faithfully exercise and execute the office whereunto you be now chosen, to the most commodity and behoof of the said parish. The stock and money accruing thereof, you shall maintain, better and not impair, and, finally, you shall faithfully fulfil and accomplish all that unto that office of right or lawful custom shall appertain.

And at the end of the year you shall render and give up, together with the office, a full, perfect, and true account of all, and singular, the sums by you received and employed, or bestowed in the said office; wherein you shall do nothing without the consent of the fellows, or of a greater, or more part of them. And upon the account determined you shall make present pay of the remainder of all such sums of money as shall rest in your hands, and therewithal deliver over to the successor all such other implements and goods, belonging to this parish, as in your hands and custody shall remain by inventory. So God you help by Jesus Christ."

A nearly similar oath is then administered to the churchwardens, and in order to root out every remnant of the old religion, the churchwardens and sidesmen were commanded by this decree, "to sell before the first day of December of the aforesaid year, all the Popish relics and monuments of superstition and idolatry, as presently remain in the said parish, of the church or parish goods, converting the prices thereof received to the parish use wholly, viz., two pipes of silver, one silver paxe, one cross of cloth of gold, which was on a vestiment; one copper cross, two chalices of silver, two corporase rases, three hand-bells, the iron whereon the paschal stood, one pair of sensures, one ship, one head of a pair of sensures, twenty-nine brazen or Latyne candlesticks, of six quarters long; one holy water tankard of brass, the canopies which hanged, and that which was carried over the blessed sacrament; two brazen or Latyne chrismatories, the veil cloth, the sepulchre cloths, and painted cloths, with pictures of Peter and Paul, and of the Trinity."

It was also ordered that "the four vestiments, tunicles, five chestables, and all other vestiments belonging to the said parish church, and to the chapels within the said parish, be defaced, cut in pieces, and of them a covering for the pulpit and cushions for the church made and provided; and that the albes and amyses should likewise be sold; and fine linen cloths for the communion table, and a covering of buckram, fringed, for the same, be bought and provided before Christmas next; and that there should be provided before that period, for the chapels in the parish, decent common cups of silver or of tin." It was also enjoined, "that before Christmas next they should make and set up a decent perelost of wood, wherein the morning and evening prayer should be read, to be placed without the choir door; and that they should also see the said church furnished with all books convenient for the same before Christmas then next; that was to say, with a Bible of the largest volume, one or two Communion Books, four Psalter Books, the two tomes of the Homilies, the

Injunctions, the Defence of the Apology, the Paraphrases in English, or instead thereof, Marbrate upon the Evangelists, and Beaton's Postills, and also four Psalter Books in metre." It was likewise ordered that "all the parishioners of Crosthwaite being of years of discretion, and sufficiently instructed in the grounds and principles of the Christian faith, should openly communicate at least three times in their parish church yearly, whereof Easter was the one time; and at all such general communions the deacons and ministers of the chapels in the parish should help and assist the vicar and curate at the ministration of the same." It was also commanded that "from henceforth there should be no divine service publicly said in the church on any abrogate holiday, or any concourse of idle people to church on such forbidden days; that is to wit, on the feasts or days of All Souls, or the evening or night before; on St. Catherine, St. Nicholas, Thomas a Beckett, St. George; the Wednesdays in Easter or Whitsun weeks; the Conception, Assumption, or Nativity of our Lady; St. Lawrence, Mary Magdalene, St. Ann, or such like; which are forbidden to be kept holidays by the laws of this realm." It was "straitly commanded that none should hereafter pray upon any beads, knots, portresses, popistical and superstitious Latyne primers, or otherwise forbidden or ungodly books, either publicly or openly, and that there should be no communion said, celebrated, or ministered at the burial of the dead, nor for any dead; nor for any months' minds, anniversaries, or such superstitutions used."

The churchwardens and sidesmen are still elected according to ancient custom, take the oath as above, and exercise the powers vested in their predecessors connected with the church and Free Grammar School.

GRAMMARS.

The School.—The origin of this school is quite unknown, though its antiquity is undoubted. It is stated to have been founded and endowed by the parishioners, and was in existence previous to the Reformation. It is first mentioned in the decree of the 31st October, 1571, above quoted, which is still preserved in the school chest. This decree provides for the yearly election of the eighteen sidesmen, as we have seen, by whom the parish of Crosthwaite was then and is still governed, and directs the oath above given to be taken on election, prescribing the penalties incurred by any person refusing to take that office; one of which is, that he shall forfeit 10s. "to the uses of the parish and increase of the stock of the school." The decree then proceeds as follows: "And we having had consideration for the better maintaining the common and free school at Crosthwaite, which we find to be supported of

the commodities accruing of and upon certain stock, put forth to use in the said parish, which sums were not great, nor fully sufficient to maintain and support a learned and industrious schoolmaster there, have for the enlarging and increasing of the said schoolmaster's stipend and salary, decreed, constituted, and ordained, that whereas every fire-house within the said parish of Crosthwaite, hath, time out of mind, and yet doth yield, and by the inhabitants therein, yearly, twopence is paid for the clerk's wages, over and besides certain ordinary fees for night watch, burials, weddings, and over and besides certain annual benevolences of lamb wool, eggs, and such like, which seemeth to grow up to a greater sum yearly than is competent for a parish clerk's wages and spend, the eighteen men of the said parish shall this year, and so forth yearly for ever hereafter, receive, collect, gather, and take up the said yearly contributions of twopence for every fire-house, to the use of the said free school, and to the augmenting of the schoolmaster's stipend and salary, paying yearly on the Sunday next after the Feast of Ascension, unto the parish clerk, Gavin Radcliffe, and his successors, forty-six shillings and eightpence, lawful English money, for his wages out of the said contribution of twopence for every house, and employing the remainder to the schoolmaster's use; whereof we will that they yield a full account yearly, at their general accounts. And we further decree and ordain, and by these presents firmly charge and command, that the said eighteen men do from henceforth occupy the said stock of money, to the utmost and greatest commodity it by any way may thereby, or thereof, accrue or grow to the use of the school; thinking that if the said sums were levied and paid over to purchase of a yearly annuity or rent charge of some free and good manors or lordships, upon good and strong assurance, there might be had about sixteen pounds yearly annuity for the same, and faithfully assured. Nevertheless the consideration hereof, and the husbanding the said stock and sums, for the behoof of the said free school, which wholly and utterly leave and refer to the eighteen men, from time to time, as to their discretion shall seem most behoveable to the said school." A dispute having arisen between Henry, lord bishop of Carlisle, and the eighteen sworn men, respecting the right of collation, placing and displacing of the schoolmaster, and the bishop of the diocese having committed thirteen of the sworn men to prison, an inhibition was taken at Kewick, in the year 1316, before sir William Hutton Knight, and others, and a jury of "thirteen good and lawful men of the county." The jury presented, upon oath, that there hath been a grammar school, within the

parish of Crosthwaite, in the said county, time whereof the memory of man knoweth not the contrary; and that for like time there hath always been by an ancient custom, eighteen men yearly elected by the preceding eighteen men; that the said eighteen sworn men have always by prescription and ancient custom, yea even times without memory, used and accustomed to choose, place, and displace the schoolmaster of the said school . . . that long time since, as the said jurors do plainly perceive, by the testimony of living witnesses of the age of ninety years or thereabouts, and by the general consent and reputation of the parishioners and other good evidence, that divers of the parishioners and inhabitants within the said parish, and no other to their knowledge, voluntarily and freely, out of their charitable dispositions, for a more certainty and increase of maintenance of the said school, gave every of them several sums of money, and collected the same together, all amounting, with the sum which was the ancient school stock, unto one hundred and forty-eight pounds two shillings and threepence half-penny, which was given and bestowed by them, and delivered over unto the conscientious care and trust of the said eighteen sworn men, by them, and those which should succeed them, perpetually so to be employed, that out of the increase thereof and such other profits as they then had the disposition of, or thereafter might have, to the use of the said school, a competent yearly stipend might be raised, and paid by them, unto such schoolmaster, whom they should choose, and continue from time to time, to teach in the school for the education of the youth of the said parish." It was therefore decreed, under the hands and seals of the commissioners and jurors, that the "eighteen sworn men of the said parish, now, and from time to time, to be elected hereafter, shall be, as of right they are, and ought to be for ever hereafter, the sole and only governors of the said school and school stock . . . and they shall have the sole and only power and authority of election, collection, placing, and displacing of the said schoolmaster, in the said school, according to their most ancient and laudable custom." About twenty-one years subsequent to the above inquisition, 21st Charles I. (1645-6), an obligatory decree, under the great seal of England, appears to have been issued, whereby the parties are willed and commanded, firmly, without distinction, that all and singular whatsoever, in the decree aforesaid contained and specified (so far as to them or any of them it belongeth and appertaineth) should fulfil and execute; and that every of them should fulfil and execute with effect, according to the tenor and the true intention of

the decree aforesaid, under the penalty of £500. The collections or cesses for the support of this school have long since ceased; it has now for a lengthened period been solely supported by the funds arising from the property belonging to the school, which consists of an entire estate situate at Great Crosthwaite, and another estate at St. John's, called Wanthwaite. Part of the first property was purchased in the year 1695, for the sum of £85, and the other part in 1702, for the sum of £123; and the latter estate in 1730, for the sum of £130, out of the school stock, which had by degrees amounted to more than the sums laid out in the purchase of those estates. These premises were conveyed to the sidesmen of the parish, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the school, and now bring in about £113 a year. The school, which is entirely free to the parish, is in the parish churchyard. It is under government inspection, conducted by a master, aided by an assistant teacher and two pupil teachers, and has an average attendance of 150 children.

Sir John Banks' Charity.—Sir John Banks, a native of Keswick, by will dated 23rd September, 1612, devised to trustees, "two tenements, with the close, orchard, and ground adjoining, situate in Keswick, and directed that the said tenements should be pulled down, and that a workhouse should be built there, to be kept and maintained for ever for the setting of poor people on work; and he devised to the same persons £200 to be employed for the building thereof, and directed that what remained should be kept in their hands as part of a stock. He also gave to the same persons £30 per annum, to be employed for the first three years for the increase of the said stock, and he directed, that after the three years had expired, the said stock of money, as also the £30 per annum, should be employed for the raising and maintaining a sufficient stock of wool, flax, hemp, thread, yarn, iron, and other necessary wares and stuff, to set the poor people on work, who should be born within the parish of Crosthwaite; and he directed that his trustees should set to work the children of all such whose parents should not be able to maintain them, and the children of the fatherless, and poor aged men and aged women and widows, who should be able to work in any reasonable manner; and also for the setting on work all other persons born within the said parish, having no means to maintain them; and he directed, that the profits arising by the said stock and the said £30 should be employed towards the necessary relief of the same impotent old men and women and blind, and such others of the parish being poor and not able to work, and also for the putting out the children of poor people to be apprentices. And he further directed,

that five marks out of the said profits and rent should be yearly laid up to maintain the workhouse in repair, and for other extraordinary occasions, and he allowed 20s. yearly to such person as should take care of this business; and stating, that he conceived that the weekly wages to the workers would be moderate; and that there would remain the more to perform the charitable uses, he directed, that cloth of linen arising by the said manufacture might be given to poor people, and the rest sold for the uses aforesaid; and he directed that the said rent of £30 should issue out of all his freehold lands and tenements in the parish of Crosthwaite, except his dwelling-house and the appurtenances in Keswick, with a power of distress. By a decree of commissioners of charitable uses, dated 4th July 1672, reciting an inquisition held at Keswick of the same date, whereby it was found that Sir John Banks made his will as above stated, and whereby it was further found that the trustees had not been diligent in their trust, by reason whereof the charitable uses had not been performed; it was ordered and decreed, that the surviving trustees should convey the several premises devised by the testator, and the stock and property belonging thereto to the use of themselves and other trustees therein named, of whom the vicar of Crosthwaite, for the time being, was to be one for the trusts of the said will; and it was further ordered, that when the feoffees should be reduced to three, that the survivors should convey the said premises to the use of themselves and their heirs, and to the vicar of Crosthwaite for the time being, and to the heirs of Sir William Dalston, Sir Ralph Banks, Richard Tolson, Christopher Blencowe, and Thomas Tickell, and to so many more parishioners of Crosthwaite, and their heirs, as should make up the number of six parishioners of Crosthwaite; and the eighteen sworn men of Crosthwaite, with the churchwardens and overseers, to be aiding and assisting the trustees and the churchwardens and overseers to act as they should be directed by the trustees; and that a chest should be obtained and books procured for keeping the accounts in the manner therein mentioned; and that the trustees should take order for the setting up and promoting of a trade when they should have an opportunity, and for the binding and preferring of poor children to be apprentices, repairing of the house, distribution to the poor or lame persons, or other things mentioned in the said will; and that until they should have such an opportunity to set up a manufactory, some of the rooms should be disposed of to poor widows, and that some competency should be allowed them; and that the rest of the income (after paying a collector of the rents, and five marks to

be laid up in the chest for repairs being first deducted) should be yearly bestowed upon woollen and linen cloth and made fit for wearing, and some stockings and shoes, and distributed yearly at the said workhouse at the feast of All Saints. And further reciting, that although the said yearly rent-charge of £30 was extinct, it was ordered and decreed, that the said rent-charge should revive, and that who did or should possess the said lands charged with the payment of the same, should yearly pay the same according to the said will and this decree, with power for the said trustees to enter and distrain for the same. And it was further ordered, that certain sums of money, amounting in the whole to £255 19s. should be paid by certain persons therein named to the trustees in the said decree mentioned." At the time of the publication of the Charity Commissioners' Report, from which we have taken the above extract, the property in the possession of the trustees consisted of land and money: an estate at Howard Coldale, containing 121 acres and 35 perches; a field near the church at Crosthwaite, containing about four acres; and two cattle gates in White Moss, and an acre of land in a field called the Cow Pasture; an estate, called Birkett Wood, in Crosthwaite Parish, containing about 29 acres; between three and four acres of woodland in Birkett Wood; the sum of £500, which was out at interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and the workhouse premises mentioned in Sir John Banks' will. This charity has been augmented by 20 acres and 15 perches of land, known as the High, in Newlands, purchased in 1857, at a cost of £610, of which sum £500 was bequeathed on 26th March, 1852, by Miss Ogle, and appropriated by Sir Charles Ogle and H. Denton, Esq., her executors to this charity. It was long ago found impracticable to use as a workhouse the premises devised by the testator. The use of machinery has rendered it impossible to work up woollen with effect by hand. The charity is at present devoted to the comfortable support of eighteen aged and poor persons of the parish of Crosthwaite, who reside in the Sir John Banks' Charity House, at a short distance north of the Town Hall, in the town of Keswick.

Grave's Charity. — Thomas Grave, by will, dated 29th November, 1666, gave to trustees, eight cows, grasses and pasture for eight kine, in an enclosed ground called White Moss, of which he was then mortgagee, and if they were redeemed, the money was to be devoted as thereafter mentioned; and he also bequeathed all such sum and sums of money as were owing unto him upon will or bond, to be by them let out at five per cent, until they could conveniently purchase free lands with the same; and he desired that the

rent of the said cows' grasses, and the interest of the said money, and the rent of the land when purchased, should be yearly upon Good Friday, Easter Eve, or thereabouts, distributed by the churchwardens of Crosthwaite, with the advice of his trustees above-mentioned, and such as should be by the surviving two of them successively elected and appointed to such of the parish of Crosthwaite as were poor, blind, lame, sick, widows, fatherless and motherless children not being able to work, nor to go from door to door to seek their living, not in the least abating such allowance as should be granted them by law authority, or from the parish not easing the abler sort of their cess. It is not known what was the amount of the money received under his will. The mortgage of the eight cow grasses appears to have been redeemed, and the money was probably applied in the purchase of other property of the same nature, as we find two deeds, dated respectively in 1688 and in 1676, whereby fourteen cow grasses in Whitey Moss were conveyed to the trustees of this charity in consideration of £71. In 1672, the sum of £58 7s. 3d. was laid out in the purchase of fee-farm rents from the crown, of the annual value of £3 7s. 8d., arising out of the rectory of Crosthwaite. By three other deeds, two dated in 1680, and the other in 1682, certain persons therein named, in consideration of three several sums, amounting in the whole to £55 16s., conveyed certain premises at Applethwaite to the trustees of this charity. The whole of the property at present belonging to this charity is as follows:—The house and land at Applethwaite, consisting of about seven acres; the fourteen cow grasses; the fee-farm rents, the rent of about an acre of land; and the interest of £39. The proceeds of this charity are given away every Good Friday in small sums, varying from 2s. to 8s. 6d. to poor persons of the parish at large. All their names are entered in a book, which commences with the year 1767, and bears the following title, "The Distribution of the Charities of Mr. Thomas Grave, and the Rev. James Clark," which circumstance is explained by the next charity.

Clark's Charity.—The Rev. James Clark was vicar of Crosthwaite, and in his lifetime gave £2, the interest thereof to be applied in the same manner as Mr. Grave's charity, and by the same trustees. This is supposed to form part of the general fund, and to be distributed with the above charity without any distinction.

Tickell's Charities.—By indenture, dated February 27th, 1685, Hugh Tickell conveyed to trustees three closes at Mill Beck, in Under Skiddaw, two closes called Parrocks, and one close called Muddell's; one acre of

meadow, half an acre of arable land, a dale below the way of Galaborrow; one dale called Greystones, situated at Applethwaite, in Under Skiddaw, with the appurtenances, upon trust that the yearly rents should be distributed by the said trustees amongst such poor people inhabiting and dwelling within the parish of Crosthwaite, as in their discretion they should think meet. By another indenture of the same date he conveyed to other trustees his messuages, lands, and tenements at Mill Beck, in Under Skiddaw, being of the ancient yearly free rent of 3s. 4d.; three closes of land, known by the name of Common Closes; one close of meadow, called Long-with-Ing, of the rent of 1d.; a parcel of meadow, called Stanley Stubbings, of the free rent of 1s. 2d.; a parcel of ground, called the Schoolhouse Orchard, and a house, situated in the same, of the free-rent of 1d., all which premises were situated in the parish of Crosthwaite; upon trust, that after the death of himself and his wife, the rents of the said premises should be distributed by the said trustees amongst such poor people as should be inhabiting and dwelling within the said county of Cumberland as they should think meet and convenient. And the said Hugh Tickell, by will bearing date the same 27th February, devised to his trustees a close, commonly called Four Acres, at Udder Skiddaw; a close of meadow called Long Stubbings; and three roods of land, called Cow Pasture, in Crosthwaite aforesaid, in trust that they should divide the yearly profits thereof into three equal parts, two parts thereof to be distributed amongst the poor people inhabiting and dwelling within the said county of Cumberland, according to the discretion of his said trustees for Cumberland; and the other third part thereof amongst such poor people as should be inhabiting and dwelling within the parish of Crosthwaite, according to the discretion of the Crosthwaite trustees. The property now in the possession of the trustees for the poor of the parish of Crosthwaite consists of about fifteen acres of land in Under Skiddaw, producing about £50 a year, which is given away yearly, on Whitsun Eve, to the poor of the parish at large, in sums varying from two to ten shillings. The proceeds of the property held for the poor of the county of Cumberland is, and always has been, distributed among poor persons of the Society of Friends in the county of Cumberland, to which body the donor belonged.

Wren's Charity.—Grace Wren, by will, dated 23rd January, 1721, left £40 on trust, for the use of poor children born in the parish of Crosthwaite; that is to say, to lend out the same, or purchase freehold land therewith; and to lay out the profits thereof yearly in buying school-books or Bibles, to be distributed about

Easter, amongst poor children born in Crosthwaite. This money was laid out in land in Borrowdale, called Scale Closes, a copse and a small enclosure, altogether about four or five acres of land. The enclosure is let for about £5 per annum. The copse is detained in hand. It is cut about every 17 years, and the money produced placed out at interest. There is also belonging to this charity 7s. 6d., received annually, called the meal tithe, paid by the curate of St. John's Chapel out of a field called Birkland Sikes, belonging to his curacy. The income from these various sources, amounting to upwards of £10 a year, is disposed of in bibles, testaments, prayer books, spelling books, and religious books, to the poor people of the parish. The books are given away on Good Friday, when the children from the distant parts of the parish attend to receive them.

Denton's Charity.—The late Henry Denton, Esq., who died in 1857, bequeathed £500 to the Free Grammar School of Crosthwaite, to be paid at the death of his brother, William Denton, Esq., of Greta Farm, near Keswick.

Close to Keswick, but in this township, is a Sunday school, erected in 1833, by James Stanger, Esq., at a cost of £1,100. It is now used, on week days, as a national school for girls. It is under government inspection, and is conducted by a mistress and one pupil teacher. There is another Sunday school on the road between Applethwaite and Mill Beck, erected about the year 1828, by the late Daniel Dover, Esq.

The hamlets in this township are Applethwaite, situated at the end of a deep and wide chasm, one and a half miles north of Keswick; Great Crosthwaite, which gives its name to the parish, stands a short distance east of the parish church; High Hill, not far from Keswick; Ormathwaite, about a mile east-north-east of the same place; and Mill Beck, two miles north.

KESWICK.

The population of the township of Keswick in 1801 was 1,350; in 1811, 1,683; in 1821, 1,901; in 1831, 2,159; in 1841, 2,412; and in 1851, 2,618; who are located all over the township, but principally in the town of Keswick. The rateable value is £9,022 6s. 9d.

This township is included in the manor of Castle-rigg and Keswick, *alias* Derwentwater, which previous to the reign of Edward I. was held by the ancient family of Derwentwater, or De Derwentwater. The heiress of Sir John Derwentwater, in the reign of Henry VI. married Sir Nicholas Ratcliffe, Knt., of Dilston, in the county of Northumberland, whose descendant, Sir Francis Ratcliffe, Knt., was, by James II., created

Earl of Derwentwater. James, the second earl, taking a prominent part in the "rising" of 1715, was beheaded on Tower Hill, and the above manor, with other estates, becoming forfeited to the crown, was settled upon Greenwich Hospital by act of parliament. In 1832 it was purchased by the late John Marshall, Esq., whose son, Reginald Dykes Marshall, Esq., is the present lord of the manor. The tenure is principally leasehold, subject to a yearly lord's rent, and a fourpenny fine at the death or change of either lord or tenant. There are a few estates subject to an arbitrary fine. The Town Hall, in Keswick, and the tolls belong to the present lord, who holds there his courts baron and customary courts yearly in May. The enclosure of commons, in the manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater, which manor comprises the townships or divisions of Keswick, St. John's, and Castlerigg, the whole containing 200 acres or thereabouts, took place by act of parliament in 1812, when a field, containing two and a half acres, situated at Brigham, within one mile of Keswick, was allotted for the recreation of the inhabitants.

Derwentwater Family.

This ancient family is said to have taken their name from having their seat on the banks of the lake of that name.

Sir JOHN DE DERWENTWATER seems to have resided here in the reign of Edward I., as we learn from an inquisition concerning the furniture of a chantry in the chapel of Bolton, in Westmoreland. Sir JOHN DE DERWENTWATER occurs in the 20th Edward II. (1326-7). Another JOHN DE DERWENTWATER after appears sheriff of Cumberland in the 48th Edward III., and again two years later, as also in the 1st and 4th of Richard II. He represented the county in parliament in the 2nd and 10th years of the same king's reign. This Sir John had issue a daughter Margaret (called Elizabeth Whitaker and Surtees), married to Sir Nicholas Ratcliffe, Knt., a younger son of Ratcliffe of Wymerley, who was a younger son of Ratcliff of Ratcliff Tower, an ancient Lancashire family. Sir Nicholas had issue by his wife Margaret, a son and heir,

Sir THOMAS RATCLIFF, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Parr, Knt., of Kendal Castle, who bore him six sons, Richard, Edward, John, Nicholas, Christopher, and Rowland, the two last of whom embraced the religious life. Some difficulties may arise in the tracing of this pedigree, and authorities differ very much on the subject. We shall however state the facts as they stand, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusion; and in doing this, we must express our obligations to an article in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1819, headed "Who was the Sir John Ratcliffe buried at Crosthwaite?" The writer, after giving the pedigree of the family as above down to Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, says, "Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, son of Sir Nicholas, and the heiress of Derwentwater, had several sons, amongst whom were Sir Edward, John, and Sir Richard. Sir Edward had an elder son, Sir Cuthbert, and a younger son, John. John, the brother of Sir Edward, had a son, John, according to some authorities; but according to others he died

without issue. Sir John Ratcliffe, who married Dame Alice, and died in 1527, has been identified by some with John, the younger son of Sir Edward; by others with John, the son of John, and nephew of Edward; and, whilst some have represented him as dying without issue, others have made him the father of a Sir John, and grandfather of a Dorothy Ratcliffe, who married into the Dacre family. According to Hutchinon, John, the brother of Sir Edward, died without issue. According to Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, vol. ii., p. 78, Sir John Ratcliffe was the son of Sir Edward; and John the son of John, and nephew of Sir Edward, died without issue. According to Surtees, History of Durham, vol. i., p. 32, John, the brother of Sir Edward, married Anne Fenwick, and had issue the Sir John Ratcliffe in question, and a daughter Anne. The daughter became her brother's heir by his death without issue, and married John Ratcliffe, the son of Sir Edward, by whom she had John Ratcliffe, the father of Dorothy. According to Harlean MS., 1448, Sir John was the son of John, and died without issue, as did also John the son of Sir Edward. According to Harlean MSS., 1171, 1536, and 1554, Sir John was the son of John Ratcliffe, and had issue John, father of Dorothy. According to the latter MS. John, the son of Sir Edward, died without issue. Of the above MSS., 1448, is a copy of the Visitation of Northumberland, taken in 1615 by Richard St. George Norroy, and in it the pedigree of this family, as far as it goes, seems tolerably correct. 1536 is Mr. Mundy's copy of the Visitation of Cumberland in the same year; 1554 the Visitation of Northumberland; in 1575 and 1615, and 1171 is described as 'Certain pedigrees of Northumbrian families as registered by William Flower Norroy, at his visitation of that county A. D. 1575.' The inaccuracies in the Ratcliffe pedigrees in the three last MSS. are wonderful. After all, was not Sir John Ratcliffe, who died in 1527, and was buried at Crosthwaite church, a younger son of Sir Richard Ratcliffe? Surtees makes mention of a deed of settlement made by Sir Thomas Ratcliffe in 21st Edward IV. (1481-2) whereby (subject of course to his own life interest he settled the Derwentwater estates on Sir Richard, his third son in tail male, with remainder over to Sir Edward in tail male, with remainder over to others of his sons successively in like manner.) Sir Richard was killed at Bosworth in his father's lifetime, and attainted by act of parliament passed in the first year of Henry VII. Richard Ratcliffe, son and heir of Sir Richard, obtained another act which reversed his father's attainder, and on his grandfather, Sir Thomas's death, should have become possessor of the Derwentwater estates. He died without issue male, on which event the property would have devolved, under the settlement, to his brother, if he had one. Now, I venture to suggest as a probability, that Richard had a brother, and that Sir John Ratcliffe was that brother, but he, dying without issue in 1527, the estate passed (still under the settlement) to his cousin, Sir Cathbert, the heir male of Sir Edward Ratcliffe, then deceased. The MSS. to which I have had access do not, I confess, bear out my supposition, but then they give but very little information as to Sir Richard Ratcliffe, although he was unquestionably the most noted man of his family in the age in which he lived." From these facts and suggestions we may continue the pedigree as follows:—On the demise of Sir Richard as above, he was succeeded by

Sir JOHN RATCLIFFE, Knt., who married Alice, daughter of Sir Edmund Sutton de Dudley, lord of Dudley, in Warwickshire, by Maud, his second wife, daughter to Thomas Lord Clifford, of Westmoreland. This Sir John appears to have been a great man in his day, being repeatedly selected to fill the important and then martial post of sheriff of Cumberland, which office he held at the time of his decease, February 2nd, 1527.

Sir John had no children. Dame Alice, his wife, survived, and died in 1554, being interred in the cathedral church of Salisbury. On Sir John's decease, the estates of the family passed to his cousin,

Sir CUTHBERT RATCLIFFE, Knt., who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford, and by her had issue GEORGE, Thomas, and Anthony. In an inquisition taken in 35th Henry VIII. it is found that Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, Knt., held the manor of Tallantire, and divers messuages, lands, and tenements in Castlerigg and in the island of Derwentwater, of the king as of his manor of Papcastle, by the service of two knights' fees, 23s. 3d. cornage, 16d. seawake, pature of the sergeants, and suit of court at Papcastle; late in the tenure of Lady Anne Ratcliff. On the demise of Sir Cuthbert, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir GEORGE RATCLIFFE, Knt., who married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Mallony, Knt., and had issue one son,

FRANCIS RATCLIFFE, Esq., of Derwentwater and Dilston, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey, Knt., of Chillingham, by whom he had issue EDWARD, Thomas, Francis, John, Cuthbert, Mary, Margaret, Catherine, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Anne, and Jane. His successor was

EDWARD, his eldest son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Barton, Esq., of Whensley, by whom he had issue a son and heir. This gentleman was made a baronet, and on his decease was succeeded by his son,

Sir FRANCIS RATCLIFFE, Bart., who was advanced to the peerage by James I. in 1689, by the titles of Earl of Derwentwater, Baron Tynedale, and Viscount Ratcliffe and Langley. He died in 1697, and was succeeded by his son

EDWARD, the second earl, who had married in 1689 the Lady Mary Tudor, the youngest natural daughter of Charles II. It was on occasion of this marriage that the Derwentwaters were ennobled. His lordship had three sons and one daughter, viz., JAMES, Francis, Charles, and Mary Tudor, and dying in 1705, the titles and estates devolved upon

JAMES, the third earl, born in 1689. This nobleman married Mary Anne, daughter of Sir John Webb, Bart., co. Dorset. This nobleman having taken part in the rising of 1715, was captured at Preston, and at once taken to London, where he arrived on the 9th of December, and was committed to the Tower. On the 19th of the following January, he was brought before his peers at Westminster where he confessed his guilt, and threw himself on the mercy of the king. His subsequent history is thus told in the words of a modern historian:—"The united interests and earnest supplication of the Duchesses of Cleveland and Bolton—of the young Countess of Derwentwater, pleading with tears for the husband she tenderly loved—and many other ladies of rank, failed in moving the rough and sturdy king, who admitted them to an audience, but adhered to his purpose, which was the purpose of a majority of his ministers. Bribes, which had succeeded before in like circumstances, were offered now without effect. Sixty thousand pounds were tendered for the single pardon of Lord Derwentwater, who, up to the time of the mad rising in the north, had been living happily and hospitably in his fine old castle, reflected in the clear waters of one of the most beautiful of the English lakes; and for whose present hard fate tears were shed and lamentations raised in every valley and on every hill-side in Cumberland. At an early hour on the morning of the 24th February, he and Lord Kenmore were brought to the scaffold on Tower Hill. The English lord was the first that suffered. He was deadly pale, but his voice was firm, and on the whole he behaved like a man of courage and conscience. He declared that he died a Roman Catholic; that he deeply repented his plea of guilty at his trial; and that he knew and acknowledged no king but James III., his

rightful and lawful sovereign, 'whom he had an inclination to serve from his infancy.' He further insisted that he had intended wrong to no man, that he harboured malice against no man, not even against those of the present ministry who were instrumental in his death, that he had intended to serve his country as well as his legitimate king, and to contribute to the restoration of the ancient and fundamental constitution of these kingdoms. At one blow the executioner severed the neck of James Ratcliffe, third and last earl of Derwentwater, a gallant, courteous young man, perhaps the most interesting victim of this attempted revolution." The fate of this young and generous-hearted nobleman excited very general commiseration. "The apparent cruelty of his execution led to his being esteemed in the light of a martyr; handkerchiefs steeped in his blood were preserved as sacred relics; and when the mansion house at Dilston was demolished, amid the regrets of the neighbourhood, there was great difficulty in obtaining hands to assist in the work of destruction, which was considered almost sacrilegious. The aurora borealis was observed to flash with unwonted brilliancy on the fatal night of his execution—an omen it was said, of heaven's wrath; and to this day many of the country people know that meteor only by the name of Lord Derwentwater's lights." His memory is still cherished and revered in Northumberland, where numerous instances of his affability and kindness are related with feelings of sympathy and regret. His lordship had two children, a son and a daughter, the latter of whom was born in 1716, after her father's untimely death. The son died in France at the age of nineteen, from injuries received while riding on horseback; the daughter was married to Lord Petre in 1732. The widowed countess died in France, aged about thirty years, and was buried in the church of the English Regular Canonesses of St. Austin at Louvain. Charles Ratcliffe, brother of the unfortunate earl, who was condemned to death at the same time, escaped after conviction, and got safe to France. Here, after living in a state of indigence for several years, he attached himself to the fortunes of the Stuarts, and subsisted on a pension allowed him by the prince. In 1721 he married the Lady Charlotte Livingstone, countess of Newburgh, in her own right. He twice visited England secretly, but sought in vain to obtain his pardon. In 1745 he engaged ardently in the cause of Prince Charles Edward, and was taken prisoner in the *Esperance* privateer, on his way to Scotland. After lying a year in prison, he was brought before the bar of the King's Bench, his former sentence was read to him, and after raising a curious question of identity, which for a time perplexed the crown lawyers, he was beheaded on Tower Hill, 8th December, 1746, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. On the attainder of the earl in 1716, the large possessions of the family were confiscated to the crown, by whom they were held, under trustees, till 1735, when they were bestowed by act of parliament upon Greenwich Hospital. The Earl of Newburgh, the representative of the family, petitioned parliament for the reversal of the attainder; but as the forfeited estates had been appropriated to the support of the hospital, the petition could not be granted; and an annuity of £2,500 was all that he could obtain. These possessions, which are now said to be of the annual value of more than £60,000, are situated in the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham. The last of the Ratcliffes died in 1814.

The arms of Ratcliffe were arg., a bend, ingrailed, sa.

Marshall Family.

This family, who now hold a portion of the Cumberland estates of the Derwentwaters, is derived from John

Marshall, Esq., of Headingley, near Leeds, M.P. for Yorkshire, born 27th July, 1765, the second son of John Marshall, of Yeadon Low Hall, co. York, acquired great wealth by his successful introduction of mechanical improvements into a branch of the linen manufacture, the spinning of flax, for which he founded extensive establishments at Leeds and Shrewsbury. He married 5th August, 1795, Jane, 5th daughter of William Pollard, Esq., of Halifax. His second son,

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., late M.P. for Leeds, born 28th of December, 1797, married 18th November, 1828, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Dykes Ballantyne Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, and had by her

- I. REGINALD DYKES, his successor, who married, January, 1858, Louisa, second daughter of Sir John Herschell, the astronomer, of Collingwood Park.
- II. Herbert John.
- III. Julian.
 - I. Janet Mary.
 - II. Catherine Alice.

This gentleman purchased the forfeited estates of the Earls of Derwentwater from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. He died 31st October, 1836, and was succeeded, in 1857, by his son,

REGINALD DYKES MARSHALL, Esq., the present lord of the manor of Casterigg and Derwentwater.

Arms.—Arg., three bars, sa., a canton, erm.

Crest.—A man in armour proper.

THE TOWN OF KESWICK.

The market town of Keswick is situated in 54° 36' north latitude, 3° 7' west longitude, and is distant thirty miles south-by-west from Carlisle, and 291 miles north-west-by-north from London, by road. It occupies a fine situation in one of the largest and most beautiful of the vales of Cumberland, at the northern extremity of the Lake District, on the high road, and nearly midway between Ambleside, Cockermouth, and Penrith. It forms one of the polling-places for the western division of the county, and is included in the third circuit of County Court towns. The population of Keswick in 1793 appears to have been 1,093; in 1801, it was 1,350; in 1811, 1,683; in 1821, 1,901; in 1831, 2,159; in 1841, 2,375; and in 1851, 2,618, of whom 1,250 were males and 1,368 females, inhabiting 552 houses—twelve being uninhabited, and six building.

Keswick consists chiefly of one long street, in which are some good stone houses. Its principal manufactures are woollens, ginghams, &c. During the last century the first-mentioned manufacture formed the chief production of the town. The several processes of carding, spinning, dyeing, and weaving, were then principally performed by hand labour, forming part of the daily labours of the respective members of most households in the surrounding rural districts; and even down to a

comparatively recent period, long subsequent to that which witnessed the gradual development and application of scientific invention to manufactures in other parts of the kingdom, the hand-cards and spinning-wheel formed part of the requisite furniture of the farmstead. The town was at that time the emporium of the woollen trade for the county, and was much resorted to at its annual fairs and markets; its yarns and cloths forming a considerable item of exportation to the neighbouring towns of this and the adjoining county of Westmoreland. The woollen trade has considerably declined here during the present century, nor is there much hope that it will be revived, at least for some time, the re-arrangement of the lines of traffic by the construction of railways having placed Keswick in a somewhat isolated position, and nothing less than its connection with the great "iron roads" by means of a railway will have much effect upon the trade of the town and neighbourhood. Within the last thirty, but principally within the last twenty years, the manufacture of black lead, and other description of pencils, has made rapid progress in Keswick, and may be said to constitute at present its principal article of manufacture. Up to the period just named the few pencils in use were made by hand labour, and were sold at from one shilling to eighteen pence each. They consisted solely of those used by artists, still manufactured here, and known in the trade as pure Borrowdale lead. The number of hands now employed in the manufacture in Keswick is about one hundred and thirty. At a moderate computation, the quantity produced by these workmen annually, and sent out to all parts of the world, cannot be less than ten millions of pencils, which are now sold, we believe, at from one shilling and sixpence a gross, and upwards.

Of Keswick in ancient times we possess but little information. Its early history finds no place in the chronicles and records of the past. Surrounded by its "everlasting hills," which secluded it from the more accessible and fertile parts of the island, the region now known as the Lake District, furnished few topics of interest to our early historians, though we learn from them that it formed the retreat and refuge of those Britons who would not become the slaves of imperial Rome, and who preferred a life of freedom, though accompanied with toil and exposure to the rough winds of heaven, to the privileges and honours of Roman subjects, when these brought in their train servitude and oppression. The Lake District continued to afford a shelter to the Britons during the time that the supremacy of the island was in the hands of the Anglo-Saxons; and when the latter had in turn to

submit to the Norman conquerors of England, it served as an asylum for such of them as chose to fly to its fastnesses rather than submit to the invaders, becoming in this manner a resting-place for the bravest spirits of the many races formerly dominant in the country, whose various and different languages give names borne at the present day by the mountains, and hills, and valleys, and rivers, and streams, and towers, and villages, and hamlets spread far and wide over the fair face of the district. How long the parish church of Crosthwaite was built before the twelfth century is uncertain, and there is now no means of ascertaining. A list of rectors is preserved, dating from about the close of the thirteenth. From the Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III., we find that the mines in the neighbourhood of Keswick were known at that time. The privilege of a market was procured for the town from Edward I. by Sir John de Derwentwater, lord of the place. Edward IV. granted a charter for working the mines. In the 2nd Elizabeth (1559-60), the mine of Goldscope, in Newlands, was made the subject of a memorable trial between the crown and Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland, lord of the manor of Derwent Fells. The gold and silver in this vein being proved to be of more value than the copper and lead, by virtue of the royal prerogative the mine was adjudged to be a royal mine, and the property of the crown, by whom it was carried on under commissioners. These commissioners would appear to have exercised a considerable share of influence in the direction and management of local affairs, during this, and the two succeeding reigns. Leland describes Keswick as "a poor little market town called Keswike, a mile from St. Herbert's Isle, that Bede speaketh of." Camden found it inhabited by miners.

We possess no authentic information relating to Keswick from this period till the middle of the eighteenth century. An occasional traveller, tempted by a desire to explore regions hitherto almost unknown, or perhaps, feeling an interest in their mineral productions, passed through the place, struck with scenes of romantic beauty in the midst of so much seeming wild seclusion, and with the simple manners of the people, an exaggerated description of all connected with the lakes and mountains of Cumberland would seem to have followed but as a natural consequence. In early numbers of the Gentleman's Magazine several such descriptions may be found. In one of those for the year 1751, a writer, whose account of the scenery in the vale of Keswick is as marvellously overwrought as his character of the people is unpardonable, says, "the poorer inhabitants of Keswick subsist chiefly by

stealing, or clandestinely buying of those that steal, the black lead, which they sell to Jews or other hawkers." Dr. Brown, a native of Cumberland, an author of no inconsiderable repute, published a letter to a friend, in the year 1767, in which simple justice was done to the vale, without any of the inflated descriptions of his predecessors. Two years afterwards, Gray made his celebrated tour to the lakes. The result was a series of letters to his friend Dr. Wharton, who had been prevented by illness from accompanying him. The publication of these letters led the way to the lakes, and was the beginning of a new order of things. Mail roads took the place of horse tracks and the few old military roads. Tourists flocked to them from all parts of England; wealthy strangers soon began to settle in the district and the face of the country gradually to assume a more cultivated appearance. The Lake District has become better known year after year, and is now annually visited by thousands, who, jaded and worn out with years of foreign travel, find that England itself contains nooks and corners well worth visiting.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Until 1856 Keswick was comprised in the parish of Crosthwaite, but since the passing of Lord Blandford's act, in that year, that portion of the town situated south and east of the Town Hall, together with an assigned district, has for all ecclesiastical purposes become a separate and distinct parish.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an elegant structure, in the Early English style, erected in 1838-9, from designs by Salvin, at the sole expense of the late John Marshall, Esq., and family, at a cost of £4,100. It is constructed in ashlar work, of light pink freestone, from the quarries of Lamouby, near Greystoke, and consists of nave, tower, and beautiful spire, which is a conspicuous object from all the neighbouring country. It will accommodate about 150 persons. In the interior repose the remains of Mr. Marshall, the founder, who died before the completion of the building; and in the churchyard are laid those of the first incumbent, the Rev. F. Myers. There are mural monuments to the memory of each of these gentlemen in the church. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mr. Marshall's heirs, subject to a power of veto from a trustee appointed by the congregation, and is worth about £180. The whole value of the living is about £220. The registers commence in 1839. A service is held on Sunday afternoons in one of the school rooms in the parish.

INCUMBENTS.—Frederic Myers, 1339; T. D. H. Battersby, 1851.

The parsonage, a neat building in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1812, occupies a delightful situation a short distance from the church.

The Independent chapel, a small building, erected in 1803, is situated in that part of the town where the road branches off to the lake, but it will be soon superseded by a new and more commodious structure, the erection of which was commenced in June, 1858. We may here state that Protestant dissenters have existed in Keswick as a distinct body for upwards of two hundred years, the present Independent chapel occupying the site of a building that had served as a place of worship from the time of the Commonwealth. Mention is made in an old church book at Cockermouth of the Keswick minister attending a meeting at the former place in 1657. The present minister is the Rev. W. Colville.

High-street chapel is a neat building, in the Gothic style, erected in 1851, at the sole expense of E. W. Wakefield, Esq., of Birkland, Kendal, and will seat about 300 persons. The congregation which assembles here for worship bears the designation of "Christian Brethren." They meet upon the open communion Baptist principles. In connection with this chapel there is a Sunday school and library, which is attended by upwards of 100 children. This place of worship is conducted on the purely voluntary principle, by Mr. Joseph Dallow, who has officiated as minister for upwards of fourteen years.

The Wesleyans have also a small place of worship in a yard off the principal street, erected in 1814. It is of stone, and will accommodate about 200 persons. Previous to the erection of this chapel, this body worshipped in a dwelling-house in the same yard.

SCHOOLS, MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, &c.

Situated near the church, and in connection with it, is a school for girls and infants. It is in the Elizabethan style, and comprises one large school-room, with classroom, and a residence for the teacher and apprentices. There is a play-ground attached. The original building was erected by the Marshall family, and possesses a small endowment of £8, but is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions and the payments of the children, about ninety-eight of whom are in regular attendance. The mistress is assisted by three pupil teachers. The schools are under government inspection.

There is a second school for boys and girls, erected by the late incumbent, the Rev. F. Myers, in 1850, at a cost of £500. It is also under government inspection.

and is conducted by a master, assisted by three pupil teachers. It is supported by the children's pence and voluntary contributions. This school is also in the Elizabethan style, and has a play-ground and garden attached. It contains the same number of rooms as the school above-mentioned.

There is a charitable fund, left by the late John Marshall, Esq., founder of the church, for the increase of the stipends of poor clergymen, schoolmasters, and libraries in the neighbourhood of Keswick. The incumbent is the administrator.

The Keswick library, situated on the left of the road leading to Ambleside, was established by the late Rev. F. Myers in 1849, and contains about 2,000 volumes in the various departments of literature. It is supported by the subscriptions of the members, proceeds of lectures, &c. There is a lecture-room attached, which was added in 1855, with class-rooms for instruction in the winter. The reading-room is comfortable and commodious. The number of members is about eighty. In connexion with this institution (Keswick Library) is a working men's association, established in 1858, the members of which have a reading-room in the centre of the town, but have the privilege of borrowing books from the Keswick Library, and free admission to the lectures delivered monthly during the winter. The number of members is about forty.

Keswick Mechanics' Institution was established in its present form in 1849, but existed some years previously under the name of the "Young Men's Improvement Society." Its rooms are in the Market Place, and are divided into reading-room, class-room, and library. The reading-room is supplied with the leading metropolitan and local newspapers, periodicals, &c. Classes for elementary instruction, conducted by paid teachers, are held during the winter months, and are pretty numerous attended. There are also occasional classes for music and drawing. It is supported by the subscriptions of the members, of whom there are about 100, who pay—patrons, £1; tradesmen, 10s.; mechanics, 6s. each per annum. The library is small, more attention being given to the news-room and classes, as the Keswick library contains an ample supply of books for the town.

Keswick Savings Bank was established in 1818, and has proved of great utility to the town and neighbourhood. The number of depositors in the present year (1858) is 819, with one charitable and three friendly societies. The balance due to the depositors, and in the hands of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, is £17,472 14s. 6½d.; the amount of surplus fund, £478.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

The Town Hall, or Moot Hall, the property of the lord of the manor, erected in 1813 upon the site of the old Court House, stands in the centre of the town, near the top of the main street. The clock bell, which was taken from a building that formerly stood on Lord's Island, in Derwent Lake, said to have been the manor house of the Earls of Derwentwater, has the letters and figures "H. D. R. O., 1001," upon it—a decisive proof of its high antiquity. It is said to have been originally the curfew bell for the district. The ground floor of this building is used as a market-house on Saturdays for butter, eggs, poultry, bread stuff, &c. A spacious room overhead serves as a court-house, in which the weekly petty sessions of the district are held. The manor courts are also held here annually, in May, for the purpose of receiving fines, adjusting tenements held under the manor, or any other business within the competency of the court, which may be brought before it. In this room is exhibited during the summer months the well-known model of the Lake District, by Flintoft.

The Oddfellows' Hall is situated near the Town Hall, but a little removed from the front street, and consists of a large room of a somewhat ornamental style of architecture, with the requisite offices for the transaction of the business of the order. It was erected in the summer of 1850, by the members of the St. Herbert's Lodge of Oddfellows, of the Manchester Unity, which comprises a considerable number of the respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

The Post Office is located in part of the conspicuous building known as Crosthwaite's Museum, a short distance north of the Town Hall. In the same building is the Keswick branch of the Cumberland Union Bank.

Crosthwaite's Museum of Natural and Historical Curiosities and Antiquities was founded about eighty years ago by Mr. Peter Crosthwaite, a native of Keswick, and has long had the reputation of being unrivalled among the private collections in the north of England. Our space precludes from giving more than a brief notice of the many varied objects which may be inspected in this collection, but we may state, that neither labour nor expense is spared to make it as complete as possible in every respect. It is rich in British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman antiquities, illustrating the early history of the district, and contains a fine collection of Roman and early English coins. Among the ancient books we may mention a Book of Psalms, in Latin, of the year 1488; Latimer's Sermons, 1562; Titi Livii, 1548; Statius Aldus Venet, 1502; Augustine's de Trinitate, 1489; an Ancient folio Church

Bible, black letter, 1613; an Ancient Manuscript, written in a very small hand, explanatory of the Church Catechism, by C. B., 1622. The geology and mineralogy of the Lake District are well represented, as is also its natural history. We may add that this museum is patronised by numerous visitors from every part of the United Kingdom, from the continent, and also from America, and the visitors' book shows the autographs of the most eminent and distinguished persons of the age.

Flintoff's Model of the Lake District is exhibited during the summer months in the Town Hall. It is the labour of many years, and is considered the finest specimen of geographical modelling that has been constructed in this country; its accuracy is such as to have secured the approbation of Dr. Buckland, Professor Sedgwick, and the other leading geologists. For the tourist it possesses peculiar interest, exhibiting, as it does, an exact representation of the country through which he is travelling, with every object minutely laid down, and the whole coloured after nature. The model is on the scale of three inches to a mile, and its dimensions are 12 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 3 inches.

Keswick Gas Works, situated in Back Lane, were established in 1846, at a cost of £2,000, raised by a company in shares at £5 each. They comprise one gas holder, measuring about 5,000 cubic feet, and six retorts. There are thirty-six public lamps. Gas is supplied to the public at 6s. 8d. per 1000 cubic feet.

The Water Works were established in 1856, by a private company, and cost £3,000. The value of the shares was £5 each. The water is supplied from Skiddaw, where a reservoir has been formed about 130 yards above the level of the town, capable of containing 100,000 gallons. The prices charged by the company for the supply of water for domestic purposes varies from 4s. 4d. a year for houses of the annual rent of £5, to 20s. a year for houses the rent of which is £10.

Water-closets are charged 10s. per annum extra. Baths, inns, manufactories, workshops, and stables are supplied by special agreement. The supply of water is constant, and no tanks or cisterns are required.

Keswick has the honour of being the birth-place of Sir John Banks, Lord Chief-Justice of Common Pleas; Peter Crosthwaite, the founder of the museum which bears his name; and Jonathan Otley, the author of the first Guide to the Lakes. Of the numerous celebrated men who have resided here, their names are now "Household Words."

Rothery of Littlethorpe and Greta Hall.

The present owner of Littlethorpe and Greta Hall is descended on the mother's side through the Simpsons and Claytons of Knaresboro', from the ancient Yorkshire family of Staveley. His father, the late

JOHN ROTHERY, merchant, of Leeds (son of J. Rothery, who died November 1st, 1804, by his wife, Elizabeth Moss, of Guiseley), married Mary Clayton, daughter of William Simpson, Esq., of Knaresboro' and Gilthorn, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of William Clayton, Esq., of Knaresboro', son of John Clayton, Esq., of Masham (descended from the Claytons of West Clayton, parish of High Hoyland), by Grace, his wife, third daughter of Miles Staveley, Esq., of North Stainley. By Mary, his wife (who married 2ndly George Gibbon, Esq., and died in January, 1819), Mr. Rothery left issue,

- I. CHARLES WILLIAM, of Littlethorpe.
- II. John S.
- I. Charlotte Augusta, married to Frederick Henry Wood, Esq., of Hollin Hall, co. York.
- II. Phoebe Althea, married to George Frederick Leigh, son of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, sister of Lord Byron, the poet.

Mr. Rothery was succeeded by his son,

CHARLES WILLIAM ROTHERY, Esq., of Littlethorpe, co. York, now resident at Greta Hall, near Keswick, long the residence of the poets Coleridge and Southey, born March 21st, 1823.

Arms.—Per bend, or, and gu., two bends, indented, counter charged.

Crest.—A tower, arg., charged with two bendlets, indented, and issuant from the battlements thereof a demi lion, gu., holding with his dexter paw three arrows, one in pale, and two in saltire, ppr.

Motto.—Festina lente.

ST. JOHN'S-IN-THE-VALE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by Penrith high road and Blencathra, or Saddleback; on the west by Castlerigg Fells and Shoulthwaite Moss; on the south by Dale Head Hall; and on the east by Wanthwaite and the Helvellyn range of hills. The chapelry comprises but one township, which is, however, divided into the five divisions of Legberthwaite, Naddle, Burns, Wanthwaite, and Fornsidge. The inhabitants, who are a shrewd, sensible, and primitive set of people, remarkably peaceable, honest, and upright in their dealings, are engaged in agricultural pursuits; they attend the Keswick markets. In this chapelry are two vales, separated by Naddle Fell, called the Vale of Wanthwaite and the Vale of St. John; the former, which is most admired for its scenery, has often been taken for the latter.

ST. JOHN'S CASTLERIGG AND WYTHBURN.

The area of this township is returned with the parish: its rateable value is £3,618 17s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 469; in 1811, 606; in 1821, 566; in 1831, 567; in 1841, 499; and in 1851, 558.

The manor of St. John and Castlerigg, or Naddle, was part of the Derwentwater estate, and as such is now held by R. D. Marshall, Esq. The principal landowners are R. D. Marshall, Esq.; the trustees of the late William Jackson, Esq.; Abraham Fisher, Esq.; Frederick Cooper, Esq.; T. L. S. Leathes, Esq.; Joseph Hall, Esq.; T. S. Spedding, Esq.; Mr. Dover; and Mrs. Scott.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel is dedicated to St. John, and is most romantically situated on the pass between the Vale of Naddle and the beautiful Vale of St. John. It was rebuilt in the year 1842, at a cost of £290, raised by subscription and a chapel-rate, and is a very neat structure, most comfortable and commodious. The roof is of stained pine, and the whole of the interior tastefully painted. It has a small belfry and porch, and will seat about 230 persons. The inhabitants have been accustomed to pay chapel gifts to the minister, which formed originally his only stipend, and is levied upon certain lands within the township. These gifts, however, now form but an inconsiderable portion of the income. The rites of Christian burial, and of the sacraments, together with the usual services upon Sundays, fasts, and festivals, are performed here. The living, worth about £98 a year, is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, and these inhabitants or landowners who pay chapel gifts. In 1719 the living was augmented with £500, of which £200 was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, £200 given by Dr. Gatskarth, and the remainder by the inhabitants.

INCUMBENTS.—Thomas Robinson, —; Edward Wilson, who held the living for a period of forty-nine years, and died in 1853; A. C. Perring, who was removed 1855, and was succeeded by John Taylor, M.A., the present incumbent.

The parsonage house has been recently erected, and is most beautifully situated upon the Ambleside road, about two miles from Keswick. It has been built through the active exertions of the present incumbent, who has been most liberally assisted by the principal gentry and landowners of the neighbourhood.

The school is chiefly supported by private subscriptions and the children's quarter-pence, and a small endowment of £5 a year.

CHARITIES.

Williamson's Charity.—Thomas Williamson, by will dated 14th December, 1571, gave £20 to trustees, to be laid out in land, and the rent to be bestowed upon poor people born within St. John's chapelry or Castlerigg, in mutton or veal, at Martinmas yearly. This charity was afterwards increased to £40, and was distributed in meat till the year 1810; since which date the distribution has been in money, two or three shillings being given to each of ten or twelve poor persons of St. John and Castlerigg.

Poor Stock.—An entry in an old parish book, under the date of 1748, contains an account of ten legacies and gifts (some as old as 1685) amounting in the whole to £22 10s. And by another entry in the same book in 1772, it appears that the above sum was laid out in the purchase of a turnpike ticket for securing £25 on mortgage of the tolls of roads in Cumberland. The interest received is £1 2s. 6d., which is given away by the chapelwarden on the 22nd November yearly, in sums varying from 1s. to 6d. amongst poor persons belonging to the division of St. John's only, whether they receive relief or not. This and the two following charities do not extend to Castlerigg, which is part of the chapelry of St. John's.

Howe's Charity.—Thomas Howe, who died in 1797, gave, by his will, £20 to the chapelwarden of St. John's, to be placed out at interest by them, and the produce to be applied yearly for ever, for the relief of the indigent and necessitous poor in the chapelry of St. John's, who had no regular maintenance or relief from the said chapelry.

Stanley's Charities.—Mark Stanley, by will dated 6th June, 1808, gave £5 towards the expense of erecting a stone wall on the east side of Gate Moss, for the prevention of cattle being drowned therein; but in case the wall should not be erected within twelve months after his decease, then the legacy to lapse. He also left a guinea towards the expense of draining Stubb Moss, on similar conditions. Also one guinea to the poor of St. John's, to be distributed at the discretion of his executor; and another guinea to the poor of Threlkeld, to be divided at the discretion of the overseers. He also gave the sum of £40, in trust, to the chapelwardens of St. John's, that they should make an offer of the same, in equal proportions, to the divisions of Wythburn, Newlands, Thornthwaite, and Grisedale, to be paid to the respective chapelwardens, provided that they should each give security for the regular payment of 11d. per pound interest, so long as they chose to keep the said £10; but if this offer should not be accepted, and security given within twelve months, then the

testator further willed that the whole legacy of £40, or the part thereof so refused, should be put out to interest, and that half of the interest so arising should be regularly, on Old Martimas Day, divided among such poor persons as the trustees should think most proper; and they should divide the other half amongst poor parents and others in their division, in aiding them to pay the quarter pence for their children at school. He also gave the sum of £20 to the said chapelwardens, in trust, to place out the same, and to give the interest annually to poor householders in St. John's towards assisting them in paying their house rents, namely, to such of them as had no support from the parish. He also gave the further sum of £20 to the same trustees, to put out the same, and to lay out one-half the interest in the purchase of books of Common Prayer, to be given to poor children of St. John's; and the other half amongst the poorest sort of widows in St. John's. Also the further sum of £20 to the said chapelwardens, upon trust, to put out the same, and to lay out the interest in purchasing the best sort of sixpenny wheaten loaves, to be distributed at their discretion at the altar table in St. John's Chapel, on Whit Sunday, in the afternoon, to such poor persons of St. John's as should appear there to receive them. Also the further sum of £20 to the said chapelwardens, in trust, to lay out the same in erecting the seats of their chapel into pews. Also the sum of £5 in addition, for the erection of two new porches over the chapel doors. The testator died in 1809, and when the Charity Commissioners' published their report they stated that no part of the legacies mentioned in this will were paid, except one guinea to the poor. The commissioners add that, "With respect to the last mentioned legacies of £20 and £5, a vestry meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of accepting the legacy on the terms proposed. Very few persons attended. The majority of those present were of opinion that the bequest should be accepted, provided the landowners of the parish would agree in giving the security required; but afterwards, upon further inquiry, it turned out that the great majority of the principal inhabitants and landholders were against giving such security or accepting the bequest upon those terms, and no further steps were taken in the business. This vestry meeting took place within the year after the testator's death. The chapel has since been pewed at the expense of the inhabitants, in consequence of an injunction from the chancellor of the diocese. These legacies therefore became forfeited, and sunk into the residue of the testator's estate."

Stanley's and Howe's charities yield now about £5 per annum, which is usually given to the poor connected with the township.

The lake Thirlmere, through which issues St. John's stream, which flows through the beautiful vale of St. John, and joins the Greta at Threlkeld Bridge; and the Castle Rock, which Sir Walter Scott has immortalised in his *Bridal of Triermain*, are situated in this vale; as are also Lyburthwaite mill and an old house which, some years ago, was nearly destroyed by a water-spout; and Wanthwaite mill, the property of R. D. Marshall, Esq.

Fenton of Castlerrigg.

This family appears to have been very anciently settled in the neighbourhood of Leeds. Thorsby, the historian of that town, notes that the first marriage of the ancient family of Legh of Middleton (a village adjacent to Hunslet, where they long resided, and of which they are lords of the manor), after its transplanting into Yorkshire, was with Clarier, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fenton, 8th Edward III., A. D. 1332. Of the same family it appears was Sir Geoffrey Fenton, *Knt.*, secretary of state, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Weston, lord chancellor of Ireland, by whom he had one son, William, and a daughter Catherine, married to Richard Boyle, Esq., first earl of Cork, from which marriage several noble families derive their descent. He died in 1608. In the two years immediately preceding the restoration, William Fenton served the office of mayor of Leeds.

THOMAS FENTON, who died in 1689, aged 79, left by Anne Tatham, his wife, five daughters and one son,

THOMAS FENTON, Esq., who married twice, by his first wife, Elizabeth, had a son ABRAHAM, of whom no male issue remains; and by his second, Mary, sister of James Hbbotson, Esq., father of the first baronet of that name, he had issue, THOMAS, his heir; Naomi died 1756, aged 63; Tabitha, married to John Hare, M.D.; Hannah; Mary, married to Josiah Oates, Esq.; Anne, married to the Rev. William Pendlebury; Mary, married to Josiah Ryder, died in 1756; and Rachel, married to D. Leach, Esq., of Riddlesden Hall. Thomas Fenton died 1705, aged 58, and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS FENTON, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Houghton, Bart., of Houghton Tower, Lancashire, by Mary, daughter of Viscount John Massereene, and died 1731, aged 46, leaving, with other issue, two sons, SAMUEL, of whom presently; and James, who married Dorothy Greame, and died 1804, leaving issue, James of Haunpstead. The elder of these two brothers,

SAMUEL FENTON, Esq., married Ellen Leach, and died 1794, leaving issue, three daughters and five sons,

- i. Thomas, barrister at law, died 1791, aged 37.
- ii. SAMUEL, of whom presently.
- iii. James, of Leeds.
- iv. William, married Miss Pearson, and had issue.
- v. Hbbotson, died 1811, aged 44.

The second son,

SAMUEL FENTON, Esq., married Harriet Greame, and by her (who married secondly, Benjamin Sadler, Esq., of Leeds, merchant) by her had issue,

- I. SAMUEL GREAME, now of Castlerigg.
- II. George, lieut. in the army, died unmarried at Aracan, in India.
- I. ANNE, married to Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq.
- II. Harriet.

On Mr. Fenton's decease he was succeeded by his eldest son, SAMUEL GREAME FENTON, Esq., born 30th May, 1795, married first, 3rd January, 1820, Eliza Catherine, daughter of the Rev. William Metcalfe, rector of Brimpsfield, Gloucestershire; secondly, Susan Agnes, daughter of Thomas Chorley, Esq., of Leeds; and thirdly, ANNE MARIA, daughter of William Bartleet, Esq., of Reddich, Worcestershire. By his first wife he has issue,

- I. SAMUEL GREAME, born 24th December, 1821.
- II. George Metcalfe, born 24th September, 1826.
- I. Georgiana Anne.

Arms.—Arg. a cross between four fleur-de-lis, sa.
Crest.—A fleur de lis enfiled with a ducal coronet, or.
Seat.—Castlerigg, near Keswick.

Wythburn chapelry and joint township with St. John's, extends from five to ten miles south-by-east of Keswick, to the confines of Westmoreland, where Dummaile Raise marks the boundaries of the two counties. The manor of Wythburn belonged to the Braithwaites of Wareop. Sir Thomas Braithwaite, who died in 1640, was seised of the manors or hamlets of Wythburn, Arnboth, Smarthwaite, and Paddle, held of the Earl of Northumberland. This estate was sold by Richard Braithwaite, Esq., to George Fletcher, of Hutton Hall, ancestor of Sir Henry Vane, Bart., the present lord of the manor.

In Wythburn is Dalehead, the seat of T. L. Stanger Leathes, Esq., which is beautifully situated upon the banks of Thirlmere or Leathes' Water. Mr. Leathes is the lord of the manor here called Legberthwaite, and the owner of Thirlmere or Leathes' Water.

"The City" is a small hamlet in Wythburn, situated near the head of Thirlmere, eight miles south-south-east of Keswick.

THE CHAPEL.¹

Wythburn chapel is situated near "the City," and is a very ancient structure of stone: the date of its erection is not known. The living, a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Crosthwaite, is now worth about £86 per annum, arising from glebe, purchased with augmentations amounting to £800, £60 of which was received from Queen Anne's bounty, and the remaining £200 from the Dowager Countess Gower. The glebe lauds are situated in Crosthwaite, Great Salkeld, and Grasmere. The registers commence in 1777.

INCUMBENTS.—The Rev. — Simpson held this living for about fifty years; Rev. Edward Wilson, for about two or three; Rev. Isaac Denton, for about forty, who was succeeded by the Rev. Basil R. Lawson, the present incumbent, in 1851.

¹ "Whyteburn's modest house of prayer,
 As lowly as the lowliest dwelling."

At page 51, there will be found a full description of Thirlmere.

BORROWDALE CHAPELRY.

The number of inhabitants in Borrowdale township, in 1801, was 312; in 1811, 319; in 1821, 346; in 1831, 356; in 1841, 369; and in 1851, 425. The rateable value is £1,632 19s. 10d. The population is located in a few scattered houses, and in the villages or hamlets of Grange, Rosthwaite, Stonethwaite, Seatoller, and Seathwaite. Sheep farming is the principal occupation. Situated near Grange is an excellent slate quarry. Near Derwentwater lake, on the glebe land, is a lead mine, earried on by Messrs. A. Fletcher and Co. It is worked by one shaft of fifteen fathoms, and though in the third year of its operation, a workable vein has not yet been met with. The world-famous blacklead mine of Borrowdale is situated in this township, near the hamlet of Seatoller. Its produce is unequalled, no other species of native or foreign plumbago being comparable to it, and it is invaluable for artistic purposes. So far back as the reign of George II., an act was passed to prevent the lead of this mine from being stolen, by rendering parties guilty of this offence liable to the same punishment as for felony. In those days the valuable quality of this mineral for pencil manufacture was unknown, for the act in question recites that "it hath been found by experience to be necessary, in the casting of bombshells, round shot, and cannon balls." From 1850, the mine was closed till October of the year 1858, when it was again opened,—a company having been formed for its efficient working. The mine has been leased from the trustees of Mr. Banks, of Carfe Castle, by a London company, the directors of which are well known and respected in the financial circles of the metropolis, and the capital invested is £20,000. Captain Dixon, the former manager of the mine, has resumed his old position, and an efficient staff of officials and operatives is in the course of formation; and it is only fair to say, that the undertaking starts under auspices which, whether they command or not, deserve success. Keswick is the market usually attended by the inhabitants. There is a sheep fair, with the customary rural sports, held on the first Wednesday in September, at Rosthwaite. For a full description of the romantic and picturesque scenery of Borrowdale, from the pen of Mrs. Harriet Martineau, see pages 46 and 47. The famous Bowder Stone is a massive body of rock, standing on an elevated terrace of ground, a short distance from the road that runs through the valley. It is sixty-two feet in length, thirty-six feet high, and measures in circumference eighty-nine feet—its weight has been

computed at upwards of nineteen hundred tons. The most curious feature about it, however, is its peculiar position.

“Upon a semicirque of turf-clad ground
A mass of rock, resembling as it lay
Right at the foot of that moist precipice,
A stranded ship, with keel upturned, that rests
Careless of winds and waves.”—WORDSWORTH.

From the summit of the rock, there is a fine view of the Borrowdale valley and mountains.

The manor of Borrowdale was parcel of the ancient manor of Castlerigg, which belonged to the Derwent-water estate. The Lawson family had also a manor in Borrowdale. A survey of the manor of Derwent Fells, taken in 1578, informs us that “the abbot and convent of Furness, late held of the honour of Cockermouth, in pure and perpetual alms, Borrowdale, which, by the dissolution of the said monasterie, came to the hands of King Henry VIII., and as yet remaineth in the hands of our Sovereign Lady the Queen’s Majesty that now is. The abbot and convent of Fountains, late held the other Borrowdale, of the said honour, in pure and perpetual alms, which came to the said King, by the dissolution of the abbey, and by the said King Henry, granted to Richard Grame, and his heirs.” The manor of Borrowdale is now held by Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, who holds a court baron once a year at the inn at Rosthwaite. There are several resident yeoman, but Abraham Fisher, S. Z. Langton, and Thomas Simpson, Esqrs., are the principal landowners.

Rosthwaite hamlet is beautifully situated near the centre of the dale, and at the confluence of the two mountain brooks which form the Derwent, six and a half miles south of Keswick.

THE CHAPEL.

A short distance from Rosthwaite is a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Crosthwaite. It is a small plain stone structure, rebuilt in 1825-6, at a cost of about £300. The living, in the patronage of the vicar of the parish, is now worth about £80: up to 1811 it was only worth about £60, but in that year the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made a grant of £12 per annum towards its augmentation. Tithes are paid to the mother church of Crosthwaite. The register commences in 1777.

INCUMBENTS.—John Harrison, who held the living about fifty-three years, he was succeeded by William Parsable, about 1801; and in 1838, George Newby, the present minister, was inducted.

The parsonage house, a substantial stone building, situated near the chapel, was erected in 1812, at a cost, including the purchase of site, of £900. The late

Joseph Fisher, Esq., left £800 for the purpose of erecting a residence for the incumbent, to which sum £200 was added by the governors of Queen Anne’s Bounty. The £100 remaining, after defraying all expenses, is invested at three-and-a-half per cent. interest, which is paid to the clergyman.

There is a small school in connection with the chapel. It was rebuilt in 1825, and is supported by the pence of the children, about twenty-five of whom constitute the average attendance.

Grange is another hamlet in this township, situated at the entrance of the dale, about four miles south-by-west of Keswick. When the abbots of Furness owned Borrowdale, a few monks were placed at its entrance, to receive and guard the crops; and this place was their granary. It is now a picturesque hamlet, well known for its beauty. Just behind it, the noble wooded rock, which leaves room only for the road and the river, is Castle Crag, the view from the summit of which is splendid. In the hamlet of Grange is a small chapel, erected by Miss Heathcote, which is used also as a school. It is private property, and is not as yet completed and endowed.

The other hamlets in the township are Stonethwaite, seven miles, Seatoller (the seat of Abraham Fisher, Esq.) seven and a half, and Seathwaite, eight and a half miles south of Keswick.

In Park Field, near Grange, there is a saline spring.

The Rev. George Newby, the present incumbent, is the author of some poetical works.

NEWLANDS CHAPELRY.

The area of Newlands is returned with the parish: the rateable value, inclusive of Thornthwaite, Braithwaite, and Portinscale, is £3,614 10s. The population of Newlands, including Coledale, or Portinscale, was, in 1801, 282; in 1811, of Newlands alone, 118; in 1821, 115; in 1831, 113; in 1841, 133; and in 1851, 196.

This township is parcel of the manor of Derwent Fells, belonging to General Whyndham. There is an annual sheep fair held at Newlands on the first Friday in September. The inhabitants attend the markets at Keswick. There are many resident yeomen in Braithwaite, Thornthwaite, Portinscale, and Newlands, but the principal landowners are Sir John Woodford; R. E. W. P. Standish, Esq.; Sir John B. Walsh; John Sanderson, Esq.; R. D. Marshall, Esq.; H. H. Fawcett, Esq.; Mr. Joseph Thompson, and Miss Fisher.

Here are lead mines, one of which, Goldscope Mine, has been worked for a great number of years. It is supposed that about 200 years ago large quantities of copper were obtained. On the vein now worked by

the Goldscope Mine about 190 fathoms were driven in a westerly direction, at which part a crop, or lead-ore vein was met with, where it was upwards of twelve feet wide. Over this level large quantities of lead-ore were secured, and the vein greatly increased in width, in some places over twenty feet wide, and its average produce from three to four tons per fathom. This vein was discovered about six years ago, since which time upwards of 2,000 tons of lead-ore have been obtained. The lead contains but little silver. A shaft has been sunk in sole of the adit level forty fathoms—the vein is at this point about four feet wide, yielding, at places, two and a half tons of ore per fathom. The length of the ore ground is about twenty-four fathoms—the strata bored through a blue clay-slate. Mr. A. R. Clarke is the proprietor of the mine, which affords employment to about fifty hands, and yields about 500 tons per annum of lead-ore.

THE CHAPEL.

Newlands chapel is a plain but neat structure, rebuilt in 1843, at a cost of about £180, of which sum £70 was raised by subscription, £32 collected amongst the inhabitants of the chapelry, £10 given by the late Queen Dowager, and the remainder by the incumbent. The windows of the chapel have semi-circular heads; there is a small porch, and a bell turret, with two bells. In 1845 the eastern window was filled with stained glass, as a testimony of respect to the incumbent, and to commemorate the rebuilding of the chapel. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Crosthwaite. It was certified to the commissioners as of the annual value of £51, but is now worth about £80, arising from lands purchased in 1757, with £600 received from Queen Anne's Bounty. The register of baptisms commences in 1749.

INCUMBENTS.—Joseph Fisher, 1731; John Kirby, 1779; Benjamin Jackson, 1789; Christopher Howe, 1792; William Crackell, 1793; William Parsable, 1794; James Currie, 1826; John Monkhouse, 1840.

The parsonage house is at present occupied by the schoolmaster, the incumbent residing in Underskiddaw township.

The school is a neat building near the church, and is supported by the children's quarter pence, the incumbent supplying the necessary amount to make the income £40 a year, which he guarantees to the teacher.

CHARITIES.

Udall's Charity.—Peter Udall, in 1653, left £4 10s. 4d. to the poor of Thornthwaite, Great Braithwaite, Little Braithwaite, Ullock, and Portinscale, arising out of land, called Bishop's Hall, in Essex; but in consequence of the charity not being paid for twenty-two years, the

trustees were enabled to purchase a field in Portinscale Constablewick, called Lowfield, which now lets for £12 15s. a year, which, added to the original sum, makes a total of £17 5s. 4d. per annum. This amount is annually divided on the 2nd of February amongst the poor of the above-named places, when there is 8s. paid to the minister of Thornthwaite, for a goodly admonition to the poor, and a like sum for a dinner to the six trustees. John Sanderson, Thomas Bowe, Thomas Harriman, George Muckle, John Walker, and another, are the trustees at present.

Fisher's Charity.—Mr. Joseph Fisher, a native of Newlands, but at present a resident of Portinscale, gave, in 1856, to the perpetual curate and chapelwardens of Newlands for the time being, £100, the interest to be expended in books published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. On the 1st of June, 1858, he further gave £150 to the same trustees, the interest of which he ordered to be divided by them on Whitsun Thursday amongst the poor of Newlands,—ten shillings to be given to the incumbent for preaching a sermon on that day. Both these bequests are invested in the Three-per-cent. Consols.

Little Town is a hamlet in this chapelry, about four miles south-west of Keswick.

COLEDALE, OR PORTINSCALE.

The population of this township was returned with that of Newlands in 1801; in 1811, it was 225; in 1821, 294; in 1831, 253; in 1841, 262; and in 1851, 293. Portinscale, or Coledale, forms parcel of the manor of Derwent Fells, and its freeholders, &c., in 1578, will be found in our account of Braithwaite, at page 351.

At the south-west corner of Derwentwater, in this township, are the Brandley lead mines, which have been worked for several years, and since 1848 by the Keswick Mining Company. There are two shafts, one, by steam, of twenty-six horse-power, which is fifty fathoms deep; the other, by water, twelve-horse, of thirty fathoms, below the level of the lake. About 200 fathoms have been worked since 1848—the liberty of workings is about six square miles. The strata bored through are principally clay-slate. The vein varies from one to six feet. The number of men employed is about eighty, and the mine produces about 300 tons of lead-ore per annum. There are also veins of copper, but they are not workable at present. A salt spring rises up at the bottom of the fifty-fathom shaft. This company have had lead-ore mines in Thornthwaite, which are now laid in in consequence of not being productive. There is a woollen manufactory here called Stair Factory.

The pretty village of Portinscale is situated at the foot of Derwentwater, one mile and a quarter north-west of Keswick, and in its vicinity are several pleasant villa residences, and a capital hotel, from which fine views of Derwent lake and the surrounding scenery can be obtained.

Ullock is a small hamlet in this township, two and a half miles north-west of Keswick.

BRAITHWAITE.

Its population of this township in 1801 was 282; in 1811, 205; in 1821, 214; in 1831, 215; in 1841, 318; and in 1851, 351.

The manor of Braithwaite and Coledale form parcel of the manor of Derwent Fells, of which General Wyndham is lord, and his tenants here pay arbitrary fines. In a survey taken in 1578, the following particulars are given under the head "Brathwate and Coledale." "Anthony Barwis, Esq., holdeth the manor or town of Thornthwaite, by homage, fealtie, and suit of court, and witnessman in Derwent Fells and foreign service, rendering per annum — . The abbot and convent of Furnesse, late held of the honour aforesaid, in pure and perpetual alms, Borrodale, which, by the dissolution of the said monasterie, came to the hands of King Henry VIII., and as yet remaineth in the hands of our sovereign lady the Queen's majesty that now is. The abbot and convent of Fountaine, late held the other Borrodale of the said honour in pure and perpetual alms, which came to the said king by the dissolution of the Abbey, and by the King Henry granted to Richard Graue, and his heirs. George Porter, gentleman, holdeth certain lands and tenements called Frankshow, late Richard Orphewer, by homage, foreign service, witnessmen, and other services, and renders two shillings. William Bow, Robert Mason, William Studdart, Thomas Mason, John Bow, and John Mason. John Bow de Swineside, and Richard Tichel, hold certain lands and tenements called Husacre, and Last-acre,—some time the land of Robert Stanley, by homage, suit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, and witnessman in Skiddaw, and between Cocker and Darwent, and render per annum for Lastacre 4s., for the moiety of Husacre, 6s. 8d., and for one other close there 1s. 4d., in tote, 12s. The heirs of Myles Hodgson, hold there the moiety of one tenement in Portinscales, late the lands of John Ile, by homage, witnessman, foreign service, and suit of court, and renders per annum 1s. The heirs of John Reed hold there certain lands and tenements by like service, and render 1s. Anthony Barwis, Esq., holdeth certain lands and tenements in Braithwaite and Portinscale,

late the lands of Thomas Wilkinson, by like service, and renders 6d. Thomas Wood holdeth certain lands and tenements in Braithwaite by like service, and renders 6d. Robert Dands, gentleman, holdeth one tenement with th' appurtenances in Gillbank, by like services, and renders per annum 4d. Sum total of the free rents in Braithwaite and Coledale aforesaid, 17s. 1d." The mill at Braithwaite was held at the same period by John Robinson, who paid ten shillings a year; and the sum total of the rents of the tenants at will in Braithwaite and Coledale amounted to £38 12s.

The village of Braithwaite is situated at the lower end of Winlatter, two and a half miles west-by-north of Keswick. Here is a large woollen manufactory, and at Force Cragg is a lead mine, worked by Walton, Cooper, and Co., which employs about fourteen hands. In the village is a Wesleyan chapel, and also a neat national school, with teacher's residence, erected in 1811, at a cost of above £550, of which £200 was given by John Crosthwaite, Esq., of Liverpool, a native of Braithwaite, and the remainder by James Stanger, Esq., of Larthwaite. The school, which is attended by about forty pupils, is under government inspection, and is supported by the children's quarter pence, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education. In connection with the school is a lending library of 100 volumes, and a penny bank: the latter was established in 1854, and is managed gratuitously by the schoolmaster. Besides the woollen manufactory just mentioned there are two corn-mills, one in the village, the other situated near the Stair Factory, called Stair Mill, and a blacklead pencil manufactory.

Little Braithwaite and Powter How, are two hamlets in this township, the latter being about four and a half miles north-west of Keswick.

THORNTHWAITE.

The number of inhabitants in this township in 1801, was —; in 1811, 120; in 1821, 161; in 1831, 171; in 1841, 187; and in 1851, 275. Thornthwaite manor belongs to the executors of the late John Marshall, Esq. In this township there are a bobbin-mill, a woollen manufactory, and a sand-mill.

The village of Thornthwaite is situated on the Cocker-mouth New Road, three and a half miles west-north-west of Keswick.

THE CHURCH.

Thornthwaite church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small plain building, near the head of Bassenthwaite Lake. The living, a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Crosthwaite and the incumbent of St. John's, Keswick, is worth about £100 per annum.

having been augmented with the sum of £2,000 by James Stanger, Esq., and £1,000 by Captain Henry. The late Bishop of Carlisle obtained a grant of £800 from two societies towards providing a parsonage, which was purchased in 1845, and the residue of the money placed in the Three-and-a-quarter per Cent Stock. The Rev. Mr. Short is the present incumbent.

The beautiful lake of Derwentwater, with its islands and surrounding scenery, will be found described at

page 47, we need only add here that, on Derwent Isle, a neat mansion or summer-house was erected by the late — Pocklington, Esq., which has been considerably enlarged by the present proprietor, H. C. Marshall, Esq. On Lord's Island may be seen the remains of the house erected by the Derwentwaters. Rampsholme Island is the property of R. D. Marshall, Esq.; St. Herbert's Island was purchased from Sir Wilfred Lawson, by H. C. Marshall, Esq.

GRETA MILLS AND BRIERY COTTAGES, EXTRA-PAROCHIAL.

THE population of these extra-parochial places were prior to 1811 probably included in the return for Crosthwaite parish, by which they are surrounded. In 1841 it was 100, and in 1851, 91. The small hamlet of Greta Mills contains a woollen factory and a bobbin mill, the latter of which employs about thirty hands. It is expected that these extra-parochial places will be soon annexed to the chapelry of St. John-in-the-Vale.

DEAN PARISH.

THE parish of Dean is bounded on the north by Brigham, on the west by Distington and Workington, on the south by Lamplugh and Arlecdon, and on the east by Loweswater. It is about three miles in length by the same in breadth, and comprises the townships of Dean, Branthwaite, and Ullock Pardshaw and Deanscales, whose united area is 6,360 acres. The inhabitants usually attend the Cockermonth and Workington markets.

DEAN.

This township contained, in 1801, 178 inhabitants; in 1811, 192; in 1821, 168; in 1831, 193; in 1841, 226; and in 1851, 205.

Dean is one of the five towns given by William de Meschines to Waltheof; having passed by descent to the families of Lucy and Percy, it was given by Henry Earl of Northumberland to Henry VIII. In 1578 Philip Lord Wharton held the town of Dean and Whinfell, sometime parcel of the possessions of the honour of Cockermonth, granted by Henry Earl of Northumberland to Thomas Wharton, the controller of his household, and to his heirs male, paying for Dean £13 8s. 1d., and for the lands and tenements at Whinfell £7 1s. 7d. per annum. At the same date the tenants of Lord Wharton in Dean paid yearly for certain lands, &c., 7s. 6d.; and the tenants of George Porter, 2s. 4d. John Allason also held lands in Dean at this period. It was afterwards granted to the Whartons, purchased by the Duke of Somerset, and from him has descended to General Wyndham, the present owner, who holds his courts annually in Octo-

ber for Dean and Whinfell, at the Royal Inn. The commons were enclosed in 1809, by an act of Parliament passed the same year. The land here is all freehold, except a few small plots, for which a 20d. fine is paid.

The village of Dean is situated on the east side of the Marrou, five miles south-west of Cockermonth.¹

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, aisle, porch, and bell turret, with two bells. It is situated near the village. It is said to have been erected in 1447 upon the site of a previous church, and to have been consecrated by the Bishop of Dromore. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £19 13s. 1d.,

¹ John Dalton, M.D. the son of the Rev. John Dalton, rector of Dean, who was born here in 1709, was an admired poet, and author of verses descriptive of the vale of Keswick and its neighbourhood. In 1759 he adapted to the stage Milton's *Comus*, and during its run he sought out a grand-daughter of Milton in distressed circumstances, and procured a benefit for her, which is said to have produced upwards of £120. Dr. Johnson wrote a prologue for the occasion, which was spoken by Garrick.

but now worth about £300 a year. At the enclosure of the commons there was a portion allotted in lieu of the tithes of the parish, with the exception of fifty-two acres, which were commuted in 1849 for £3 per annum. In 1426 Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, presented to this living. The advowson passed to the Whartons in the seventeenth century, and was granted by Philip Duke of Wharton to M. Smailes, Esq., from whom, after several transfers, it came to the Rev. Miles Tarn, rector of Dean, and is now possessed by the present rector. The parish register commences in 1656.

RECTORS. — Thomas Pickard, 1664; Daniel Pinner, 1679; Anthony Proctor, 1688; John Dalton, 1705; William Pensonby, 1712; Miles Tarn, 1750; John Tarn, 1783; Henry Lill, 1803; Samuel Sherwen, 1827.

The rectory is a good stone building, situated near the church. It was rebuilt some years ago, and remodelled in 1833, by the present rector.

CHARITIES.

The parochial school, situated close to the church-yard, was endowed on the 14th March, 1596, by John Fox, of the Goldsmiths' Company, a native of Branthwaite, with the sum of £150, which was then invested in landed property in the vicinity of London, out of which the master of this school receives £10 per annum for the free education of poor men's children belonging to this parish, payable half-yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas. The commissioners of the Goldsmiths' Company are the trustees. On the 18th of October, 1850, the late Mrs. S. Fidler left the interest of £100, placed in the Savings Bank, Cockermonth, for which the schoolmaster is to teach such children as the trustees think eligible. There is the interest of another £100 left by Mrs. Dinah Robinson, in 1822, for the education of poor children of this parish; preference, however, being given to the children of Pardshaw Hall, as expressed in the will of the donor.

Mrs. Sarah Fidler, as above, also bequeathed £100, the interest of which is to be given to the poor of the parish not receiving relief.

An entry in the churchwardens' book states that John Lancaster, by will dated 23rd October, 1775, gave £20 to the poor stock of the parish of Dean and for the same uses.

The parish of Dean is entitled to a certain number of Bibles under Lord Wharton's Charity. Twenty Bibles with the Common Prayer are sent annually to the clergyman of Dean, who distributes them amongst the children of Dean, Broughton, in Bridekirk parish; Whinfell, in Brigham parish; and Birkby, in the parish of Cross Canonby, according to the directions sent with the books.

BRANTHWAITE.

The population of this township in 1801 was 271; in 1811, 324; in 1821, 355; in 1831, 317; in 1841, 300; and in 1851, 332. They are principally employed in agriculture. There is a paper-mill situated within half a mile of the village, and a saw-mill and two corn-mills in the village.

The manor of Branthwaite was granted, together with Dean, by William de Meschines to Waltheof, whose son Alan gave it in marriage with one of his kinswomen to a person who took the name of De Branthwaite. The heiress of the De Brauthwaites brought the manor in marriage to the Skeltons, which family continued in possession for several generations. In the 35th Henry VIII. it was found by inquisition that John Skelton held the manor of Branthwaite of the king by knight's service, as of his manor of Deau, rendering for the same 24s. cornage, suit of court at Dean, homage and fealty, and witnessman within the five towns. The Skeltons held Branthwaite till after 1578, for in that year we find that Thomas Skelton held "the manor of Branthwaite as of the said earl (Northumberland), as of his honour of Cockermonth, by homage, fealtie, and suit of court at Cockermonth, from three weeks to three weeks, with witnessman and other serviees, rendering per annum 23s. 4d." General Skelton afterwards devised the manor to Captain Jones, whose son, Arnoldus Jones, took the name of Skelton, and died in 1793. It was afterwards held by the Curwens of Workington, but is now the property of General Wyndham. The customary tenants were enfranchised by Henry Skelton, on payment of eighty years' purchase. The principal land-owners are Henry Curwen, Esq., and John P. Harrison, Esq.

The village of Branthwaite is situated on the banks of the Marron, four and a half miles south-east of Workington.

Branthwaite Hall is supposed, from a date which it bears, to have been erected in 1604. It is a strong, old building, nearly covered with ivy, and is the property of Henry Curwen, Esq. It now serves as a farm-house.

Calva, or Calvah Hall, is another old building in this township, also the property of Henry Curwen, Esq., and now occupied by a farmer.

ULLOCK.

Ullock township contained in 1801 229 inhabitants; in 1811, 226; in 1821, 309; in 1831, 356; in 1841, 350; and in 1851, 321. The population is principally

¹ See Skeltons, of Papcastle, page 293.

² Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, vol. iv. p. 26.

collected in the villages or hamlets of Ullock, Pardshaw, Pardshaw Hall, and Deanscales: agriculture is the chief employment. At Dean Moor is a colliery, worked by Mr. Percival, consisting of one shaft, whose perpendicular depth is sixteen fathoms. The seam now working is two feet ten inches thick,—the other seams, varying from two feet two inches to three feet, are worked out. There are also some tile works on the Moor.

A moiety of the vill of Ullock was held in 35th Henry VIII., by John Skelton, as of the manor of Dean, by knight's service, 8½d. cornage, 2s. 8d. free rent, service of witnessman within the five towns, with homage and fealty. John Thompson held the other moiety by like services. From a survey taken in 1578 we learn the following particulars relating to Woodhall and Ullock:—“George Porter holdeth a capital messuage, with certain lands thereto belonging or adjoining, called Woodhall, late the lands of Thomas Woodhall, by homage, fealty, suit of court at Cocker-mouth, from three weeks to three weeks, and other services, rendering per annum 10½d. The same holdeth certain lands and tenements at Woodhall, (sive Ullock) late the lands of Thomas Woodhall, by the same services, rendering per annum 1s. 9d. There is yearly paid by the tenants of Ullock 6s. 8d. free rent, as followeth:—The heirs of John Thompson holdeth the fourth part of Ullock, nigh Dean, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, as is aforesaid, and payeth yearly for cornage, 4d., and for free rent, 1s. 8d., with other services. Laneclot Fletcher holdeth the moiety of the fourth part of Ullock, by like services, and witnessman, and renders for cornage, 2d., for free rent, 1s. 2d., in toto, 1s. 4d. William Skelton de Armathwaite ar' holdeth the other moiety of the fourth part of Ullock, by like services as aforesaid, and renders 2d. The heirs of Oswald Crake-place, holdeth the fourth part of Ullock aforesaid, late Robert Nicholson's, by like services as aforesaid, and payeth for cornage, 4½d.; for free rent, 1s. 2d. in toto, 1s. 6½d. Cuthbert Roger, Thomas Lathes, Henry

Bowman, and William Skelton, holdeth certain lands and tenements in Ullock aforesaid, by like services, and render 1s. 7½d. All the tenants of Ullock aforesaid, pay yearly 4d. at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel.”

The village of Ullock is situated on the Marron, at the southern extremity of the parish, five and a half miles south-west-by-south of Cocker-mouth.

Pardshaw is a hamlet in this parish, four and a half miles south-south-west of Cocker-mouth. By the inquisition mentioned above of knights' fees in Cumberland, in the 35th Henry VIII., it is found that “Thomas Salkeld, of Corkby, then held Pardshaw of the king, as of his manor of Dean, by the service of the moiety of one knight's fee, 2s. 8d. cornage, puture of the serjeants, 8d. free rent, homage and fealty.” In 1578 George Salkeld, in right of his wife, Barbara, daughter and heir of Richard Salkeld, Esq., held certain lands at Pardshaw, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, paying yearly for cornage, 2s. 8½., for free rent, 10s. 8d.: in toto, 13s. 4½d. George Porter, James Reed, John Fearon, also occur as freeholders. Pardshaw Hall is about four miles south-by-west of Cocker-mouth, where there is a meeting-house of the Society of Friends and a Methodist chapel. Pardshaw School is endowed with £3 12s. a year, the interest of £100 left in 1822 by Sarah Fletcher. In the seventeenth century the Quakers were very numerous in this parish. George Fox, their founder, in his journal, speaks of two general meetings held at Pardshaw Crag, in 1657 and 1663.

Deanscales, or shields for the cattle of Dean, is another hamlet in this parish, three and a half miles south-west-by-south of Cocker-mouth. It is situated on what was formerly a common, being a place for sheltering the cattle. The common has been since enclosed and granted into tenancies. The following occur as freeholders at Deanscales in 1578:—John Fearon, Thomas Porter,

DEARHAM PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by the river Ellen, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south by the township of Dovenby and the parish of Flimby, and on the east by Gilerux parish. It comprises the townships of Dearham and Ellenborough with Unerigg. The Maryport and Carlisle railway runs through the parish, the inhabitants of which usually attend the markets at Cocker-mouth and Maryport.

DEARHAM.

The area of this township is 2,153 acres. The population in 1801 was 403; in 1811, 443; in 1821, 515; in 1831, 736; in 1841, 1,037; and in 1851, 1,209, principally resident in the village of Dearham. Coal mining is the chief employment of the people in this neighbourhood. There are two coal pits situated near the village, and worked by the firm of John and Thomas Walker. These mines possess two shafts, called respectively the "Lonsdale" and the "Lowther," the former of which is about sixty fathoms deep, to the "Ten Quarters Seam," of about seven and a half feet in thickness; the latter sixty-one fathoms deep, to the "Metal Band." The two collieries employ about 300 hands. There is also the "Orchard" pit, which is worked by John Steel, Esq., and possesses a shaft of forty-six feet perpendicular depth. The seam worked in this pit is the "Little Main Seam," one foot ten inches thick, which extends about 800 yards north and south of the shaft. Another small seam, the "Ligbank," two feet ten inches thick, but now worked out, lay eight fathoms below the "Little Main." The "Orchard" pit gives employment to about eighty persons, and when in constant work produces about 11,000 tons per annum. Besides these, there is the "John" pit, which lies a little south of the "Orchard" pit, but is now worked out. Its shaft, thirty-six fathoms deep, is at present used for pumping water from the "Orchard" pit.

A moiety of the manor of Dearham was given by Alan, second lord of Allerdale, to Simon Sheffling, and the remaining moiety to Dolphin, son of Gospatric. Sheffling's posterity assumed the name of Dearham, or Deerham, and continued to possess their moiety till their heiress brought it in marriage to the Barwis family, the last male descendant of whom, Richard Barwis, Esq., of Islekirk, had a sister and heir, who married a Lamplugh, and had a son, Richard Lamplugh, Esq., who, in 1722, sold this estate to Sir James Lowther, Bart., ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, the present proprietor. The other moiety came to the Multons, and was given by Thomas de Multon, in the reign of Henry III., to Calder Abbey, to which it continued attached till the suppression of the religious houses, when Queen Elizabeth, under letters patent, bearing date June 23rd, 1564, granted "to Thomas Lyfford and John Lyfford (inter alia) twenty-one tenements and two cottages in Dearham, in the tenure of so many different persons, and also the water-mill there, late parcel of the possession of the priory of Calder; and also all woods, lands, rents, reversions, services, court leet, view of frank pledge, fines, amerciements, free warren, and all other jurisdictions, liberties, privileges,

profits, and hereditaments whatsoever, in Dearham aforesaid; and this moiety soon after seems to have been conveyed to the tenants in sevralty." Besides the Earl of Lonsdale, Calder Abbey, and the freeholders, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle claim a share of the manorial rights and privileges. The commons, amounting to 408 acres, were enclosed in 1826.

The village of Dearham is situated in a beautiful glen, about two and a half miles east of Maryport.

THE CHURCH.

Dearham church is an ancient structure, in the Norman style, consisting of nave and chancel, and large square tower; but was much modernised in 1814. It contains a very ancient square font, [the sides of which are ornamented with sculptured imagery.¹ Over one of the windows, on the south side of the nave, is a grave stone, with a cross florée and sword, having the words "Kestula Radulph . . ." (Cestula Radulphi, the coffin of Radulphus) cut upon it in antique characters.² In the church there is a gravestone, without any inscription, ornamented with a very rich cross florée, from the staff of which proceed branches of oak; on one side is a book, and on the other a pair of shears.³ Another gravestone, with the cross and sword, but without inscription, is found in the porch. A stone, three feet six inches in length, which appears to have been part of an ancient cross, is now used as the transom stone of a window in the north aisle. It is covered with rude sculpture in bas-relief. In the church yard is a cross, five feet four inches in height, ornamented with guilloches, and not unlike some of the crosses found so plentifully in the Isle of Man. The church contains a monument for the family of Christian of Unerigg, and that of William and Ann Bowman, who lived sixty-four years together as man and wife, and died in 1800; he aged eighty-seven, she ninety-one. The church of Dearham was given by Alice de Romeley, daughter of William Fitz Duncan, "to God and the church of St. Mary, at Gisburne, and the canons serving God there, for the health of her soul, and the

¹ This font is engraved in Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. iv. p. cxciv.

² "This inscription," say the Messrs. Lysons, was communicated by the Vicar of Dearham to Mr. G. Smith, as being in the window of his church, and was inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1751, p. 112. The late Mr. Pegge, under his usual signature of Paul Gemsege, afterwards communicated his conjectures upon it to the same magazine, (p. 254). Supposing it to have been on the glass, and to have related to some repairs of the church windows, with no small degree of ingenuity he conjectured that it should be read, "Harfenertras Galfridus Gudng Reparavit Anno Domini M.C.L."—*Mag. Brit.* p. cxciv.

³ Engraved in Lysons' *Cumberland*.

souls of her father and mother, and all her ancestors and successors, and her husbands Gilbert de Pipard and Robert de Courtenay, which grant was confirmed by Hugh, bishop of Carlisle," to which the great tithes were appropriated; they are now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale, and amount to (com.) £148 15s. 1d.; they were commuted in 1839. In 1826, at the enclosure of the common, 31 acres were allotted to the vicar, in lieu of small tithes. After the dissolution of the monastic establishments the advowson of Dearham was granted by Queen Mary to the Bishop of Carlisle; but the right of presentation was claimed and exercised by two Yorkshire gentlemen, to whom it had been granted by the prior and convent of Gisbourne, previous to their suppression. The patronage came, subsequently, to the bishop of the diocese, by whom it was exercised till 1747; it is now possessed by the Christian family of Unerigg Hall. The living, a vicarage, is worth about £120 a year.¹ The parish register commences about 1560.

VICARS.—John de Gilerouee, —; John de Derham, 1554; William de Hayton, 1365; Robert Udall, —; Thomas Watson,² 1563; Henry Simpson, 1573; William Troughere, 1577; Edward Dykes, 1578; Henry Adcock, 1593; Edward Dykes again; John Bowman, 1600; Michael Hurd, —; William Harrison, 1623; Musgrave Sleddall, —; Richard Murthwaite, 1686; Peter Murthwaite, 1701; Joseph Ritson, 1736; Anthony Sharp, 1757; Mr. Dalzell, 1794; John Whitelock, 1815; John Swinburn, 1834; Henry Overend, 1836; James Currie, 1839.

The vicarage, situated close to the church, is a plain stone building, erected about the year 1815.

The Wesleyans have a place of worship in the village, erected in 1839; a schoolroom was added in 1844; the cost of the whole amounted to £300. The chapel will seat about 300 persons. The Primitive Methodists built a chapel here in 1856, which contains sittings for about 300, at an expense of £210.

The parochial school, situated in the village, has an average attendance of 60 pupils. It receives £5 a year from Beton's charity. During the summer months an evening school, which is well attended, is carried on in the same building.

CHARITY.

Ewan Christian's Charity.—Ewan Christian, by will dated Nov. 22nd, 1718, devised a rent-charge of 20s. yearly on the close called Rough White Croft, for and towards the buying of books, viz., the Whole Duty of Man, Bishop Beveridge's (or some other) Exposition of the Catechism, and Common Prayer Books, to be distributed to such persons within the parish of Dearham and township of Flimby as his representatives should

¹ See Flimby Parish.

² Deprived in 1573, for not subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles.

think fit: the said books to be so given yearly, at the schoolhouse, every 11th day of March, the anniversary of the testator's baptism. This charity is carried out according to the directions of the donor.

The Dearham General Improvement Society, which was established in 1855, consists of 53 members, and possesses a good library, of about 300 volumes. The receipts for the past year amounted to £35 19s. 10d., and the expenditure to £34 6s. 5d.

There are two corn-mills in this township, one situate in the village, the other, called Dearham Mill, on the river Ellen, near the railway station.

ELLENBOROUGH AND UNERIGG.

The area of this township is 1,221 acres, and its rateable value £3,975 5s. 1d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 471; in 1811, 638; in 1821, 621; in 1831, 713; in 1841, 766; and in 1851, 969, who are principally collected in the village of Ellenborough. Mining is the chief employment. The manor of Ellenborough, formerly called Alneburgh, comprising the township of Ellenborough, in Dearham parish, and Netherhall, in Cross Canonby parish, was at a very early period possessed by Simon de Sheftling, in whose family it continued till the reign of Edward I., when it was purchased by the Eaglesfields. In the reign of Henry VIII., a co-heiress of the Eaglesfields brought it to John Senhouse, Esq., of Seaseales, at which place the ancestors of this ancient family had been settled for several generations. A younger son of this John settled at Netherhall, now the property and residence of J. P. Senhouse, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

The manor of Unerigg, or Ewanrigg, appears to have been anciently possessed by a family bearing the local name, as Robert de Ewanrigg appears as witness to several deeds. In 1368 the Lady Margaret de Multon appears to have been in possession of this place, for in that year a license was granted by the bishop to John de Thwaytes to be domestic chaplain to her, in any convenient building within the manor. It afterwards became the property of the Thwaytes family; and, in 1638, was conveyed by Richard Barwise, Esq., to Ewan Christian, Esq., of Milutown, in the Isle of Man, deemster of that island, from whom it has descended to the present lord, H. T. Christian, Esq.

The township was enclosed in 1849, when two acres were allotted as a pleasure ground, and a like quantity for cottage gardens, for the use of the inhabitants of Ellenborough.

The village of Ellenborough is situated one and a half mile east-south-east of Maryport. Lord Chief Justice Law derived his title from this place.

CHARITIES.

School.—Ewan Christian, by will dated 22nd Nov., 1718, devised to his heirs a building at Unerigg, to be used as a schoolhouse for ever, and for the support of a schoolmaster therein, and necessary repairs of the said school, and gave and devised a yearly rent-charge of £6 6s. 11d. John Christian, by will dated Feb. 23rd, 1712, "reciting, amongst other things, that his brother William Christian had bequeathed to him £10, upon trust, to dispose of the same in the purchase of freehold lands or tithes, one moiety of the rents or profits thereof for the augmentation of the yearly maintenance of the master of Unerigg school, and the other moiety for the use of the poor of the townships of Unerigg and Ellenborough, to be distributed on the 3rd of February every year, by the said John Christian or his heirs; and further reciting that his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Christian, had by her will bequeathed £50 upon trust, to be settled by the said John Christian in the purchase of freehold lands or tithes for the augmentation of the yearly maintenance of the master of Unerigg school, and until such purchase was made, that he should pay the yearly sum of 50s." In performance of the several trusts reposed in him, and for the assuring of the said several payments, pursuant to the charitable intentions of his brother and aunt, he devised the close called White Rough Croft, charged with the payment of 40s. and 50s. yearly, to be paid to the master of the said school, amongst the poor, according to the wills of his aunt and brother, provided that if his son or heirs should thereafter lay out £90 in the purchase of freehold lands or tithes, then the said payments should cease. Though the school has been discontinued for about twenty years the trustees have received the yearly rent-charge, for which it is now supposed they intend establishing a girls' school in the village.

An additional endowment was given to this school by Mrs. Anne Bowman, who, by will dated 5th July, 1800, left to trustees the sum of £661 3s. 2d., to be invested in the public funds, upon trust that they should pay the dividends thereof to the master of this school, or of such other school as the said trustees should think proper, for the instruction of poor children of Ellenborough. This legacy was laid out in the purchase of stock, and produces a dividend of nearly £20, which is paid to the master of Ellenborough and Unerigg school, who also receives the weekly payments of the scholars, whose average number is sixty. The trustees for Mrs. Bowman's bequest are Messrs. Thomas Bowman, William Bowman, and Joseph Robinson.

John Christian's Charity.—It is stated in the above report of the school that the sum of 20s. yearly was

left for the poor of the township by William Christian, Esq., and was charged by his brother John upon the close called the Rough White Croft. This rent-charge is distributed as directed.

Unerigg Hall, a large mansion, pleasantly situated, is the property of H. T. Christian, Esq.

Christian of Unerigg Hall.

The first ancestor of the family on record was a member of the House of Keys, in the Isle of Man, at the Tynwald Court held in that island in 1422. The manorial records previous to that year were all destroyed, and, in consequence, the pedigree cannot be traced farther back. It is registered in the College of Arms, Book VII., D. 14, p. 170. The first who settled at Unerigg was

EWAN CHRISTIAN, Esq., of Milntown, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Edward Christian, Esq., of Milntown, a deemster of the Isle of Man, by Dorothy, his wife, sister of Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, and grandson, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Parker, Esq., of Bradkirk, co. Lancaster, of John Christian, Esq., of Milntown, living in 1643, who was son of Ewan Christian, Esq., of Milntown, made deemster of the Isle of Man in 1605, and grandson of William McChristian, of Milntown, a member of the House of Keys in 1422. Ewan Christian (the first settler of Unerigg,) married in 1677, Mary, eldest daughter of John Caine, Esq., and dying in 1719, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

JOHN CHRISTIAN, Esq., of Unerigg and Milntown, born in 1688, who married 14th May, 1717, Bridget, eldest daughter of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., of Nether Hall, and by her, who died in 1719, had seven sons and four daughters; of the latter, Mary married Edward Law, bishop of Carlisle, and was mother of Edward Law, Baron Ellenborough. Mr. Christian died 20th September, 1745, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN CHRISTIAN, Esq., of Milntown and Unerigg Hall, born 5th October, 1719, high sheriff of Cumberland in 1766; married Jane, eldest daughter of Eldred Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, co. Cumberland, and by her, who died in 1762, had two sons and six daughters, viz.:

- i. JOHN, his heir.
- ii. Henry, born in 1761.
 - i. Bridget.
 - ii. Julia, married in 1769, to Edward Stanley, Esq., of Workington.
 - iii. Jane, married to William Blamire, Esq.
 - iv. Frances, married to Edward Christian, Esq., of Brancaster, Norfolk.
 - v. Dorothy, married in 1774, to John Taubman, Esq., of Nunnery, Isle of Man.
 - vi. Mary.

He died in 1757, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN CHRISTIAN, Esq., of Milntown and Unerigg Hall, who married, first, 10th September, 1755, Margaret, daughter of John Taubman, Esq., of the Isle of Man, and by her, who died in 1778, had one son, JOHN, now of Unerigg. He married, secondly, 5th October, 1782, Isabella, daughter and sole heir of Henry Curwen, Esq., M.P., of Workington Hall, and had by her four sons and three daughters. (See CURWEN, of Workington.) Mr. Christian, who was for many years M.P. for Cumberland,

assumed the surname of Curwen. He died 13th December, 1829, when he was succeeded by his son by his first marriage, the present John Christian, Esq., of Unerigg Hall and Milotown.

CHRISTIAN, JOHN, Esq., M.A., of Unerigg Hall, and Milotown, Isle of Man, barrister-at-law, and chief judge of the Isle of Man, born 12th July, 1776, married 23rd April, 1807, Susanna, daughter of Lewis Robert Allen, Esq., of Bath, and has issue,

- i. John Allen, born 28th February, 1809, died, unmarried, 3rd June, 1828.
- ii. HENRY TAUBMAN, born 29th January, 1810
- iii. Robert, born 30th August, 1812, died 1813.

iv. William Bell, in holy orders, born 17th August, 1815, married Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Brine, Esq., of the Isle of Man, and has issue, Annie Louisa, and Charlotte Elizabeth.

v. Charles Craik, born 28th March, 1821, died in 1838.

i. Susan Curwen, married to Augustus William Hillary, only son of Sir William Hillary, Bart.

ii. Margaret, married to Thomas Underwood, Esq., M.D.

iii. Isabella Anne.

iv. Louisa Dorothy, married to the Rev. John William Molyneux.

Arms.—Az., a demi masele, between three covered cups, or.

Crest.—An unicorn's head, erased, arg., armed, and gorged with a collar, invecked, or.

Motto.—Salus per Christum.

FLIMBY PARISH.

FLIMBY parish is bounded on the north-east and north by the parishes of Dearham and Cross Canonby, on the west by the Irish Sea, and on the south and south-east by Camerton parish. It comprises no dependent townships. Flimby has sometimes been esteemed extra-parochial, sometimes as a separate parish, and sometimes as a chapelry, under Camerton. It is called a parish in the population returns.

Flimby contains 1,842 acres, and its rateable value is £3,184 1s. 4d. Its population in 1801 was 273; in 1811, 271; in 1821, 376; in 1831, 404; in 1841, 546; and in 1851, 555. The inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in mining, dwell for the most part in the village, and attend the Cockermouth and Maryport markets. The Whitehaven and Maryport railway intersects the township. Coal is abundant here.

The manor of Flimby was part of the possessions of Orme, son of Ketel, whose son, Gospatric, gave it to the abbey of Holme Cultram, as we learn from the grant in the register of that abbey, from which it appears that Gospatric, the son of Orme, with the consent of Thomas, his son and heir, and Alan, his son, granted to God and St. Mary of Holme Cultram, and the monks serving God there, Flimby, with its appurtenances, within the boundaries then specified, engaging at the same time to do himself the foreign service due for the same to the king, and also the services due to the lord of Allerdale, such as seawake, castleward, pleas, aids, and other services. This gift was confirmed by Thomas, son of Gospatric, who also granted to the abbot and convent of Holme Cultram, with the consent of Grace, his wife, eight acres of land in Seton, contiguous to their own estate there. Adam, another son of Gospatric, who was also patron of the church at Camerton, granted to the same community the chapel of Flimby, and all the land and tithes thereof, which belonged to the mother church of Camerton. Gospatric's grant was confirmed by King John, Henry III., and Richard I. The abbot and convent of Holme Cultram also received from Alice de Romley, daughter of William

Fitz Duncan, a grant of common of pasture on Brechton Moor, for the cattle of the grange of Flimby; and Edward I. granted them free warren in their demesne of Flimby. In 1279 Robert de Haverington, son of Michael de Haverington, before the justices itinerant in Cumberland, quitted claim to Gervase, abbot of Holme Cultram, of the whole of the manor of Flimby, with the exception of 380 acres, and the abbot and convent enrolled him amongst the benefactors of the community, and as such he had a place in their daily prayers. After the suppression of the religious houses, Henry VIII., on 12th July, 1545, granted to Thomas Dalston, Esq., and Eleanor, his wife (amongst other particulars), nine messuages and tenements in Flimby, and all other the lands then called Lambert Garths, Thwaite Croft, and Rey Garths, a fishery in Flimby, and the wood and lands called Flimby Park, late the property of the abbey of Holme Cultram; and on the 11th of June, in the following year, a license was granted to Thomas Dalston, Esq., of Carlisle, and Eleanor, his wife, to alienate their property in Flimby, to John Blennerhasset, Esq., and his heirs, for the sum of 14s. 1d., paid into the exchequer, and from that time, till 1772, Flimby Hall was the chief residence of the Blennerhasset family.¹ In the year just mentioned Flimby was sold by Wm. Blennerhasset, Esq., to Sir James Lowther, Bart. The royalties are

¹ This family seems to have sprung from Blennerhasset, in this county; but for many generations they seem to have lived in or near Carlisle. One of the name was mayor of that city in 1382; another in 1430; and a third in 1614 and 1620. One of them represented the same city in parliament. William Blennerhasset was sheriff of the county in 1677 and 1678. Their arms are—Gu a chevron, between three dolphins naiaut, embowed proper.

now vested in the freeholders; the demesne and hall are the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, besides whom Henry Curwen, Esq., and Thomas Walker, Esq., are the principal landowners. The common was enclosed and divided among the landowners in 1826.

The village of Flimby occupies a pleasant situation, two and a half miles south-east of Maryport.

THE CHURCH.

Flimby church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a neat but plain edifice, rebuilt in 1794, on the site of the previous church; it will accommodate about 200 persons. On the suppression of the monastic establishments the living of Flimby appears to have been made a vicarage, but it is now a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of such landowners as pay moduses. The parish is tithe free, but there is a small modus, amounting to £2 10s., which is paid out of the land, and sixteen cottages, at 8d. each. In 1828, by an order of Hugh Bishop of Carlisle, there were two parcels of land awarded as glebe to the incumbent of this parish; one, containing three acres, is situated at Flimby Outgang, and now lets for £6 a year; the other, situated at the bottom of Flimby village, contains half an acre, on which, in 1811, the parsonage house was erected. In 1766 the governors of Queen Anne's bounty purchased lands in the Abbot Park, in the parish of Coulton, and county of Lancaster, amounting to 145 acres, of which 71 acres were allotted to Flimby, 36 to Borrowdale, and 38 to Dearham. This land produces £60 a year, one

half of which is payable to the incumbent of Flimby, the other half being equally divided between Dearham and Borrowdale. There is also the interest of £200, received in 1829, and likewise a further augmentation out of the parliamentary grants, to the amount of £1,200, in 1817, all in the hands of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, at three per cent. Out of this parliamentary augmentation there was raised, in 1841, £275, for the erection of the parsonage house, which leaves the present value of the living at £70. The parish register commences in 1696.

INCUMBENTS.—Henry Mattinson, 1774; William Mawson, 1798; William D. Grice; 1839; A. F. Sheppard, 1853.

The parsonage house, which is now let, is a good substantial stone building, situated at the end of the village; it was erected, as we have seen above, in 1841, at a cost of £275.

The Wesleyans have a neat chapel in the village, which was erected in 1858, and opened in the following year.

The parochial school, situated in the village, is a small structure, possessing accommodation for about 80 children. It is supported by the quarter pence of the pupils, and £5 a year from Beton's Charity. The average number in attendance is 40.

There is also a boarding-school, conducted by Miss Wilson, at Flimby Lodge, which is beautifully situated near the sea.

For Ewan Christian's Charity, see Dearham Parish.

GILCRUX PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by the river Ellen, which divides it from Crosby, Allerby, and Oughterside townships; on the west by Row Gill and part of Outfield Beck, separating it from Dearham parish; on the south-west and south by Grange Grassings farm-house, Threeping Beck, and part of the road leading from Tallantire; and on the east by Gill Beck, which divides it from Plumbland. It possesses no dependent townships.

Gilcrux township comprises an area of 1,064 acres, and its rateable value is £2,395 10s. In 1801, the population was 249; in 1811, 276; in 1821, 377; in 1831, 382; in 1841, 461; and in 1851, 504, who are principally collected in the village, and chiefly engaged in coal mining. The inhabitants are steady and industrious, and consequently are much respected; they attend the markets at Maryport and Cocker-mouth. The Maryport and Carlisle railway intersects the township.

The first recorded possessor of Gilcrux is Walthoef, first lord of Allerdale, who gave it to Adam, son of

Lynph, whose daughter and heiress brought it in marriage to one of the Bonneckill family, who granted the same to a younger brother, Robert Bonneckill, whose sons, Thomas and Walter, gave it to the Abbey of Calder; a grant confirmed by Sir Ranulph Bonneckill, Knt., but, upon the appropriation, the patronage was reserved to the bishop. After the dissolution of the monastic establishments King Philip and Queen Mary, in 1557-8, granted to Alexander Armstrong "all those twenty-four messuages and tenements and water-mill, with the appurtenances, lying and being in the town of Gilcrux, in the county of Cumberland, in the several

tenure of divers tenants there, at the will of the lord, late parcel of the possessions of the late monastery or priory of Calder, with a free rent then of 22d., and other rents and profits of the yearly value of £14 15s. 10d., to hold to the said Alexander and his heirs male, on condition of finding and maintaining five horsemen ready and well furnished whensoever the king and queen, and the successors of the said queen, shall summon them within the said county." In 1565 Alexander and Herbert Armstrong, conveyed by fine, to William Armstrong, son of the said Herbert and Katharine Dalston, and the heirs of the said William, the manor of Gilerux, with all its appurtenances in the town and fields of Gilerux, holden of the king *in capite*. The manor appears to have been afterwards resumed by the crown, for, in the 17th Elizabeth (1575), under date 22nd of June, there is a grant by that queen to John Soukey and Percival Gauson of the grange and vill of Gilerux, and "all the messuages, lands, tenements, water-mill, rent, reversions, and services, with the appurtenances, in Gilerux aforesaid, late in the tenure of William Armstrong, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery or priory of Calder, to hold as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite*, nor by knight's service."¹ Gilerux came subsequently into the possession of the Dykes family, who are still its owners; Mrs. Dykes being lady of the manor, and also the largest landowner; the others are Messrs. Matthew and Joseph Smith, James Moffet, the executors of the late Mrs. Hutcheson, the executors of the late Mrs. Smith, and Thomas Hall. A court for the manor, the first since 1814, was recently held at Mrs. Halliday's inn.

The village of Gilerux is about five and a half miles east-by-north of Maryport, and five north of Cocker-mouth. It is remarkable for the number of its springs, which rise at almost every door, and when united form a considerable stream. In a field a little to the east of the village are two springs, about forty or fifty yards asunder, one being of fresh, and the other of salt water, the latter having medicinal properties, and being known as "Funny Tack." The formation of these numerous springs is ascribed to the great dyke which, crossing by the low side of the village, prevents the passage of the water, and causes it to rise to the surface. There are

¹ In the margin of Coke's First Institutes, pp. 59, 60, it is noted, that a cause was depending in 38th Elizabeth (1595-6), touching the customs of this manor. The lord claimed an arbitrary fine at the lord's will upon every change of lord, though the change grew by his own act, and that daily. A case was made, and opinion given by all the judges with Lord Chief Justice Popham, "That the custom to take fines upon every alienation of the lord was unreasonable and unlawful."

five excellent fresh water springs, which never fail in summer, besides numerous smaller ones.

THE CHURCH.

Gilerux church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure, pleasantly situated on an eminence east of the village, and possesses a turret with one bell. The benefice was formerly rectorial, but being appropriated to Calder Abbey, it became a vicarage, which it has since continued. In 1368 Bishop Strickland set out and appointed an endowment for the vicar, consisting of "the mansion house opposite to the church, with the lands arable, meadow, and pasture, in the fields of Gilerux, half of the tithe of hay, and all the tithes of wool, lamb, mills, fishings, and oblations, with the whole altarage and other profits, except only the corn tithes; and that the abbey and convent of Calder shall pay moreover to the vicar four marks yearly. The vicar to bear all charges ordinary and extraordinary, except the repair of the chancel." The living, valued in the King's Book at £5 14s. 2d., was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £22 16s. 4d., and to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the annual value of £71; it is now worth about £120. Mrs. Mary Dykes, lady of the manor, is the impropiator, and the Bishop of Carlisle patron. The tithes were commuted in 1844 for £32 16s. 9d.; of which £10 10s. is payable to the vicar: £16 10s. to Mrs. Dykes, and £5 16s. 9d. to other landowners. The greater part of this parish is free of tithes, several landowners having purchased them from the late Mr. Dykes.

VICARS.—John Lesteson, 1334; William de Kirkby, —; Richard de Irland, 1371; Adam Fowward, —; Robert de Pomfret, 1385; William Milner, —; Thomas Trowghere, 1565; Thomas Dover, 1589; Nicholas Banks, —; Edward Cooke, 1611; Richard Wilkinson, 1612; Peter Murthwaite, 1664; Richard Murthwaite, 1675; Peter Murthwaite, 1704; Thomas Hobson, 1736; William Walker, —; Anthony Sharp, 1762; Henry Fletcher Sharp, —; John Cowen, —; Jonathan Irving, —; William Passable, —; Joseph Hutchinson Whitelock, 1837.

The parsonage, which is an old building, is now let with the glebe farm, containing about seventy-five acres.

The parish school is situated in the village near the church, and is attended by from fifty to sixty children.

CHARITY.

School.—By indenture dated 4th December, 1799, Joseph Tordiff assigned and assured £800 in the Three-per-Cent Consols to several parties upon trust, the dividends to be applied half-yearly towards the support of the schoolmaster of the parish of Gilerux, for educating and instructing in the principles of the Church of England as by law established, and the

church catechism, and in reading English, and writing, and other proper and useful learning as free scholars, such and so many of the children of the inhabitants of Gilerux, whether boys or girls, or the majority of the governors of Gilerux school should direct and appoint; such children being of the inhabitants of Gilerux, owners of real and personal property under £20 a year, or occupiers under £60 a year, or children of owners under £10 a year, who should at the same time be occupiers under £30. And he directed that the said schoolmaster should not receive any presents from the children educated by this charity, but that he should be at liberty to receive other scholars, children of the inhabitants. The interest of the stock above-mentioned being £24, is paid regularly to the schoolmaster of Gilerux, for which he instructs twenty-four children qualified in the manner mentioned in the endowment. The children are appointed by the governors of the parish school, who have limited the number to twenty-four. Messrs. William Swinburn and Jonathan Fell are the present trustees.

Ellen Hall, an old ruined building near the river Ellen, anciently the seat of the Dykes family, is now a farm-house. Besides Ellen Hall, the single houses having particular names are High Flatt, Grange, Grange Grassings, and Greengill.

Joseph Jackson, an eminent philosopher and mineralogist, was a native of Gilerux, and died at Bordeaux in 1789, on his return from Spain, whither he had gone to open a colliery in Andalusia.

In the midst of a field on the Grange Hill, in the occupancy of Mr. Davidson, is a natural cave in the limestone rock, into which runs a stream of fresh water. It is said to have served at one time as a place for illicit distillation.

Gilerux Colliery is leased by John Steel, Esq., M.P., of Derwent Bank, near Coekermouth, and consists of two pits, the Jane and the Eliza, the depth of the former being seventy-six and a half fathoms, and of the latter twenty-seven fathoms. Jane pit was first sunk in the year 1815, and has since been sunk deeper at three different periods. On the first occasion it was sunk forty-seven fathoms to the Ten Quarters Seam, and when all the coal on that level was worked out the pit was sunk nine fathoms deeper. In consequence of a downcast dyke on the south side, a drift was made to the south to raise the coal through the dyke, and one to the north to raise a greater hold of the coal to the dip. On this level there was worked about sixty

acres of Ten Quarters coal, great part of which was worked out of the dip with steam and horse power. It was then sunk again twenty and a half fathoms deeper to the Yard coal, on account of a great downcast to the east side of the pit. Fortunately the Ten Quarters coal was on a level with the Yard coal through the dyke, also by a drift through the Nine Fathoms Dyke on the south side of the pit the Metal Band coal was won. There are now three different bands or seams of coal on one level, and at present worked. There have been about 100 acres of the Ten Quarters coal worked in this pit, about fifteen acres of Yard coal, and about six of Metal Band. The following are the particulars of the seams:—First, Ten Quarters, twenty fathoms below Thirty-inch and Metal Band Seam, and ten fathoms below the Metal Band is the Yard coal. These seams are all that are worth working. There is a number of other small seams, but they are not of sufficient importance to claim attention. The Yard Seam is the deepest seam known here, and though the strata below it have been bored to a great depth, nothing has been found workable. These mines are very expensive to work on account of the number of faults, dykes, hitches, &c., which interrupt the general working of the mines by running in every direction, and having to be crossed with drifts. The great faults or dykes generally keep a direct course. The coal field is cut up by a great upcast to the south, which runs east and west, and brings up the limestone on its south side. The course of the dyke on the surface is by Occupation Road from Outfields, by the low side of the village of Gilerux, and through by Near-side Guards. There is rough brown freestone, as well as limestone, on the south side of this great dyke. Eliza Pit was sunk in 1854. It is also in the Ten Quarters Seam, and is situated about one mile east of Jane Pit. The quantity of coal raised per day at these pits is 250 tons, which is carried by the Maryport and Carlisle railway to Maryport for shipment to Ireland. The pits are close to the railway. The number of people employed is about 150, and with steam power amounting to 150 horses. The Ten Quarters coal is generally sold for household purposes, on account of the ashes being heavy, and making little dust, and it possesses great durability and heat, which cause it to be superior to any coal in the neighbourhood. The Yard coal is the best here for making coke. The mines are the property of Mrs. Dykes, but are leased as above.

ISELL PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east and north by Torpenhow, on the west by Bridekirk, and on the south by the river Derwent. It comprises the townships of Blinderake, Isell, and Redmain, Isell Old Park, and Sunderland, whose united area is 6,760 acres. There are surveys for the enclosure of the commons of Isell Old Park, Sunderland, and Moota, in Blinderake township, made in 1810. There is a survey of Redmain township, made by the tithe commissioners about the year 1810. The population is spread over the several townships of the parish in small villages and hamlets, and in a few separate farm houses. The people are all employed in agriculture, or in small mechanical trades more or less connected with agriculture. The geological character of the rocks forbid an old prevailing notion that there can be underlying beds of coal. There are no old workings of copper, as Hutchinson imagines, but merely fissures here and there in the rocks, produced at the very remote period of the upheaving of the range of hills extending from Buissey, in the parish of Torpenhow, in a line westward of the Derwent through the parish. The inhabitants are in general truthful, industrious, and comfortable. This may in part arise from the smallness of the population, and in part from the endeavours made by their superiors to improve them. The people here invariably attend the markets at Cockermouth, held on Monday. There does not appear to be any remains of the early inhabitants of Britain in the parish, but there is a line of fields lying between the villages of Blinderake and Redmain, along the brow of the rising ground called the "Grey Barrow," and it has been assumed that these might in former times be the stone sepulchres of the people of the neighbourhood. This notion is not improbable.

BLINDRAKE, ISELL, AND REDMAIN.

The population of this township in 1801 was 188; in 1811, 233; in 1821, 311; in 1831, 323; in 1841, 347; and in 1851, 370. Its rateable value is £2,776 13s. 4d. The land in Blinderake is, on the north, high and poor; in the middle, excellent for pasture; on the south, good, but requires draining. In Isell the land being almost entirely in grass, is, on the north, high but good; and on the south, near the Derwent, excellent. The land in Redmain is, on the north, high and poor; in the west, called the Trinities, in grass, and very good; in the south, good, and fruitful in corn.

The parish of Isell now constitutes but one manor, originally granted, with the exception of Redmain, by Alan, lord of Allerdale, to Ranulph de Engayne. His granddaughter, Ada, conveyed it in marriage to Simon de Merville, whose grandson, Hugh de Morville, is said to have been implicated in the murder of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry II. The daughter of this last conveyed the manor by marriage, in the time of Henry III., to Thomas de Multon, whose great-granddaughter, Margaret, in the reign of Edward II., brought it in marriage to Thomas Leigh. Their descendant, Thomas Leigh, married Maud Redmain, lady of the manor of Redmain, in the time of Elizabeth. She having the manor of Isell, bequeathed to her by her husband, conveyed in the reign of James I., by marriage to William Lawson, of Fawkesgrave, in the county of York. The present lord of the united manors of Isell and Redmain is Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, in the parish of Aspatria. During the last hundred years the lords of the manor of Brayton have been the lords of Isell and

Redmain, and have generally resided at Brayton. Cornage money is annually paid to the superior barony of Egremont. About one-third of the whole parish is demesne. The other landowners are J. C. Fisher, Esq., Wood Hall, Bridekirk; Major Green Thompson, Bridekirk; General Steel, of the East India Service; and the Rev. Joseph Simpson, of Home Cultram. The lands of the parish are in general free. The lauds in the township of Redmain were enfranchised in 1663, those in Blinderake and Sunderland in 1804. Since that time the courts of the manor have generally ceased to be held. The lands in the townships of Isell and Isell Old Park belong to the lord of the manor, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. There is no unenclosed land within the parish—the act of Parliament for enclosure would be about 1808. The lord of the manor has the ancient seat of Isell Hall, in the township of Isell, on the north bank of the Derwent, in one of the most eligible situations that can be imagined, on a slight elevation looking westward down the valley of the Derwent towards Cockermouth, and having a splendid opening of the valley eastward to the range of Skiddaw, having on the south the view of a gently elevated range of hills covered with wood, and on the north the park belonging to the mansion, beautified with a natural succession of terraces of wood, which are finally surmounted by the rocky and picturesque heights of what are called the Clints. The hall consists of a strong and high embattled tower of the period of Henry VI., and of a long edifice of the period of Queen Elizabeth. Within the present century the hall had much the appearance, in its external walls and guard-house, of a regularly fortified place. The ancient armour and paintings have generally been carried to Brayton.

The village of Isell is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Derwent, three-and-a-quarter miles east-north-east of Cocker-mouth.

THE CHURCH.

Isell church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands in a most sequestered spot, on the bank of the Derwent, and a short distance east from the hall. It is a very ancient building, and consists of a nave and chancel, with porch and bell-turret, containing two bells. The entrance doorway is Norman, as is also the arch leading into the chancel. There is a beautiful ancient monogram of our Saviour in the wall on the north side of the entrance into the chancel. There are two ancient monuments, one on each side of the chancel window, to members of the Lawson family. The inpropriator is Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., the lord of the manor. The church and tithes, at the dissolution, belonged to the prior and convent of Hexham, in Northumberland. These continued in the crown until the year 1559, when they were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Leigh, the lord of the manor, since which period the advowson has continued to be held with the manor. Sir Wilfred Lawson, the third lord of that name, granted the tithes of Blinderake, Sunderland, and Isell Old Park, to the church. The living, valued in the King's Book at £8 13s. 9d., is now worth £157. At the time of the enclosure of the commons the tithes of Blinderake, Sunderland, and Isell Old Park, were, by mutual consent, commuted for portions of land on the respective commons of these townships. The tithes of Redmain, after remaining for some time in the crown, came at last into the possession of Thomas Lamplugh, of Dovenby Hall, who, in the beginning of the last century, conveyed them towards the support of an alms house, and the endowment of a school at Dovenby, in Bridekirk parish.

VICARS.—William Burton, 1311; John Wanton, —; John Baynard, 1362; John Mason, 1385; William Adcock, deprived, 1575; Thomas Harrison, 1575; William Adcock, restored, 1577; Leonard Cape, 1581; Anthony Wharton, 1591; Percival Head, 1636; Richard Fletcher, 1661; George Stark, 1669; Peter Farish, 1703; William Pool, 1711; Thomas Leather, 1719; John Kendal, 1729; John Waite, 1782; Peter How, 1815; Christopher Hilton Wybergh, 1826.

There is a good parsonage-house, built by the vicar, John Waite, about the year 1785, and enlarged and improved by the Rev. Peter How, on his appointment to the vicarage.

The parish school occupies a central situation near Isell Hall. It is a plain but neat building, somewhat in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1836, on the site of an ancient one, for the purpose of educating the children of the parish. It has a small income of £6 per

annum, arising from the bequest of a Mr. Camell, of London, who, about the year 1823, left the interest of £500, three-per-cents, to the poor and school of this parish, viz., the interest of £300 to the former, and that of £200 to the latter. The vicar and churchwardens are the trustees of this charity. The average number of children in attendance is about forty-five.

There is a good lending library, which has been in existence about twenty years, and has for its object the conveyance to the people of religious and useful knowledge. It is supported by donations and subscriptions, and is free to the people of the parish.

Isell Grange, a mansion near the hall, is the residence of Captain Peter Wybergh.

Blinderake is a village in this township, four miles north-east of Cocker-mouth, and has descended with Isell to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.

The manor of Redmain was given by Alan Lord of Allerdale to the priory of Gisborne, in Yorkshire, to which it continued annexed until the period of the dissolution, when it was granted to the Curwen family, who appear to have been its possessors in 1688. The Curwens enfranchised the tenants for eighty years' purchase, mortgaged the demesne called the Trinities to Sir John Lowther, and afterwards sold it to Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Redmain is a small but neat village three miles north-east of Cocker-mouth. There are some few remains of an ancient oratory in a field called Chapel Guards, or Chapel Yard, adjoining a large extent of good land, called the Trinities, upon which it is probable there might have been a chapel, or hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The site of the ancient hall of the Redmaines, a Yorkshire family, who became lords of Redmain after the dissolution of monasteries, is still distinguished near the village of Redmain.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Isell Hall and Brayton, member for Cocker-mouth in the reign of William and Mary (1690), was among the most prominent public men of the period. In playful reference to his crest, which was the sun supported by the arms of a warrior, he was long fondly and gratefully remembered under the name of the "Bright Star of the North."

At Redmain was born of a family long established, and once having considerable possessions there, in the year 1710, the Rev. Joseph Simpson, D.D. He was educated at Queen's College, in the University of Oxford. He was an eminent Greek scholar, and published an edition of several of the Greek philosophers. This work has passed through several impressions, and has not, for more than a century, been superseded by any superior edition.

At Redmain also was born, in 1719, the Rev. Belton

Simpson, D.D., brother to the above, who was also educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He was a very eminent tutor in the university, and published an edition of Zenophon, which retains, even to the present day, its reputation as a work of much learning.

Dr. John Redmayne, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of the compilers of the Litany of 1548, is understood to have been a member of the Yorkshire stem of the branch family of Redmain Hall.

ISELL OLD PARK.

The number of inhabitants in this township in 1801 was 88; in 1811, 84; in 1821, 90; in 1831, 108; in 1841, 107; and in 1851, 87. The land here is generally poor, and would be much improved by draining. This township comprises six scattered farm-houses, bearing the respective names of Isellgate, Longelose, Harrisongate, Old Park, Irton House, and Coalbeck, which are situated about four and a half miles east-north-east of Coekermouth.

SUNDERLAND.

The population of Sunderland township in 1801 is not returned separately; in 1811 it was 61; in 1821, 48; in 1831, 77; in 1841, 81; and in 1851, 99. The land here is generally poor, and might be much improved by draining. Its area, exclusive of woodlands, is 698 acres, and its rateable value £495 15s. 6d.

The village of Sunderland, which consists of six good farm-houses and several cottages, is pleasantly situated six miles north-east-by-east of Coekermouth.

The parish of Isell is situated between the clay slate range of the mountains, and the red sandstone and coal deposits of Aspatria, Gilerux, &c. There is a limestone range extending from east to west, metamorphic, or amorphous on its highest point of the Clints, overlooking the hall, where the stones are reposing in large horizontal masses, with deep ravines between them. This range, in its westward course, seems to consist almost entirely of enerinites—and at the extremity of the range, a little to the west of Redmain, is a high and striking hill, thrown up by internal convulsion, and presenting everywhere, along with the most ancient rock, specimens of lava and pumice stone. On an offshot of this range, or the Moota range, there is on the highest point of elevation, and surrounded by limestone, a considerable deposit of white sandstone. There is a bridge near the church over the Derwent, and one over a small stream near the hall, on which stream there is, in the township of Isell, a corn-mill.

In former times it is said the people were much given to the game of archery, and there is near the hamlet of Redmain a knoll on the broad summit of the volcanic hill above-mentioned, which, by its name, indicates that they were there accustomed to erect their target for the indulgence of the said games. In later times, and until the enclosure of the common lands, the people seem to have been fond of the athletic game of foot-ball. At present, the sole indulgence with many is to be found in drinking at the ale-house. In former times the people were very superstitious. Their situation favoured this tendency. In a locality thinly peopled, looking down from their villages on an old hall, connected with which were many black stories of the olden time,—inhabiting an upland country, covered in part with deep woods, and living from childhood to old age within sight of the deep and rapid waters of the Derwent, rolling many hundred feet beneath them, and continually sending up to them the voice of its waves. Education, or rather the spirit of the times, has dissipated most of these airy fancies. The parish is considered to be very healthy.

Many of the yeomen, in former times, who had received the benefits of education, were fond of poetry. Spencer, and Shakespeare, and Milton, were not unknown in the families of the yeomen, or small proprietors. These are now nearly an extinct race, and the farmers and cottagers have become a more matter-of-fact people.

The name of this parish, Isell, seems to have been more properly, in former times, written, "Ishall," or the hall which is nearly surrounded as an isle, by the waters of the Derwent, and by a brook which flows into the river, on the west of the edifice. The word Blencrake, or Blinderake, as it is sometimes written, is uncommon in its form. It might be compounded of *Bla*, an old Icelandic word, signifying a village, and the Teutonic word *crake*, a crow,—the neighbouring woods have always been remarkable for the immense number of rooks that frequent and build in them.

A fish-pond, communicating with the Derwent, and adjoining the vicarage, existed until the commencement of this century. It is understood to have been for the use of the vicar during Lent and at other times, previous to the reign of Edward VI. The woods of Isell, in consequence of the retreat afforded in the crevices of the rocks, have always been remarkable for foxes and otters. Game is also most abundant.

PLUMBLAND PARISH.

THE parish of Plumblaud is bounded on the north by the river Ellen, which separates it from Aspatria; on the west by a streamlet, known by the name of Warthole Beck, which separates it from Gilerux; on the south, partly by the Cockermouth and Wigton highway; and on the east by Popplebeck, which divides it the whole length from the township of Threapland, in the parish of Torpenhow. It possesses no dependant township. Plumblaud has been surveyed for the purpose of tithe commutation, and a copy of the survey is kept in the parish, as well as in the proper office.

Plumblaud comprises an area of 2,970 statute acres, and its rateable value is £4,015. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 330; in 1811, 237; in 1821, 396; in 1831, 524; in 1841, 729; and in 1851, 800. The parish is divided into four villages or hamlets, viz., Plumblaud, where the houses are closely connected; Parsonby, where they are a little more scattered; Arkleby, still more dispersed; and Warthole, where the farm-houses, all detached, surround the church on all sides, from which no house is more than a mile distant. There are about twenty-five farmers in the parish, occupying farms varying in size from forty to 200 acres, one containing 375 acres, four of which are held by the proprietors themselves; these give employment to many of the inhabitants. Coal and lime have long been worked in the parish; the former is at present (1858) dormant, but a considerable number of miners reside in the parish, who are engaged in the collieries in the neighbourhood. Two lime works are at present in active operation. About one half of the population is employed in the coal mines and lime works. The coal seams here consist of several bands, one of which, the "Metal Band," about five feet in thickness, is of excellent quality; this and the "Thirty Inch Band," are the two that have been worked to the most advantage. The working classes in the parish are very industrious, and, as they have good wages, live very comfortably; in fact, present comfort is with them everything, little or no provision being made for old age, or for any other purpose. The quality of the soil throughout Plumblaud is good, generally loam or clay, producing excellent wheat.¹ The Maryport and Carlisle railway crosses a portion of the parish, but has no station in it. The

inhabitants usually attend the Cockermouth and Maryport markets. The northern half of the parish belongs to the coal measures of the Whitehaven coal fields, and dips considerably to the north-west; the southern portion is included in the carboniferous or mountain limestone which surrounds the Lake District. Previous to the influx of the mining population the parish was remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants; even now there are several individuals above eighty years of age.

A little to the south-west of Ewe Close, on Ward Hill, are the remains of what is called a Roman camp, and though it bears the impress of Roman costramentation, it is very probable that it afterwards served as the site of a beacon. It is now nearly obliterated. The enclosure of the common, including rather more than 139 acres, took place in 1823, in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in 1818. The land was allotted to the owners of the soil, and a small portion, containing limestone, was left out for the use of the inhabitants of Plumblaud village. There are no ancient crosses at present here, but there is no doubt there were some in former times, as there is a farm-house called Little Cross, and on the same road, about a mile to the west is Gilerux, and the same distance east is Cross Gill, which names are the same, gill meaning ravine.

This parish includes four manors, those of Plumblaud, Arkleby, Parsonby, and Warthole.

The manor of Plumblaud was formerly possessed by the family of Orfew, who were its possessors as early as the reign of Edward II. It continued to be held by this family till the commencement of the eighteenth century, when it was sold by Charles Orfew, Esq., who died in 1725, to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., in whose family it has since remained. It has since been enfranchised; but the demesne land called High Close, where is the site of the ancient manor house, continued in the Lawson family, and having passed under the will of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the tenth baronet, to the nephew of his wife, Thomas Wybergh, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Lawson, is now vested in his brother Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the present baronet. About thirty years ago cornage rent was claimed by the lord of this manor, but the tenants resisted on the

¹ The modern system of agricultural draining is fast destroying many of the rarer indigenous plants, and bringing nearly every place to the same level in that respect. The composite genus is the most prevalent here. There are no very rare plants, but the following may be enumerated:—*Ranunculus auricomus*, *Caltha Palustris*, *Berberis*, *Cardamine amara*, *Draba incana*, *Brassica Naput*, *Drosera*, *Hypericum*, *Linum Catharticum*, *Geranium*, *Sedum acre*, *Adonis*, *Parnassia*, *Chrysosplenium*, *Genista tinctoria*, *Anthyllus vulneraria*, *Cerasus pad.*, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, *Achemilla vulgaris*, *Shepherdia Arvensis*, *Valeriana*, *Dioscia*, *Valeriana*, *Officinalis*, *Eupatorium Cannabiscum*, *Anchusa*, *Lithospermum*, *Polemonium Ceruleum*, *Plantago Major*, *Erythraea centaurium*, *Gentiana Anno. rella*, *Lysimachia nem.*, *Malaria*, *Helleborus viridis*.

grounds of its having been for a long period uncollected, and so the matter dropped.

The manor of Arkleby was held in ancient times by a family bearing the local name, as appears from many old deeds in which several of the Arklebys occur as witnesses. From this family it passed to the Martin- dales, in whose possession it continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was forfeited to the crown, in consequence of the head of the house taking part in the insurrection of the Northern earls. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Penruddock, whose grandson, Sir John, was beheaded at Salisbury, by Cromwell, in 1652. According to Dexton, it was subsequently held by the Orfeurs, of High Close, whose heiress brought it to Henry Peirson, Esq., from whom it was purchased by Gustavus Thompson, rector of Plumblaud, in 1702. His son, Gustavus Thompson, Esq., erected Arkleby Hall, now used as a farm-house. Arkelby came afterwards into the possession of the Satterthwaites, by whom it was sold to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and is now the property of his representative.

Parsonby manor is held of the rector for the time being. The manor of Warthole belonged formerly to the abbey of Calder. Since the suppression of the monastic establishments it has been for several generations in the family of Dykes, and is now held by Mrs. Dykes, of Dovenby. Warthole Hall is now in ruins. Near it is an old decayed mulberry tree, in which it is said one of the family of Dykes took refuge after the battle of Marston Moor, and whose ample foliage effectually concealed him from some of Cromwell's ironsides who were sent to apprehend him. Tradition says that a lady of the Warthole family was addicted to gaming at high stakes, according to the custom of the times, and that having "set her all upon a cast," when lifting the last card she exclaimed—

"Up a deuce, or else a tray,
Or Warthole's gone for ever and aye."

Fortune however smiled upon the lady, and Warthole was saved.

THE CHURCH.

The church, though called Plumblaud church, stands at Parsonby, hence the distich—

"The greatest wonder ever was seen
Is Plumblaud church on Parsonby Green."

It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The living is a rectory, having a glebe farm of more than 130 acres, rented off for more than £200. The tithes were commuted about seven years ago for £128, but the High Close Estate, Arkleby Hall, and Warthole estates, only paid a small

modus, which they continue to do under the above commutation. Henry Curwen, Esq., is patron.

RECTORS.—Walter de Aencourt, —: Peter de Aencourt, 1310; Adam de Bassenthwaite, 1358; William Potter, —; Lancelot Wallace, 1562; William Richardley, 1568; Lancelot Fletcher, 1628; Joseph Nicholson, —; Michael Robinson, 1688; Gustavus Thompson, 1702; Peter Farish, 1711; Thomas Leathes, 1728; Adam Askew, 1760; John Bird, 1788; Edward Stanley, 1802; John Curwen, 1834; John Wordsworth, 1842.

The rectory was erected at the expense of the Rev. John Bird, who laid the foundation stone May 1st, 1788. He took down the old rectory, which stood on a very wet part of the glebe called the "Guards," a short distance south of the church.

The Grammar School was founded in pursuance of the will of Captain John Sibson, dated the 29th June, 1759, but not to have effect till after the death of his wife. This latter event took place in 1797; the next year the foundation was effected, and in 1799 the school was built. It contains two rooms, in one of which the classics are taught, and in the other English, &c. Captain Sibson's legacy was invested in the funds, and now produces £87 13s. a year. All the children of the parish, with some exceptions specified in the will, and all children of the name of Sibson, wherever they come from, have the liberty of attending the school, and "be instructed in Latin and English, in writing and accounts, without any charge or expenses whatsoever." There are two masters. The average attendance is rather more than a hundred children of both sexes. The school was opened in 1800, and was, before the influx of the mining population, an academy of some note for gentlemen's sons, but from the increase of respectable schools, and the number of poor children that attend it, it has fallen off in that respect.

CHARITY.

Sibson's Charity.—Besides his legacy to the school, Captain Sibson bequeathed £1 per annum to the poor widows of the parish, and a guinea to be paid to the clergyman for preaching a sermon on Good Friday. The present trustees for Captain Sibson's charities are J. Curwen, Esq., Workington Hall; G. Moore, Esq., Bow Churchyard, Loudon; and James Dobinson, Esq., Philpot Lane, Loudon.

The village of Plumblaud is about seven miles east-by-north of Maryport. It contains a small Independent chapel, erected in 1847. Parsonby is contiguous to Plumblaud. Arkleby is a little distance to the north; and Warthole to the west. Low Leathes, that is, Low Barns, deriving its name from being the barn attached to Warthole Hall; and Little Cross, near the church, are two farms in this parish.

The small streamlet, Popple, which bounds the parish on the east, has a course of about five miles. For about a mile in the middle of its course it goes through a subterranean passage, winding its way in the intricacies of limestone rocks, from which it emerges into clay a much larger stream. This outburst, says tradition, ran blood on the day that Charles I. was beheaded. There is an eminence of considerable elevation, called at present Parsonby Hill, but there is little doubt that in former times it was called Ward Hill, and thus gave name to that division of the parish. On this hill

beacons were formerly lighted to give notice of any disturbance on the Solway, of which it commands an extensive view. Few countries afford greater facilities for communication by beacons than this part of Cumberland. Tallantire Hill, Ward Hill, Wharles (Ward Hills) at Bothel, and Catlands in Bolton, are still peculiarly adapted for telegraphing according to the system practised in the rude times of border warfare.

There are two mills on the river Ellen in this parish, called respectively Plumblaud and Arkleby Mills.

LOWESWATER PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

THE parochial chapelry of Loweswater extends about seven miles from north to south, and about three miles from east to west. It is bounded by the mountains of Grassmoor, Whiteside, Mellbreak, Blake Fell and Low Fell, and by the parishes of Lamplugh, Dean, and Brigham. Loweswater was formerly included in the parish of St. Bees', to which it still pays an annual tribute of 3s. 4d. if taken to the mother church, from which it is distant upwards of seven miles; or 6s. 8d. if the curate of St. Bees' has to apply for it. It is divided from Lorton by the river Cocker, which, together with several smaller streams, waters the chapelry. The soil in the enclosed land here is generally light and gravelly, producing excellent oats and potatoes, with some wheat and barley. The inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attend the markets at Cockermonth.

Loweswater comprises an area of 6,473 acres, and its rateable value is £1,785. The population in 1801 was 294; in 1811, 336; in 1821, 410; in 1831, 454; in 1841, 436; and in 1851, 391.

The manor of Loweswater was the estate of Randolphus or Rannlphus de Lindsay, and in the reign of Richard I. William Lindsay sued out a writ of right against Henry Clarke, of Appleby, the Countess of Albermarle, and Nicholas Estoteville for Loweswater and other lands. It was anciently the demesne of Egremont, and by partition between the daughters and co-heirs of Richard Lucy it fell to the share of Alan Multan and Alice his wife, as the twentieth part of the barony of Egremont. Thomas Multon assuming his mother's name, Lucy, seated himself here. He purchased Brackenthwaite of the Moresbys in exchange for a moiety of Distington, and also Thackthwaite of Agnes Drumburgh, wife of Roger Lindsay, which he gave to his sister Agnes, wife of Thomas Stanley; but the same, after some time, reverted to the Lucy family, and the whole devolved upon Maud Lucy, who gave the same, together with the rest of her patrimony to her second husband, Henry Percy, the first earl of Northumberland of that name, in whose family it continued till Henry, the sixth earl, gave the same to Henry VIII., by whom it was sold to Richard Robinson, clerk; and John Robinson, goldsmith, of London, sold

the same to Thomas Stanley, Esq., whose daughter and heir married Sir Edward Herbert, and in conjunction with her and her husband sold the property to Anthony Patriekson, Esq., from whom it was purchased by Gilfrid Lawson, Esq. It was subsequently bought by Joshua Luceock Bragg, Esq., whose trustees sold it to John Marshall, Esq., and it is now held by William Marshall, Esq., M.P., of Patterdale Hall.

Mockerkin and Sosgill, or Soskill, is another manor in this township, and is held by General Wyndham, as lord paramount of the manor of Derwent Fells, parcel of the honour of Cockermonth. From a survey taken in 1578, we extract the following particulars relating to this manor:—"The tenants of Mockerkin and Sosgill pay yearly for a mill moulture for every whole tenement 2s., which of ancient being only 8s. did amount to 16s., besides 8s. which the said tenements do pay yearly to the grave of Loweswater, viz., out of every tenement 1s." A memorandum accompanies this statement, which says, "The said town of Mockerkin hath been in ancient surveys of eight tenements, but now divided as appeareth. The said town is situate in the uttermost bounds of the liberties of Cockermonth, in that part which joins the township or hamlet of Lamplugh, being of the inheritance of John Lamplugh, Esq., who presently maketh claim and hath interest (in disturbance of the tenants of Mockerkin) upon parcels of their

commons or waste grounds to the value of sixty acres, or thereabouts, which for the relief of the said tenants is to be regarded and considered upon, for that the tenants (as they affirm) have always used the said ground (so challenged by the said Jo. Lamplugh) as their common soil, and that the said Jo. Lamplugh nor his ancestors, whose estate he now hath, had ever anything to do with the said ground—save only escapes with the chattels as the said tenants of Mockerin hath in like manner in their commons. That the said tenants and inhabitants of Mockerin have common pasture with the graveship of Loweswater as well in the forrest as without, without any interruption." The principal landowners at present in the township are W. Marshall, Esq.; Captain Robertsen Walker, W. Fletcher, Esq., Miss Hudson, and the Misses Skelton.

The hamlet of Loweswater is situated near the foot of the lake, seven miles south of Cocker-mouth. A sheep fair was formerly held here on the second Friday in September, but since 1851, it has been held alternately at Churchstyle in this township, and Scale Hill in Brackenthwaite. The distance between the two places being about a mile.

THE CHURCH.

Loweswater church or chapel was erected by the inhabitants in 1827, upon the site of an elder chapel-of-ease. It is a neat edifice, with a bell turret, surmounted by four ancient crosses. It is very probable that Loweswater chapel was founded by the Randalphus de Lindsay mentioned at page 202, for we find that he, early in the twelfth century, gave to the prior and convent of St. Bees the church or chapel of Loweswater, and two bovates of land.¹ After the suppression of the religious houses, certain of the possessions of the priory of St. Bees, in Loweswater, were granted to Lord Graye, of Wilton, and John Bannister, Esq.; and in 3rd Edward VI. (1519-50,) there is a license to them to alienate unto Richard Robinson, clerk, a cottage called Kirkstall, and two small closes called Kirkeroft and Milnehew, in Loweswater, and pasture for 300 sheep on Loweswater Moor, late parcel of the possessions of the priory of St. Bees, belonging to the abbey of St. Mary, at Yerk. In like manner, in the 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, John Robinson conveyed the same by fine to Thomas Stanley, Esq. The chapel was certified

¹ See page 202. Some typographical errors having inadvertently occurred in the printing of the Latin quotations on that page, we give the quotations here correctly. "Capellam, cum duabus bovatis terræ eidem cappelle pertinentibus," by the gift of Randalphus de Lindsay, "jam quinquaginta annis transactis." "Ex dono Randalphi de Lindesia totam terram quam habuit prædictus Randalphus in Arthureth, et totam terram suam de Loretonæ, cum molendino et cum omnibus pertinentiis ejusdem terræ."

at £1 11s., part of it being interest of money given by will of several persons, and the rest made up by the inhabitants; which stock was lodged in the hands of twelve inhabitants, who paid the curate by turns. In 1723 it was augmented with £200, and again in 1745 with £100, of which £200 was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, £100 given by Dr. Stratford, and £100 by the inhabitants. The present value of the living is about £65. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, but the inhabitants had formerly the advowson, and from time immemorial presented through the medium of twelve sidesmen. Sir H. R. Vane is the impropiator of the tithes, which were commuted, in 1841, for a rent charge of £63 per annum. The registers commence in 1667.

The churchyard was enlarged in 1859 by public subscription, Miss Skelton of Feulsyke having given the land.

In 1858 the inhabitants placed a tablet in the church to the memory of the late Mr. Atkinson, who was twenty-nine years their pastor.

INCUMBENT.—Jeremiah Atkinson, 1667; Henry Forest, 1689; Andrew Naingley, 1739; T. Cowper, 1743; Jeremiah Atkinson, Eldred Green, 1858.

The parsonage house was erected in 1832, at a cost of £670, inclusive of the purchase of the site. The parishioners subscribed £200 towards the expense, the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty a similar sum; the remainder being defrayed by the Royal Bounty Fund.

Loweswater School was erected in 1839 by the late John Marshall, Esq., on ground given by John Hudson, Esq. It is a neat structure, capable of accommodating about eighty children, but the average number in attendance is only forty. The master receives £4, and the mistress £9, from an endowment raised by subscription, the Marshall family being the chief contributors.

CHARITIES.

School.—There is another school situated on the common called Howe, near Mockerkiu, which was founded and endowed with nearly £200, in 1781, by Mary Mirehouse. The money is invested in government securities, and produces £8 a year, which is paid to the master. There are five trustees. The average number of children in attendance is only twelve.

Woodville's Gift—Tiffin's Gift—Nutt's Gift.—William Woodville, in 1687, left £50 to the poor of Loweswater not receiving parish relief. John Tiffin, in 1722, left £20; and John Nutt, in 1784, gave £5 for the same purpose. The money is invested, and produces £2 12s. 6d. a year interest, which is distributed on St. Thomas's Day, by the twelve sidesmen amongst the poor of the township not receiving relief.

Mockerkin is a small village in this township, situated on a lofty eminence five miles south-south-west of the same town, and forms, with two farms called Sosgill, a separate constablewick.

Thackthwaite is a hamlet five and a half miles south of Cockermouth.

The lake of Loweswater gives name to this picturesque district, which also includes part of Crummock Water. It is scarcely a mile long, and the scenery at its head is tame; but that around its foot, when the

Crummock mountains are added to the views, is of a magnificent description. Crummock Water is three miles long, by about three quarters of a mile broad; its sounded depth is twenty-two fathoms. There are three small and prettily wooded islands at the head, but they are too near the shore to add much to the other beauties of the scenery. These lakes, with the scenery by which they are surrounded, will be found more fully noticed at page 49.



Allerdale - Above - Derwent Ward.

THE Ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent is bounded on the north by Derwent Ward, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south by the estuary of the Duddon, and on the east by Lancashire and Derwent Ward. It is of an irregular oblong form, about thirty-five miles in length from north to south, and in breadth at its widest part about fifteen miles. The Whitehaven and Furness railway runs along the whole of its western side, and connects it with the south, while the Whitehaven Junction connects with Maryport and the north. The northern part of the ward, in the neighbourhood of the coast, is a fertile district, abounding in coal, iron-ore, and other minerals. Here are situated the flourishing ports of Whitehaven, Workington, and Harrington. The Derwent, Duddon, Calder, Bleng, Ehen, Irt, and Mite, are the principal rivers. At the quarter sessions held at Carlisle, October 20th, 1857, this ward was deprived of the parishes of Beete, Corney, Muncaster, Waberthwaite, Whicham, and Whitbeek; and the townships of Birker and Ansthwaite, Millom, and Ulpha, in the parish of Millem, and the townships of Eskdale and Wasdale, in the parish of St. Bees. This new arrangement, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1858, does not extend to police purposes. Allerdale-above-Derwent Ward at present includes the parishes of Arlecdon, Cleator, Distington, Drigg, Egremont, Gesforth, Hale, Harrington, Irton, Lamplugh, Millem (part of), Moresby, Ponsonby, St. Bees (except as above stated), St. Bridget's Beekermet, St. John's Beekermet, and Workington, besides the extra-parochial places of Cloflocks, and Salter and Eskatt.

ARLECDON PARISH.

THIS parish is about four miles in length from north to south, and about two and a half miles from east to west. It is bounded by the parishes of Lamplugh, Dean, Distington, Moresby, and Cleator, and the townships of Weddicar and Kenniside in the parish of St. Bees. It comprises the townships of Arlecdon, Frisington High and Low, and Whillimoor, whose united area is 5,700 acres. The population in 1801 was 354; in 1811, 438; in 1821, 478; in 1831, 475; in 1841, 558; and in 1851, 643.

ARLECDON.

The principal part of the parish is held by customary tenure under the Earl of Lonsdale and Lady Fleming, of Rydal Hall, Westmoreland; and the whole is tithe free, land having been awarded in lieu thereof many years ago. The inhabitants attend the Whitehaven markets. Coal, iron, and limestone are found in the parish. The principal landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, the Baroness de Sternberg, Thomas Dixon, Esq., John Lindow, Esq., Thomas Brokellbank, Esq., John Steel, Esq., Messrs. Douglas, John Dickinson, Isaac Fletcher, John Lamplugh Raper, Esq., Mrs. Hartley,

and Messrs. John Watson, C. Mossep, James Key, A. Spittall, H. Wood, W. S. Wilson, H. Jackson, and J. Yeates. The Roman road leading from Egremont to Cocker-mouth passed through this parish.

The township of Arlecdon contains 1,466 acres, and its rateable value is £1,121 17s. 6d. There are several scattered houses in the township, as well as the village of Arlecdon, and the hamlet of New Asby. The soil here is much varied, but yet fertile. The manor of Arlecdon is a fee of Beekermet, as that place is of Egremont, and was given, together with Frisington, Rotington, Weddicar, and other places, by William

Meschines to Michael le Fleming, Knt., ancestor of Lady le Fleming, of Rydal Hall, the present proprietor. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the common, which is freehold, as is also a great part of the ancient lands, whose separate owners claim the manorial rights of their own property.

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

THE CHURCH.

Arlecdon church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small but very neat edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and porch, with turret containing two bells. It was erected in 1829, upon the site of the old church, at a cost of £798 6s. 4d., raised, with the exception of £100 given by the Bishop of Chester, by a rate on the parishioners. The benefice of Arlecdon was a rectory till the thirteenth century. In 26 Henry III. (1241) it was given by John le Fleming, grandson of the first Michael, to the abbey of Calder; and in 1262, in consideration of the total appropriation of the church of Beckermct to the said abbey, whereby the Archdeacon of Richmond would lose the benefit of institution thereunto, and other casual profits, the church of Arlecdon was, by the Archbishop of York, Godfred Ludham, appropriated to the archdeaconry of Richmond. The living is now a perpetual curacy, of which the bishops of Chester were appropriators and patrons till 1856, when, on the demise of Bishop Percy, the authority of the Bishop of Chester ceased in Cumberland, and his rights and privileges in that county were transferred to the Bishop of Carlisle, who is now patron. The living does not occur in the King's Book. It was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the clear annual value of £10; and, in or about the year 1761, was augmented with £600 by the Countess Dowager Gower; and, in 1810, by a parliamentary grant of £200; it is now worth £110 per annum. At the time of the enclosure of the commons of Arlecdon and Whillraoor, in 1820, 190 acres of land of the former, and 200 acres of the latter were given in lieu of all tithes of these townships. The tithes of Frisington were commuted in 1816, for £81, the whole of which is payable to the Bishop of Carlisle. The parish register for marriages commences in 1730; for burials, 1735; for baptisms in 1752.

INCUMBENTS.—Thomas Baxter, 1725; John Baxter, 1787; Joseph Fullerton, 1798; George Wilkinson, 1829; Francis John Allnatt, 1847.

The parsonage house is a good substantial building in the Elizabethan style, situated about three-quarters

of a mile from the church. It was erected in 1842, at a cost of £600, taken out of the fund arising out of Queen Anne's Bounty. A Sunday school is held at the parsonage, and is attended by about sixty scholars.

There is a small Wesleyan place of worship in this township, situated on the Lamplagh road, about a mile east of Arlecdon. It is a small stone building erected in 1829.

Arlecdon School is supported by the quarter pence of the children, and £5 each from Beaton's charity and the Baroness de Sternberg, and has an average attendance of thirty-five children.

New Asby is a hamlet in this township.

William Dickinson, Esq., of North Mosses, a few years ago, wrote two works on agriculture, for which he received premiums from the Agricultural Society.

FRISINGTON, HIGH AND LOW.

The area of this township is 1,636 acres, and its rateable value £1,770 10s. The soil here varies much, but is fertile, and abounds in freestone, iron, and coal. The population of the township is included in the parish returns, not having as yet been returned separately.

The manor of Frisington is a fee of Beckermct, and was anciently held by a family bearing the local name, whose last heir, male, dying in the reign of Henry IV., left three daughters, co-heiresses—Johanna, married to Richard Sackfield; Agnes, married to John Lawson; and Margaret, wife of John Atkinson; by whom the manor was sold to John Leigh, in whose family it remained till purchased of a descendant by Anthony Patrickson. It subsequently passed to the Williamsons, who sold it, excepting the parks, to Sir James Lowther, Bart., ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, the present lord. A grandson of the Anthony Patrickson above-named sold the parks, part of the demesno of this manor, to the Fletchers of Hutton, from whom it was purchased by the Lamplughs. The lands here were enclosed under an act of Parliament passed in 1805. The Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway have a branch line to the iron mines in this township.

The Parkside Mining Company possesses two shafts in the royalty of Moses Peter, Esq., of Egremont, one twenty fathoms, the other thirty fathoms—the depth of ore is about thirty-five feet. The same company also possesses a shaft in the royalty of the late Mr. James Fitzsimons, the depth of which is thirty fathoms, with 50 feet of ore; and another shaft in the royalty of the Earl of Lonsdale, fifty-four fathoms in depth, exclusive of the depth of ore, which is about fifty feet. The quantity raised from two pits during

the past year was 80,000 tons. The other two pits are not long opened, and may be expected to produce about 60,000 tons per annum. This is the largest iron-ore deposit in the district, and the ore is of superior quality. The number of men at present engaged is about 250. These mines are connected by a horse-tramway with the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway at Frisington. Proprietors: Joseph Fletcher, James Dees, Peter Fisher, and John Musgrave.

There are two iron-ore mines here, called the Yeathouse and Winder mines, worked by four shafts, two in each mine. The Yeathouse mine, which produces a rich hematite iron-ore, has been in the hands of the present proprietors, Messrs. Fletcher, Miller, and Co., since 1858, previous to which it was worked by Messrs. Tulk and Ley, who became its proprietors in 1839. The Winder mine is worked by the same proprietors, having been opened by Messrs. Tulk and Ley in 1850. The ore in this mine lies stratified, having a flat roof lying above it similar to what is usually found in coal mines. One of the pits was sunk through the magnesian red conglomerate, and grit series with beds of slate, before the ore was arrived at. The bed upon which the ore rests is most irregular, being in some places thirty feet distant from the roof lying above the ore, and at other places it approximates to the roof till it nearly touches it, and thereby diminishes the thickness of the ore. These mines afford employment to about 250 persons.

Messrs. Smith & Co. have an iron-ore mine here called the High House Mine. It was opened in 1853, under a lease from I. Fletcher, Esq., and employs about

fifty hands, producing about 600 tons of ore per week.

The village of Frisington is about five miles east of Whitehaven. Here is a school, which is attended by about forty children, and is under government inspection.

At a place called Crosslacon, and near the residence of Thomas Dixon, Esq., is an ancient cross of rude workmanship, about three and a half feet high. It is connected with the ceremonies of the Catholic church by a tradition which says, that in olden times, when a corpse was being brought to St. Bees for interment, it was set down here for a short time while a portion of the burial service was read by one of the monks, the indentation on the top of the cross having been made for the purpose of supporting the book used on these occasions.

On the Cringlehall estate there is a chalybeate spring, said to possess medicinal properties.

Rheda, the seat and property of Thomas Dixon, Esq., is in this township, four miles from Whitehaven.

WHILLIMOOR.

Whillimoor township contains 1,983 acres, and its rateable value is £830. The population has not as yet been given separately, but is included in the parish returns. The land here, being formerly an open common, is generally sterile, and still covered in many places with black heath. The Earl of Lonsdale, John Douglas, and J. L. L. Raper, Esqrs., are the chief landowners—the former possessing what manorial rights and privileges appertain to the township.

CLEATOR PARISH.

THE parish of Cleator is about three miles in length, from north to south, and one and a half in breadth, from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Frisington; on the west by Kenniside; on the south by Egremont; and on the east by St. Bees. The soil in this parish is principally clay, and is naturally wet; but there are a few small parcels of light limestone land. It is however with its mineral productions that the property of Cleator and the neighbourhood is connected. The increase of population in this parish has been very rapid of late years. About two centuries ago there were only a few scattered dwellings; the two principal lines of houses being Cleator Maines and Cleator Row. In 1688 the population was 330. In 1801 it was 362; in 1811, 571; in 1821, 818; in 1831 (in consequence of the stoppage of work at a flax manufactory) it decreased to 487; in 1841 it was 763; since which time it has greatly increased in population, owing to the extension of iron and coal works, and the establishment of manufactories, attaining in 1851, 1779 inhabitants, and at present (1858) the number is probably more than 3,000. This parish possesses no dependant townships. It is connected with the coast by the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway.

The parish of Cleator was anciently called Kekellten, from the rivulet Keckle, which bounds it on the west. Probably the district derived its name from Ketel, third baron of Kendal, who may have had the manor granted

to him, as Kelton, in the neighbouring parish of Lamplugh, was; and the derivation of the name Kelton, as given in an old MS., is "Ketel's Town." We may also infer that Ketel, or his successors, among their

other grants to the priory of St. Bees, included Cleator. The manor is mentioned in an ancient chronicle as belonging, in 1315, to the monastery of St. Bees; at which time, during the invasion of Robert le Brus, the manor houses of Cleator and Stainburn were burnt, and the monastery itself pillaged by a party of Scots, under the command of James Douglas.¹ The manor is said to have been enfranchised before the reign of Henry VIII., for in the 35th year of the reign of that monarch (1543-4), an inquisition of knights' fees in Cumberland was taken, and from it we learn that at that period 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 12d. seawake. But at the same inquisition, it is said that Richard Irton, Esq., of Irton, possessed Cleator;² and also that Richard Kirkby held lands in Cleator by the same tenure as his manor of Bolton, and paying a fee farm rent of 2s. for the said lands.³ The parish was enclosed by act of Parliament, passed in 1816. The manorial rights of the common are vested in General Wyndham. The landowners in Cleator are Samuel and John Lindow, Thomas Ainsworth, George Dixon, Thomas F. Brocklebaw, James Robertson, John Morison, Thomas Little, Charles Dean, S. R. G. Braddyll, William Jenkinson, and Capt. J. R. Walker, Esqrs.; the executors of the late Mr. Smith, Mrs. Waters, the Hematite Iron Company, and the Carron Iron Company.

The Whitehaven Iron Works, established here in 1812, comprises three blast furnaces capable of producing 160 tons of pig-iron each per week. At these works the pure red Hematite ore alone is used, no admixture of other iron-stone or ore being allowed, and it is the only place where the pig-iron is smelted from this ore alone. To produce blast for the furnaces here there is a steam-engine of 100 horse power, and another of larger dimensions. A machine is in use for washing all impurities out of the coal previous to its being put into the coke ovens. The proprietors of the iron works are also lessees of an extensive coal-field in the same district from which the coal for consumption at the blast furnaces is raised. The total number of men and boys employed at the iron works, coke ovens, collieries, &c., amounts to about 500. The pig-iron made here is of a superior quality, and although made with hot blast, is considered equal to the Welsh cold blast iron; and as a mixture with Scotch hot blast iron for casting,

where strength is an object, is of great benefit, producing castings of great strength. The pig-iron made here is conveyed to Whitehaven by the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway, and thence shipped to various parts of the kingdom. The iron company have a very valuable limestone quarry on their own property. Messrs. Samuel and John Lindow carry on the Cleator forge, as also several iron-ore mines in the parish and neighbourhood. Mr. John Stirling also works an iron-ore mine here, which was commenced in 1853. The vein varies in thickness from a few feet to fifty-five feet. Cleator flax-mill was commenced in the year 1800, by Messrs. Birley and Son; but in 1834 it became the property of Messrs. Ainsworth and Stirling. In the aggregate it employs about 300 hands, earning in wages about £120 a week, or £6,240 a year. In February, 1859, a new flax spinning-mill was opened by the same proprietors, and is capable of receiving 30,000 spindles.

THE CHURCH.

Cleator parish church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was, with the exception of the chancel, rebuilt in 1841, in consequence of the damp and dilapidated state of the old building. It now consists of nave, chancel, porch, and bell turret, with vestry beneath. Including the chancel, it is ninety-four feet in length and thirty-nine in width, and contains upwards of 400 sittings. The windows of the nave are lancet-shaped; the roof is open to the timber work; but the chancel roof is concealed. In the chancel, on the south side, is a small window, which has not been altered probably since the building of the first church; it is square-headed, and of two lights. The font, which formerly belonged to St. Bees' church, is hexagonal at the upper part containing the basin, but is supported on a round pedestal. Cleator church, during Catholic times, was wholly appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary, at Calder. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas its revenues are entered under that abbey, and the tithes and Easter offerings are valued in it at £4 4s. 5d. per annum. At the dissolution of the monastic institutions, the original endowment appears to have been seven marks per annum, or £1 13s. 4d., which has come down to the present time. There is also a pension of £2 from the crown arising from the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. By grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, parliamentary grants, and a donation from Lady Gower, and also a small allotment of land on the enclosure of the common, the stipend has been increased to £79. In 1702 John Robertson, Esq., of Cleator Maines, had the impropriation and patronage. It subsequently passed to Wilson Gale, Esq., of Cleator Hall, who succeeded to the estates of the Braddylls of Conishead Priory. That

¹ Jefferson's "History and Antiquities of Allerdale Ward above Derwent," pp. 52 and 138.

² *Ibid.*, p. 52.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 107.

family recently sold the patronage of the living to the Earl of Lonsdale, and the tithes to Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., of the Floss; but an estate, called the Nook, is charged with the payment of the original endowment, and with the other liabilities of the impropriation. Some of the landowners have redeemed the tithe of their farms. The living is a perpetual curacy. The following is the most perfect list of the incumbents that can be at present obtained from the parish register:—

INCUMBENTS.—William Barne, 160—, died 1643;¹ William Barne, 164—;² John Stamper, 1728; Peter Richardson, 1730; Joseph Dixon, 1731; T. Brocklebank, 1755; — Jennings, 1761; John Lowther, 1762; William Stoekdale, 1763; H. Nicholson, 1764; — Aarey, 1765; Joseph Harrison, 1769; Ralph Tunsdale, 1769; John Fisher, 1770; Henry Mossop, 1772; John Brunt, 1822; William Malone Jukes, 1845; William Hadfield, 1847; John Taylor, 1852; Frederic Addison, 1856.

The Catholic church of St. Bega is situated about a quarter of a mile from the village of Cleator, in a field, called Priest Croft, which is said to have been the site of a church or chapel previous to the Reformation. It is a handsome stone structure, in the Decorated style, with a square tower, and, when completed, will cost about £1,300, inclusive of the site, priest's house, and schools. The altarpiece is a fine painting, representing the Crucifixion; there is a very good organ. The church will accommodate about 600 persons. The cost of erection was defrayed by subscriptions, collected through the unwearied exertions of the late Rev. W. G. Holden, who was himself a large contributor. The church is served by priests of the order of St. Benedict. We have been favoured with the following remarks respecting the late incumbent of this church, by one who knew him well:—"Few men have done more or worked longer for the good of souls than the Rev. Mr. Holden, of Cleator. His services in the cause of religion were so well known to the late Earl of Lons-

¹ His name first occurs in the registers in 1609, as "Clericus curatus de Cleator." To him the parish is indebted for the preservation of the earlier registers of the church. He had caused the former paper documents from 1572 to 1599 to be copied on parchment in a beautiful hand, and at every second or fourth page is the following attestation, which may be, even in these days, an example of care and accuracy in preserving parochial documents:—"Concordat enim veteri libro chartaceo, testes sunt hi quorum nomina subscribuntur videlicet Willielmus Barne, curatus ecclesie parochialis de Cleator, Willielmus Bebie, Nicholasus Sharpp, Anthonius Lister, et Willim Rychmond, Gardiani ibidem."

² Son of the preceding. He is last mentioned as "curatus" in 1676. There are four generations of this name in lineal descent in the church registers.

dale that that nobleman, purely from respect for Mr. Holden, gave a large plot of ground, near the coach-road at Whitehaven, for the building of a new Catholic church and presbytery, both of which Mr. Holden completed. After thirty-six years spent in the active performance of every pastoral duty at Whitehaven, Mr. Holden established the now flourishing mission of Cleator, where he continued to labour till his decease, in 1858." His successor at Cleator is the Rev. Francis B. Williams.

At Crossfield, in this parish, the Society of Friends had a meeting-house, prior to the erection of their present place of worship at Whitehaven. Nothing, however, now remains except the burial-ground.

The parochial school, situated in the village, was erected by subscription in 1854, at a cost of £300, and is a neat stone building, capable of accommodating about 150 children; the average number in attendance is eighty. The Baroness de Sternberg gives £5 a year towards the support of the school.

There is a parochial library of 160 volumes, the books of which circulate at present in all parts of the parish, and are lent by the incumbent on the payment of a small monthly subscription, to defray expenses.

On account of the increase of population in Cleator Moor, a private school-room was licensed in 1858, by the Bishop of Carlisle, for the celebration of divine service and for baptisms. There is also a Church Sunday school in connexion with it.

In 1857 the Hematite Iron Company erected a commodious school for children of both sexes, close to their works at Cleator Moor, for the education of the children of their workmen. The average attendance is 120.

The Roman road from Cockermouth passes through the parish. It enters at the boundary stone on the road to Frisington, and pursues a south-westerly direction past the Catholic church, and then is probably merged into the high road through Cleator village. The larger stones composing it have nearly all disappeared, but traces of it are very distinct.

Dent Hill, which is the last of the mountains of the slate formation, bounds the parish on the east. Veins of copper ore have been found in it, but not of sufficient richness to be wrought.

Wath and Crossfield are hamlets in this parish, the former is about four miles south-east of Whitehaven.

DISTINGTON PARISH.

THIS is a small parish, containing about three square miles, and is without dependant townships. It is bounded by Moresby, Harrington, Arlecdon, Lamplugh, and Dean. The inhabitants are principally collected in the village of Distington, but there are several scattered houses, and the small hamlet of Gilgarran. Coal and limestone are abundant here, but are not worked at present. Freestone is obtained in considerable quantities from the Barnhill and Robin Hood quarries. Whitehaven and Workington are the markets usually attended. The parish is remarkable for its salubrity, and is known throughout the district for the longevity of its inhabitants.

Distington contains 2,910 statute acres, and its rateable value is £3,558 10s. 9d. Its population in 1801 was 724; in 1811, 910; in 1821, 988; in 1831, 960; in 1841, 1,108; and in 1851, 1,106. The Whitehaven and Maryport railway runs near the westerly side of the parish.

The first recorded possessor of the manor of Distington is Gilbert de Dundraw, who held it in the reigns of Richard I. and John. This Gilbert was the son of Sir Gilbert de Dundraw, son of Odard de Logis, lord paramount of Wigton. He was lord of Distington, Crofton, and Dundraw, and gave lands in the two first-named places to the abbey of Holme Cultram, and the priory of St. Mary Carlisle. He appears to have had no male issue, but we meet with the names of two daughters, one of whom, Isolda, became the wife of Adam de Tynemouth, and with her husband, in the 42nd Henry III. (1257-8) gave the fourth part of Distington and the advowson of the rectory to Thomas, son of Lambert de Multon. The other daughter was espoused by Stephen de Crofton, who, with his wife, gave, in the 6th Edward I. (1277-8) their part of Distington to Thomas de Moresby and Margaret, his wife. This Margaret exchanged it with her brother, Thomas Luey, for Thackthwaite, and he, in his turn, gave it to the Moresby family, receiving, in return, Braekenthwaite in Loweswater. Distington came afterwards into the possession of the family of Dykes, as we learn from the escheats in the reign of Richard III.; and in the 2nd year of that monarch (1484-5), William Dykes occurs as presenting to the rectory. In the 35th Henry VIII., Thomas Dykes held the manor of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, paying for cornage 10s., seawake 11d., and puture of the serjeants; and in the 4th Philip and Mary (1557-8) Leonard Dykes presented to the living of Distington. From a survey taken in 1578 we learn that "Leonard Dykes and William Fletcher holdeth the hamlet of Distington, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and knight's service, and by the rent of 12s. 11d., unde accedit domini de proportia Fitzwater 1s. 10d., de proportia domini Lucy 11s. 1d., in toto 12s. 11d." At the same period, William Fletcher held the moiety of Gilgarran by like services. The whole

manor seems to have been brought eventually by marriage to the Fletchers, and after the death of the last of that family it was sold, under a decree in Chancery, in 1720; the purchaser being John Brougham, Esq., of Scales, who, in 1737, conveyed it to Sir James Lowther, Bart., from whom it has descended to its present owner, the Earl of Lonsdale; but it is stated that he possesses the manorial rights of the common only, each proprietor of the ancient land claiming the manorial rights of his own property, the tenure being freehold. The Earl of Lonsdale, Capt. James R. Walker, R.N., Henry Curwen, Esq., and Dr. Thomas Peile, are the principal landowners. The commons were enclosed by act of Parliament in 1768, when a portion was allotted in lieu of tithes, so that the parish is now tithe-free.

Hay, or Hayes Castle, of which some remains are still in existence, is supposed to have been the manor-house of the ancient lords of Distington, and the seat of the Moresby family. It was formerly possessed by the Dickinsons, from whom it was purchased by Mr. John Hartley, ancestor of Thomas Hartley, Esq., of Gillfoot, near Egremont, and is still held by his descendants. The ruins of this ancient stronghold adjoin a flour-mill, called Castle Mill, which is situated to the south of the village, on the left of the road leading from Whitehaven. Near this mill, on elevated ground, can be traced the foundations of a square building, and a portion of the northern wall, of immense thickness, and still of considerable height. The moat, on two sides, is in a very perfect condition. From the appearance of what remains, the castle seems to have been a single tower of great strength.

The village of Distington is about four and a half miles north-north-east of Whitehaven, and four miles south of Workington. It is large, and consists chiefly of one long street of well built houses. There is here a manufactory of edge tools.

THE CHURCH.

Distington church, situated on an eminence west of the village, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, south porch, and bell turret, with two bells. The porch is seated, and has a pointed arch. The windows of the church are of various styles, some round-

headed, and some modern. The font, which is of stone, and square in form, bears the date of 1662. The church contains a few mural monuments. The living is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £7 1s. 0½d., and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £67 19s. 2d., but is now worth upwards of £300 a year. The glebe consists of 530 acres. The patronage of the living has descended with the manor, and is now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale. The parish register commences in 1653.

RECTORS.—William Curwen occurs 1535; — Fletcher occurs about 1642; Richard Armstead, 1660; Richard Tickell, 1685; Lancelot Teasdale, 1692; John Dalton, 1712; W. Briscoe, 1729; Thomas Sewell, 1745; Thomas Spedding,¹ 1747; W. Lowther, 1753; Thomas W. Morley, 1785; Henry Lowther, 1813.

There are two small dissenting places of worship in the village; one belonging to the Wesleyans, erected in 1830; and the other to the Primitive Methodists, built in 1838—they will each accommodate about 120 persons.

There is a school in this parish, which was built on the waste in 1754, by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants; and, about 1770, upon the enclosure of the commons, an allotment was made, with the consent of the parishioners, containing about three acres, for the use of the schoolmaster. He has the entire management of the land, which now lets for £4 5s. a year. The school is supported by the children's pence, and is attended by about thirty scholars.

The Sunday school, situated near the church, was erected by the parishioners in 1836, at a cost of about £200.

Gilgarran is a hamlet two miles east of Distington, where the stately mansion of Captain James Robertson Walker, R.N., is situated.

Robertson-Walker of Gilgarran.

This is a branch of the ancient baronial house of Lude.

JOHN ROBERTSON, of Arnhill, younger son of Robertson, of Gay, a cadet of Lude, married Janet, daughter of Steward, of Bonskied, co. Perth, and was father of

¹ During Mr. Spedding's incumbency, "the tithes were commuted for common land; and independent of ninety acres of ancient glebe, there are nearly 600 acres of the above land which are under a lease for three lives."—Jefferson.

The Rev. JAMES ROBERTSON, minister of Loch Broom, co. Ross, born about 1701; he married 1751, Anne, second daughter of Marriock Mackenzie, of Letterewe, and by her (who died in 1791) left at his decease, in March, 1776, six sons and two daughters, viz.:—

- I. John, who died unmarried in 1776.
- II. Alexander, who served as a captain in the army, and died in Nova Scotia.
- III. JAMES, of whom we treat.
- IV. Charles, of London, deceased.
- V. Hector, died unmarried.
- VI. Murdoch, a distinguished officer in the British naval service, married Miss Mac Rae, and left issue.
 - I. Janet, married to Alexander Mackenzie, of Badachrae.
 - II. Margaret, married to John Fisher, Esq., of Rodhesay, Bute.

The third son,

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., J.P. and D.L., and many years collector of customs at the port of Storraway, married, 1781, his cousin-german Annabella, daughter of John Mackenzie, Esq., of Letterewe, and died 31st of August, 1840, having had issue,

- I. JAMES, of Gilgarran.
- II. Murdoch, married Anne, eldest daughter of John Higgin, Esq., of Lancaster, and left a son James.
- III. John, married Barbara, eldest daughter of Francis Shand, Esq., of Liverpool, and had two sons and a daughter.
 - I. Johanna.
 - II. Katherine, married to Lewis McIver, Esq., of Gress.
 - III. Anne. IV. Margaret. V. Annabella.
 - VI. Hectorina, married to the Rev. William Scott Moncreiffe, minister of Pennicnick, N.B.

Mr. Robertson, on his decease, was succeeded by his son, JAMES ROBERTSON-WALKER, Esq., of Gilgarran, co. Cumberland, J.P., high sheriff in 1841, commander R.N., born 22nd June, 1783; married first 24th June, 1824, Ann, daughter of the late William Walker, Esq., of Gilgarran, and heiress of her brother William Walker, Esq.; and secondly, 21st October, 1856, the daughter of John Mackenzie, Esq. Captain Robertson-Walker was mate of the Victory (Lord Nelson's ship) at Trafalgar, died in 1858.

Arms.—Gn., three wolves' heads, erased, arg., armed and langued, az: Lying under the arms a wild man, chained, for a compartment.
Seat.—Gilgarran, co. Cumberland.

Prospect House, the seat of Captain Spencer, is near Distington, as is also Belle Vue, the residence of John Stanley, M.D.

There are two corn-mills in the village, Hayes Castle Mill and Distington Mill.

Distington possesses an excellent Museum, founded some years ago by Mr. Joseph R. Wallace, one of the editors of the "Manx Liberal." It contains many curiosities in the shape of antiquities, among which we may mention a fragment of a Runic Cross of the same character as those found in the Isle of Man.

DRIGG PARISH.

THE parish of Drigg is bounded on the north by that 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. It extends along the coast for about four miles, its greatest breadth being about two miles and a half; and though divided by the Irt into two parts, Drigg and Carleton, yet it forms only one township. The Whitehaven and Furness railway runs through the parish.

The area of Drigg is 5,347 acres, and its rateable value £2,135 2s. 6d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 367; in 1811, 373; in 1821, 433; in 1831, 432; in 1841, 429; and in 1851, 430, residing principally in the village of Drigg. Agriculture is the principal employment of the population; but some are engaged in the manufacture of bricks and tiles, which is carried on near the railway station, established in 1853. The Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway runs through the parish. Whitehaven is the market usually attended. The Irt, which flows south-west-by-west from Wastwater, to the west end of Drigg village, is frequented by salmon and abounds with trout, &c.; and Camden speaks of the shell-fish in this river producing pearls. The soil on the east side of the Irt is chiefly a deep clay and fertile loam, but on the west and north it is mostly of a sandy nature. It is remarkable for yielding large quantities of fine potatoes. Near the sea shore is a strong chalybeate spring, highly esteemed for its medicinal properties, and was once much resorted to by invalids and others. There is also, on the sea coast, in this parish, a large boulder stone, twelve feet in length, nine in breadth, and five and a half in height, which bears the name of Carl Crag. It consists of 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 narrow strips of quartz. Some years ago, three hollow tubes of a vitrified substance were observed projecting from the surface of a sandhill on the sea coast, one of which was traced downwards to a depth of about thirty feet. It is supposed they were produced by the action of lightning on the drifted sand.

The first recorded possessors of the manor of Drigg are the family of Stuteville, or Estoteville, who held it in the reign of Henry II., and whose heiress brought it in marriage to Baldwin, Lord Wake, baron of Liddel. In the 10th Edward I. (1281-2), William, the son of Thomas de Graystoke, and the Lady Adingham, in Furness, held a knight's fee between them, in Drigg, of the Baldwin just mentioned; and in the 29th year of the reign of the same monarch (1300), the Abbot of Calder, Patrick Culwen, and the Lady Margaret Multon, held Drigg of John de Graystoke, and of John, the son of Robert Harrington; and they of Lord Wake.

Subsequent to this the portion of Drigg held by the Harrington family passed with an heiress to the Curwens of Workington Hall, who continued its possessors till the reign of James I., when Sir Nicholas Curwen sold it to Sir William Pennington, of Muncaster, whose successors have continued to enjoy the manorial rights and privileges. General Wyndham is, however, lord paramount of the whole parish, and the tenants owe suit and service at the courts of the barony of Egremont. The lord of the manor claims *glotsam*—wreck floating on the water, and *jetsam*—goods cast from any vessel, or thrown on the shore, and *lagan*—goods that are sunk.¹ From a survey of the barony of Egremont taken in 1587, we learn that, in that year, "Jos. Pennington holdeth certain lands and tenements in Dregg, late Richard Eaglesfield's, and before that Thomas Wake's, by homage, fealtie, and suit of court, from three weeks to three weeks, and by the rent for cornage 6s. 8d.; for seawake, 1s.; for serjeant's food, 4s.; wholly belonging to the lord de propartia, Dni. de Lucy." The landowners at present are Edward A. Burrow, John Taylor, John Thompson, William Hodgkin, John Hodgkin, William Sherwen, John Singleton, Isaac Clements, John Pearson, and William Leavens. The manor is nearly all freehold and tithe free, Lord Muncaster, the lord of the manor and lay rector, having in the last century taken 1,100 acres of common land in lieu of all tithes, and enfranchised his customary tenants.

The village of Drigg is a street of well-built detached houses, bearing various names, and extending from the vicinity of the sea to Holm Rook, on the Whitehaven road, two and a half miles north of Ravenglass. With respect to Drigg there is a well known Cumberland saying, "Let us gang together like lads of Drigg and lasses of Beekernet," which has reference to the manner in which Barnsear, or Bardsear, a ruined Danish city, or town, near the foot of Devoke Water, is said to have been peopled. This was accomplished by taking the men of Drigg and marrying them to the women of Beekernet, whose original helpmates had been slain in battle—what had become of the women of Drigg is a point upon which the legend is silent. Drigg, formerly Dregg, may possibly take its name from the circum-

¹ Jefferson's "Allerdale Ward Above Derwent," p. 108.

stance just alluded to—old *Norso drog*, from the verb *draga*, to draw or lead away.¹ We must, however, state that some writers have derived the name from *derigh*, or *dergh*, a Celtic term for the oak.

THE CHURCH.

Drigg church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure in the Perpendicular style, erected on the site of the old church, in 1850, and will accommodate about 250 persons—forty sittings are free and unappropriated. This church appears to have been appropriated to Conishead Priory, in Lancashire, but the abbots of Calder seem to have had part of the manor. Bishop Gastrell informs us that Anselm, son of Michael de Furness, gave the chapel of Drog to the priory of Conishead, and supposes that Drog has been a clerical error for Dreg or Drigg. In the King's Book, the church of Drigg is mentioned among the possessions of Conishead Priory, and is valued at £7 7s. 4d. It subsequently became so closely appropriated that it became a perpetual curacy, and is returned to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, as of the annual value of £5 6s. 8d. It is now worth about £90 a year. On the dissolution of the monasteries in England, Drigg church was granted to the Curwen family, and was sold with the manor, by Sir Nicholas Curwen, to the Penningtons, of Muncaster. The late Lord Muncaster sold the advowson to Samuel Irton, Esq., the present patron. The parish registers commence in 1631.²

INCUMBENTS.—John Benson, 1676; Joseph Benn, 1681; Edward Burrough, 1730; John Steble, 1775; Clement Watts,

¹ "The Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland," by Robert Ferguson, p. 21.

² There is a series of entries of marriages extending over a period of two years, 1656-7, which were solemnised before the justices of the peace. Two of the entries are given in Jefferson's "Allerdale Ward above Derwent," p. 112.

1780; John Grice, 1797; Henry W. Hodgson, —; Robert G. Calthrop, 1856.

The parish possesses two endowed schools, one in Carleton, and the other in the village of Drigg. The former school was founded in 1723, and in 1727 was endowed with £260, by Joseph Walker, for the education of the children of those who had previously contributed to the erection of a school-house, subject, however, to a small annual gratuity to the master at Shrovetide, locally denominated "cock penny." Through bad management and other causes the endowment of this school has dwindled into insignificance, the income now being barely sufficient to keep the building in repair. The school at Drigg was erected in 1828 by the Rev. William Thompson, M.A., a native of the parish, curate of Farnworth, near Prescott, Lancashire, and its government was invested in seven trustees. The master is to teach eight poor children, natives of the parish, for the payment of 1s. entrance, and 1s. per quarter each, but is allowed to take other pupils, who pay a regular quarterage. The school-house is in the neighbourhood of the church, on a site granted by the late Lord Muncaster. The endowment is £42 per annum, arising from money invested in the Three-per-Cent Consols. £40 of the proceeds go directly to the master in half-yearly payments, and the remaining 40s. are at the disposal of the trustees for the repair of the school and school-house. The teachers' house adjoins the school.

Carleton, a constablewick in this parish, lying between the rivers Irt and Mite, contains a few dispersed houses, and the hamlet of Hall Carleton with Carleton Hall, the seat of Edward A. Burrow, Esq., about one mile north of Ravenglass. It contains about twelve farms, formerly held of the Penningtons of Muncaster, as of their manor of Drigg, but the tenants have been enfranchised. Carleton Hall commands fine views of Scawfell, the Pikes, Great Gable, and other mountains.

EGREMONT PARISH.

The parish of Egremont is bounded by those of St. Bees, Cleator, Hale, St. John Beckermest, and the chapelry of Ennerdale. It extends about three miles from north to south, and two and a half from east to west, possessing no dependent townships. The soil here is principally a thin light mould, incumbent in gravel. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the flax, &c., manufacture, and in the iron mines of the neighbourhood.

Egremont comprises an area of 2,708 acres, and its rateable value is £5,599 17s. 1d. The population in 1801 was 1,515; in 1811, 1,556; in 1821, 1,741; in 1831, 1,741; in 1841, 1,750; and in 1851, 2,049. The Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont railway,

opened for passengers in 1857, runs through the parish, and has one of its termini in the town.

In the year 1072 William the Conqueror gave to Raufe, or Ranaulph de Briquesard, surnamed Le Meschin, or the younger, Viscount de Bessin, (one of that

numerous band of Norman warriors, who, on the invasion, had flocked to share in the spoil of the rich and fruitful soil of England,) the whole of Cumberland, together with that part of Westmoreland which, in the Confessor's time, was known as Appelbischyre, the grantor enjoining his old companion-in-arms to hold that large district of him and his successors in capite, as supreme lord of the fee, by homage, fealty, and the service of a certain number of knight's fees, or, in other words, to perform military service to the crown whenever called on by his sovereign. Having obtained investiture of that vast feudal chieftainrie, together with his elevation to the earldom of Cumberland, and lordship of Carlisle, the powerful noble, after appropriating the central portion to his especial use, in order to establish his authority more firmly over his new acquisitions, parcelled Cumberland into eleven great territorial divisions, or baronies, on which he placed an equal number of his kinsmen, or chief military adherents, whom he bound to hold their respective gifts of him and his heirs by knight service, and the rendering of various feudal obligations, proportioned to the extent and circumstances of their several grants. Among the superior fees thus created, was the barony of Coupland or Copeland, which, with its wild rugged wastes, Camden affirms was so designated "because it runs in pointed mountains, which by the Britons, were called Kopa." In length it was about thirty-five miles, by twenty in mean breadth, and was bounded by the sea and the rivers Duddon and Derwent. That extensive tract, which comprised within itself numerous manors and seigniories, the lord of Cumberland bestowed upon his youngest son, William, to hold by the like services as required from the grantees of the other baronies. Several years after that distribution among his chief vassals, Earl Ranulph died, and Ranulph, or Randal, his eldest son, on the occasion of the loss at sea, in A.D. 1119, of his cousin Richard, earl of Chester, in that calamitous wreck of the White Ship, in which the king's son, William Duke of Normandy, and many other persons of high rank perished, became heir to the possessions of the earldom of Chester. Having, in consequence of the power and influence derived from his augmented estates, excited the fears or cupidity of Henry I., he, on being enfeoffed with his relative's inheritance, in order to remove all cause of uneasiness, surrendered to his sovereign the great domains he held in the north, and, retiring to Chester, contented himself with the enjoyment of that princely palatinate. Previous, however, to the cession of his northern estates, he stipulated that all those who there held lands of himself, should be continued in possession

under the king in capite; in pursuance of which agreement Henry II., upon coming to the throne, re-granted to their feudatories the baronies bestowed upon them by the first Earl Ranulph, with the difference in tenure merely of requiring them to hold the same immediately of the crown, and subject to the fulfilment of the several conditions they were primarily enjoined to observe. Among the rest, the barony of Copeland was confirmed to William de Meschines and his heirs. Quieted in the enjoyment of his large and picturesque fief, that martial noble changed its ancient name to Egremont, or Allerdale-above-Derwent; and, for the purpose of more effectually securing his title, he raised his baronial castle on the banks of the Egre or Ehen, near the centre of his possessions, which he made as strong as the skill and appliances of the times would admit. Still further to strengthen his authority, by that chain of many links which extended the principle and the rule of feudal policy from the throne to the cottage, William de Meschines divided his barony into numerous smaller tracts, or dependent manors, which he meted out, as rewards to his immediate retainers, for their services and attachment, and all his fees which he and his heirs granted to any subordinate vassal within the barony were bound to be holden as of the castle of Egremont, upon condition of rendering for the same certain stipulated imposts incident to the feudal system in the north of England. So much of the barony as lay between the Cocker and the Derwent William de Meschines re-granted to Waltheof, or Waldieve, lord of Allerdale, son of Gospatric Earl of Dunbar, with the honour of Cockermonth, and the lordship of "the five towns above Cocker," Brigham, Deau, Eaglesfield, Braithwaite, and Greysouthen. William de Meschines made Egremont the seat of his barony, erecting his castle there; and all lands which he or his successors, lords of Copeland, granted within the barony, were to be held of the castle of Egremont. This William de Meschines gave Workington, Salter, Kelton, and Stockhow, to Ketel, son of Eldred, son of Ivo de Tailbois, baron of Kendal; the manors of Beckermeth, Frisington, Rotington, Weddicar, and Arleedon, to — Fleming; Kirkby Begog (St. Bees), to the abbey of St. Mary, at York; Mulcaster, to an ancestor of the Pennington family; Drigg and Carleton, to one of the Stutevilles, or Estotvilles; Millom, to Godard Boyvill; and Santon, Bolton, Gosforth, and Hale, to Thomas Multon, of Gilsland. William de Meschines had an only daughter and heiress, who married Robert de Romeley, lord of Skipton, whose daughter and heiress, Alice, married William Fitz Duncan, earl of Murray, son of Duncan, brother of David, King of Scotland, by Oethreda, sister and

heiress of Waltheof, son of Alan, son of Waltheof, first Ierd of Allerdale, son of Gospatric before mentioned. By this marriage, William Fitz Duncan became lord both of Skipton and Egremont. Cicely, one of the three co-heiresses of Fitz Duncan and Alike de Homeley, married William de Gros, earl of Albermarle, and inherited the barony of Skipton; Alike was twice married, but had no issue; Amabel married Reginald de Lucy, and had two daughters, co-heiresses, married to two brothers of the Multon family. In the year 1300 the barony of Egremont was in moieties between Thomas de Multon and Thomas de Lucy, the latter having taken the name of Lucy from his maternal grandfather. The Multons subsequently became possessors of the whole barony, which they held till it became divided among the sisters and co-heiresses of John de Multon, the last heir male of that family, who died in 1335: one of these married Thomas, Lord Lucy, grandson of Thomas Multon, who took the name of Lucy, as above mentioned. Henry Percy, the first earl of Northumberland, having married Maud, the only sister and heir of Anthony, the last lord Lucy, who died in 1369, the earls of Northumberland, by gift or purchase, eventually became possessed of the whole barony. During the time that the Percys held Egremont, in 1578, a survey was made of the barony, from which we extract the following particulars:—

“The seignory or lordship of Egremont aforesaid, by descent of inheritance, came from John de Multon to his three sisters, who were then his heirs, viz., Johan, married to Robert Fitzwater; Elizabeth, married to Walter Birringham; and Margaret, married to Thomas Lucy; amongst whom the said seignory and lordship was divided by ordinary partition *indre tripartite*, by virtue of writs to the exiles directed for that purpose, in which partition the royalties and liberties remain in common, and certain lands and other things, as appeareth in the said partition, and the castle, parkes, demesne lands and custumary lands and tenants at will, and also the services and tenures of freeholders, together with the forests, chases, wastes, and advowsons of benefices, were equally divided into three parts, two parts whereof are now of the inheritance of the said Earl (Northumberland) viz., the part of Thomas Lucy and Margaret, his wife, by ancient descent of inheritance; the other part of Robert Fitzwaters and Johan, his wife, being the eldest sister, by exchange for other lands, from Edmund Viscount Fitzwaters, made with Henry, late earl of Northumberland, uncle to the said earl that now is, in the — year of King Henry the Eighth, which two parts particularly appear in the survey following.

“The towns and hamlets within the precincts of the

boundary of the barony are as followeth. Egremont Biggry, Corkeele and Coulderton, Sealerofte, Bootle, Birkby, Muleaster, Dregg and Ravenglass, Irton and Sancton, Bolton, Gosforth, Newton and Ponsonby, Calder and Beekermeth, Kirkby, alias St. Bege, Wilton and Braistones, Haile, Workington and Winscales, Harrington, Disington, Gilaron and Castlerigg, Moreton, Moresby, Mosergh, Rotington, Wedacre and Harase, Lamplugh, Frisington and Arghladowne, Kelton, Cleor. And within the same circuite and limits are contained the forests and chases of Wasdalehead, Eskdaleward, Netherwasdale, Middleward, Kennyside, and Ehenderdale, within which there be divers dales and hamlets, as in the survey hereafter appeareth.

“Within the precincts and limits aforesaid, the lords of the said seignory and lordship have and always have used, as have been allowed by judgement in *quo warranto*, &c., courts baron, three weeks courts, courts leet with view of frank pledge, with the assize of bread and ale, and to hold pleas, and to have the return of all writs of our sovereign lady the queen, and to hold pleas of the crown of our said sovereign lady, and also of attachments and appeals of felons, and to prosecute the prosecutions of these appellors to such as be appealed with in the court of Egremont, unto the outlarie or exigent, viz.: by twenty-four weeks at every court which there are holden from three weeks to three weeks, and aforesaid to witness the said accusations in the county, and afterwards in the county the said party (so appealed) shall be outlawed if they do not appear, &c., and to have the custody of the prisoners taken within Coupland, and of ancient custome to do and exercise all these things which do appertain to the office of coroner and sheriff, by their bayliff, through all the land of Coupland (except the lordship of the five towns), and also to have all the chattels of felons, convicted persons, and persons beheaded, except the moiety of felons' goods between Esk and Dudhen, through all the land of Coupland aforesaid; and also free chase through all the land of Coupland (except Whitehaven and Kirbey, *alias* Kirkbec), seawake, waif, stray, infankthief, outfankthief, toule, through tolle, oxen of the diseisor by disesen made, the first being of any goods saleable coming as well by waters as land, and also to have keil toll, viz., toll of ships and all merchandize sold in the havens of Coupland; and the amendment of the assize of nets broken in the waters of Esk between Eben and Caldre, the masts whereof are of lesser breth than four inches; and also to have a market at Egremont every week, upon Saturday, and a fair at Ravenglass every year, in the even, the feast-day, and the morrow after, of St. James the Apostle;

gibbit and pillorie at Egremont aforesaid, of ancient custom; and one market at his manor of Egremont, by the charter of Henry III. king of England, in the fifty-first year of his reign (1267), every week, upon Wednesday; with one fair every year, by three days, enduring the even, the day, and the morrow after, of the nativity of St. Mary the Virgin, and to be quite from suit of the county courts and hundred courts, and from all fines and amerciements there; and the toll aforesaid, within the said seignory of Coupland, of ancient custom, is used as followeth, viz.: for one horse shodd, of the seller 2d., and of the buyer 2d.; for one horse unshod, of the seller 1d., and of the buyer 1d.; for one ox, of the seller 1d., and of the buyer 1d.; for ten sheep, of the seller 1d., and of the buyer 1d.; for ten swine, of the seller 1d., and of the buyer 1d.; for one pack of cloth, 4d.; for one piece of cloth, of the seller $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and of the buyer $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for one barrel of salt-herring, of the seller 4d., and of the buyer 4d.; and one daker of leather, of the seller 3d., and of the buyer 3d.; one bond of iron, of the seller $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and of the buyer $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for every stall in the market, upon the market-day in Egremont, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Keil toll in all havens: for one ship having a flote boat, 8d.; for every vessel without a flote boat, 4d. Toll by the king's charter, viz.: for every stall of the market, upon the market-day, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for every stall upon the fair-day, the even and the morrow of St. Mary the Virgin, 4d.; for every horse that is shod 2d., for every horse unshod 1d., and for every ox 1d., within the liberties aforesaid. Concerning the execution of offices there, there are between Darwent and Ehen one serjeant of armes, called the bayliff, between Ehen and Darwent by the lord deputed and assigned; and another serjeant, called the bayliff, between Ehen and Dudhen, by the lord deputed and assigned; which, being sworn, make attachments, summons, and all other things to the said offices belonging.

"The boulder particularly taken between the lord lands belonging to the lordship of Egremont and the town of Kirkby, *alias* St. Beges,¹ beginning at the sea, and so over the scars or rocks to a ditch called the Mereditch, between Kirkby and Couderton toward the east, unto Ellergill Beck, and so ascending the said beck to a close called Brackenthwaite, being of the lordship of Egremont, to a stone, being a mere stone, and from thence to another stone near to the turn of a close called the Boardland of pallaslat, then turning east by way and the said close edge, unto a close called Jordan Close, and so continuing towards the east to a

place of an old hedge where it cometh to the ground of Walton, and thence north by a hedge and a valley to another hedge between Bigrigg and the lands belonging to the tenants of J. Nicholson, in Egremont; and thence as the meers go between Bigrigg and Walton, and between Hensingham and Korkeele on the one side and the lordship of St. Bees on the other side till it come to the ground called the Flatt, and so compassing that ground, parcel of St. Bees, as the meers goeth unto the sea." Egremont barony continued to be possessed by the earls of Northumberland till Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Josceline, the last earl, brought it, in the year 1682, to Charles Duke of Somerset, whose son Algernon, the succeeding duke, was in 1749 created Baron Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont, with remainder to Sir Charles Wyndham, son of his sister Catherine, by Sir William Wyndham, Bart. Algernon Earl of Egremont, died 7th February, 1750, when his nephew, Sir Charles Wyndham, succeeded as Earl of Egremont, and from him the barony of Egremont and honour of Cockermouth have descended to the General Wyndham the present lord. The principal landowners are the trustees of the late Thomas Hartley, Esq.; Anthony Dixon, Esq.; Thomas Nelson, Esq.; the trustees of the late William Bragg, Esq.; Henry Jefferson, Esq.; John Birley, Esq.; — Gaitskell, Esq.; and B. Caddy, Esq. We subjoin the following account of the lords of Egremont from Jefferson's *Allerdale Ward-above-Derwent*, page 36, *et seq.*:—

De Meschines.

"William de Meschines received this barony by grant from his brother Rannulph. He left at his death an only daughter, Alice, married to Robert de Romeley, lord of the honour of Skipton in Craven.

De Romeley.

"Robert de Romeley just mentioned acquired the barony of Egremont on his marriage as above, in right of his wife. He had issue a daughter, Alice, married to

Fitz Duncan.

"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 Waltheof, or Waldieve, first lord of Allerdale, who was the son of Gospatric Earl of Dunbar. William Fitz-Duncan had issue by Alice, his wife, just named, William, who died an infant, and three daughters co-heiresses—First, Cicely, who was married to William le Gros, earl of Albermarle, and had issue a daughter

¹To this there is a note in the margin as follows:—"St. Beges claim further toward the south in the sea than the land meers answer which is thought to be wrong."

named Hawise, who was married to three husbands successively: first to William de Mandeville, earl of Essex, to whom she bore no issue; 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 Albermarle, 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 Edward II. was granted to Robert de Clifford, in exchange for the Clifford lands in the county of Monmouth, in whose posterity it still remains. 2nd, 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. 3rd, Alice, third daughter, and co-heiress of William Fitz-Duncan, was married to Gilbert Pippard, who was justice itinerant in Wiltshire in the 23rd Henry II. (1176-7), and afterwards was married to Robert Courtney, but had no issue; and, in consequence, her share of her father's inheritance (which was the liberty of Cockermonth, Aspatria, and the barony of Allerdale-below-Derwent) was divided between the Earl of Albermarle, 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 above-mentioned, daughter of the last William de Fortibus; after whose demise, all the land of the Romeleys, both above and below Derwent, came entirely to the heirs of Reginald Lucy and Amabil Romeley, his wife, second daughter of William Fitz-Duncan.

Lucy.

“Reginald Lucy, whose parentage Dugdale declares his inability to discover, married, as we have seen, Amabil Fitz-Duncan. He occurs as governor of Nottingham during the rebellion of the Earl of Leicester in the reign of Henry II., and was present at the coronation of Richard I. By his wife Amabil he had issue his successor,

“Richard Lucy, who granted a charter to the burgesses of Egremont. In the 1st of King John (1199-1200) he paid a fine to the crown of three hundred marks for livery of his lands and license to marry with whom he should think proper. Four years afterwards he gave 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 (1203-4) he obtained a grant from the king to himself and Ada, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Morville, 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 Morville had it, without any partition whatsoever. He died in or before the 15th of King John (1213-14), 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 license, 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 co-heirs, who became wards to her second husband on his payment of 1,000 marks to the crown, and were married to his sons. Amabil espoused the eldest, 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 Cockermonth.

Multon.

“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 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 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 ninth 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 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 co-heiress of Richard Lucy. In the year 1246, he obtained an extraordinary privilege from the Pope, that no one should have 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 49th Henry III., was in arms against his sovereign. In the 42nd Edward III., he had a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands at Egremont. He married . . . and dying in 1294, was succeeded by his son, Thomas.

“Thomas de Multon, son and heir, was summoned to Parliament from the 27th Edward I., 1299, to the 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 1332; 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 Lawrence 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 (died before his father), 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 Loweswater and the lands between Cocker and Derwent, and the five towns granted to Waltheof, 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 co-heirs.’

“Thomas Lord Lucy, second baron, who married one of the sisters and co-heiresses 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 without children; 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 honour of Cockermouth, part of her inheritance, should be settled upon the earl and herself, and the heirs male 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 Westmoreland.’ He died 1368, leaving by Joane his wife, widow of William Lord Grey-stoke, an infant daughter, who died in the following year, when the above Maud, countess of Angus, succeeded to the barony of Lucy and the honour of Cockermouth, with the other estates.

Percy.

“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 Villbediere. The family of Percy, of Normandy, deduced its pedigree from Geoffrey (son of Maimfred, a Danish chieftain), who assisted Rollo in 912 in subjugating that principality, and acquiring considerable possessions there.

“Henry Percy, fourth Lord Percy of Aluwiek, 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 lifetime 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 Westmoreland.

“Sir Thomas, who married a daughter and co-heiress of the Earl of Athol.

“Sir Ralph, who married the other daughter and co-heiress.

“Alan.

“Margaret.

“The earl married secondly, Maud, sister and co-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 honours became forfeited under an attainder, but were restored in 1411, 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 Westmoreland, 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 Monasterii de Whitby’:— ‘Of this Alanor, his wife, he begat IX sonnes and III daughters, whose names be Johanne, that is buried at Whitby; Thomas (created) Lord Egremont; Ratheyne 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 Vincent, 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 earl 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 lifetime of his father, Lord Poynings; by

which marriage the baronies of Poyning, 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 honours 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-Algermon Percy, fifth earl, K.G., who married Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Spencer, Kut., of Spencer-Combe, Devon, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter, and at length co-heir, 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,

“Thomas, } Successively earls of Northumberland.
“Henry, }

“Ingelram (Sir).

“Margaret, married to Henry Clifford, first earl of Cumberland.

“Maud, married to Lord Comiers.

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

“Henry-Algermon 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 honours 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 honours by treason against Queen Mary, 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 Cockermouth 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 Westmoreland, 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 co-heiress 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 suspicion of treason, and, like his predecessor, was confined in the Tower, and sentenced to pay a fine of £30,000. 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 twenty-six.

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

Seymour.

"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, who died without children.

"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, marquis 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 Marquis 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, granddaughter of Thomas, first Viscount Weymouth, by whom he had issue—

"Elizabeth, married to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, K.G., grandfather of the present duke.

"George, who died during the lifetime of his father, 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 Cockermouth 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.

"The family of Wyndham, which is traced back to the time of the Conquest, is of Saxon origin. Ailwardus de Wymondham, being possessed of lands at Wymondham, 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 Cockermouth, 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 Tyreounel, and by her (who re-married in 1767, Count Bruhl, of Saxony, and died 1791.) 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 Spyterki; 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 Boulbee.

“ 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's, 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 eighty-five, 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 patronised 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 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 in acts of charity and liberality.

“ By a lady, now deceased, who bore the name of Mrs. Wyndham (daughter of the Rev. — Hiff, of Westminster school), the earl had issue,

“ George, a colonel in the army.

“ Henry, a major-general in the army, of whom hereafter a 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.

“ Charlotte, 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. To each of his daughters he left £15,000.

“ 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 (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 honour of Cockermonth, 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 immortalised the field of Waterloo. His Cumberland residence is Cockermonth 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.

The castle of Egremont, the ancient baronial seat of the lords of Egremont, occupies the summit of an eminence a short distance to the south-west of the town, and was formerly a place of great strength and importance. It was built by William de Meschines, soon after the Norman conquest, and is supposed to stand upon the site of a Roman camp or station, but this is only conjecture. The approach and grand entrance, from the south, was by a drawbridge over a deep moat; and the entrance to the castle was by a semicircular

archway, with a groined roof, guarded by a strong square tower, which is the principal part of the fortress now standing. The outer wall enclosed a large square area, but has suffered so much from the destroying hand of time that we are completely ignorant of the manner in which it was fortified. On the side next the town are the remains of a postern; and on the west are three narrow gateways, which have communicated with the outworks, and are of a more modern style of architecture than the other portions of the ruins. Beyond these gates is an artificial mount, on which there formerly stood a circular tower, seventy-eight feet in perpendicular height above the ditch. Though but little now remains of this once strong structure, enough is still visible to give a very fair idea of what it was when in the days of its pride and glory. It was at the gate of this castle that the horn was hung in crusading days which was twice blown by Sir Eustace de Lucy. As tradition tells us, Sir Eustace and his brother Hubert rode forth together to the holy wars; and Sir Eustace blew the horn, saying to his brother, "If I fall in Palestine, do thou return and blow the horn, and take possession, that Egremont may not be without a Lucy for its lord." In Palestine, ambition of the wide domain of this lordship so took possession of Hubert, that he hired ruffians to drown his brother in the Jordan, and the ruffians assured him that the deed was done. He returned home, and stole into the castle by night—not daring to sound the horn. But he soon plucked up spirit, and drowned his remorse in revels. In the midst of a banquet, one day, the horn was heard—sounding such a blast that the echoes came back from the fells, after startling the red deer from its covert and the wild boar from his drinking at the tarn. Hubert knew that none but Eustace could or would sound the horn; and he fled by a postern, while his brother Eustace entered by the gate. Long after, the wretched Hubert came to ask forgiveness from his brother, and, having obtained it, retired to a convent, where he practised penance until he died.

THE TOWN OF EGREMONT.

The ancient market town of Egremont, which consists principally of one wide street, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the river Ehen, over which there is a bridge of two arches, six miles south-east of Whitehaven, and about three miles from the western coast. Despite its Roman name—the Mount of Sorrow—it has a very cheerful appearance. It is stated to have been a borough at the period when parliamentary representatives were remunerated for their services; and that, to avoid the expense of a member, the burgesses petitioned

to have the town disfranchised, which was accordingly done. About the reign of King John, Richard Lucy, lord of Egremont, granted to the burgesses of the town a charter of privileges, by the provisions of which Egremont was for a long time governed. This charter appears to have granted burgage tenure in the town upon condition of the burgesses finding 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 the 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 for the marriage of one of his daughters. They were to find him twelve men for his military array, and were to hold watch and ward. They were prohibited from entering 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; 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 three shillings 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 to the hour of noon, or in other works from six in the morning till three in the afternoon. The inquisition made in 1578, and mentioned in our account of the barony at page 380, tells us that, "There is an ancient borough and burgesses at Egremont, and they have there (as they allege) an ancient corporation, by name of bailif and burgesses, and have by the said officers the use of the market and direction of the order of the fair at Ravenglass which they now occupy and exercise, and have at Ravenglass in the meadows there (in the time of the fair) certain dailes or swarths of grass for their horses with other duties, and they have also certain liberties in the borough, in the demesnes, &c., at Egremont, with divers ordinances and laws confirmed to them by charters." The market, which was held in ancient times on Wednesday, is now held on Saturday.

and is well supplied with corn, butchers' meat, and other provisions. Annual fairs for horses, cattle &c., are held on the 17th of February, and the third Friday in May. On the three days following the 18th of September, a sort of feast is kept, when the burgesses are allowed to sell ale without a license. A hiring for servants is held on one of the market days at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. 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 for the purpose of appointing inspectors of nuisances, &c., are held annually in the spring, at the King's Arms Inn. Formerly the tenants paid 1d. each to the lord yearly, for the burgage tenements. Two bailiffs together with constable, hedge and corn viewers, and assessors of damages, are chosen annually at the court leet. The office of borough serjeant, though still preserved, is not now an annual appointment. Here are the flax and tow spinning-mills of Messrs. Robert Brisco and Co., and Messrs. Thomas W. C. Chapman and Co.; the former employ about 200 hands, and the latter about eighty. There are also three tanneries, a skin yard, and a brewery in the town, as also a corn-mill. The Woodend iron-ore mine, worked by Messrs. James H. Atwood and Son, contains two shafts, of the respective depths of ten and fourteen fathoms. The vein of ore varies in thickness from two to fourteen feet. About seventy persons are employed here. Egremont is lighted with gas, the works being established in 1853, by a company of shareholders, in 120 shares at £10 each. There are thirty town lamps; and the quantity of gas consumed is about 1,300,000 cubic feet per annum.

THE CHURCH.

Egremont church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and square tower, containing two bells, one of which is ancient and bears a Latin inscription. The interior is well pewed, and has a handsome appearance. Gas fittings were introduced in 1854. There are several mural monuments to members of the Hartley, Poole, Birley, and Benson families. At an early period the church of Egremont was given by William de Meschines to the priory of St. Bees, a cell of the abbey of St. Mary, at York. After the dissolution, Edward VI., in the second year of his reign (1548-9) granted to William Ward and Richard Venables, one messuage, one garden, and two acres of land in Brisco, in the county of Cumberland, which had previously belonged to a chauntry priest in the church of Egremont, and had been assigned to him

for his support. The same king, in the following year, granted to Henry Tanner and Thomas Becker, messuages and tenements in the parish of Egremont, in the possession of different persons, late belonging to a stipendiary in St. Mary's Church, at Egremont. In 1426 the abbot of St. Mary's presented to this church. The presentation subsequently came to the earls of Northumberland, and from them passed to the crown, and in 1569 Queen Elizabeth presented. In 1673 the Earl of Essex and William Pierpont occur as presenting; and in 1685 the Duke and Duchess of Somerset. The advowson has since remained in the lords of the barony, and is now held by General Wyndham. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's book at £9 11s. It was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £45 15s. 10d., and is now worth about £219 a year. The tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent charge of £206 4s. 3d. The parish register commences in 1630.

RECTORS.—Edmund Metcalfe, occurs 1535; — Antrobus occurs about 1642; — Hallsell,¹ —; Richard Tickell, 1673; Richard Tickell, 1685; Henry Ogle, 1692; Thomas Robinson, 1700; Joseph Ritson, 1737; Thomas Jameson, 1758; Nicholas Turner, 1787; Robert C. Herbert, 1789; Alexander Scott, —; William Henry Leech, 1835.

The rectory is a commodious building situated near the church.

The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyan Association have places of worship here.

The parish school was rebuilt in 1844. There is also an infant school, which was established in 1855, in the old poorhouse.

CHARITIES.

Speaking of Egremont, the Charity Commissioners observe: "In our inquiries into the charities belonging to this parish we met with considerable difficulties, owing to the loss of nearly all the documents relating thereto. The following account, which is the best we have been enabled to collect, is in many respects defective." We subjoin their account.

"*Donor unknown.*—There are two pieces of land, situate in the parish of St. John's, in Cumberland, called Dovedale and Low Close, consisting of about three acres, which are supposed to have been bought for £32 10s., by the churchwardens and overseers of this parish, in the beginning of the last century. It is understood that the purchase money was part of a fund called the parish stock, the whole amount of which is unknown, as well as its origin. This property was let from year to year, from 1779 to the time of our inquiry,

¹ Ejected, in 1662, for nonconformity.

at £2 10s. per annum; the rent having previously been £2 5s. Since our inquiry, it has been let in public for £5 10s. per annum. For the whole period through which we could trace the application of this rent, it appears to have been, and is now, distributed every year, on Easter Sunday, amongst poor persons of Egremont who have not regularly received parochial relief.

“Thomas Benn’s Charity.”—By an inscription in the church it appears that the Rev. Thomas Benn, vicar of Millom, who died in 1743, left £25, the interest thereof to be given in bread, on Sundays, to such poor people as should come to church.

“John Nicholson’s Charity.”—The date as well as the particulars of this bequest are unknown. It is supposed that one John Nicholson left by will £100, to be applied in putting out apprentices, by lending £10 to the master of any boy, for seven years, without interest. The loan of £10 is so trifling an object to any person taking an apprentice, that it has been found impossible to comply with the supposed directions of the testator; and, in consequence thereof, the sum of £100 has been put out to interest for many years, and the produce thereof applied in the education of poor children. The interest is applied, together with other sums raised annually by voluntary subscription, in the support of a school; and, from these sources, £10 per annum is paid to a schoolmaster, who teaches all the poor children of the parish without any additional charge.

“Margaret Richardson’s Charity.”—Mrs. Margaret Richardson, by will, dated 13th August, 1784, bequeathed to the poor householders of Egremont the sum of ten guineas. There is no entry in the parish-book of this date, relating to the receipt of this legacy. It appears, however, in the trust account delivered by the executor of the testatrix to her residuary legatee, that the executor took credit to himself for the sum in question as having been paid by him; and it is supposed that the money was distributed at the time amongst the objects of the testatrix’s charity.

“The National School.”—This school, which is chiefly

supported by voluntary subscriptions, affords education to about sixty-five children. It has an endowment of about £6 per annum, for which six poor boys are taught free.

“Mrs. Jane Birley’s Charity.”—Mrs. Jane Birley, of Carleton Lodge, who died in 1833, left by will the interest of £50, to be distributed annually, on Good Friday, to the poor of the parish who are not receiving parochial relief.”

There is a mechanics’ institution, which was founded in 1846. It now numbers about sixty members, and has a library of about 450 volumes. The members are of two sorts—ordinary, paying seven shillings a year; and honorary, paying ten shillings.

Gillfoot, situated near the town, is the property of the trustees of the late Thomas Hartley, Esq., and is at present occupied by his widow and family.

Hartley of Gillfoot.

The late THOMAS HARTLEY, Esq., of Gillfoot, was born September 29th, 1802, and married April 10th, 1839, Georgianna, youngest daughter of George Rimington, Esq., of Tyne Field House. He was a magistrate for the county, and served the office of high sheriff of Cumberland in 1839. Mr. Hartley was the son of Thomas Hartley, Esq., by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Hartley, Esq., of Gillfoot, and grandson of John Hartley, Esq., of Whitehaven, and Elizabeth Milham, his wife. Mr. Hartley had two brothers—Wilfrid, M.A., in holy orders; and Grayson, died in New South Wales, October, 1838; and three sisters, viz., Elizabeth, married in November, 1836, to the Rev. J. Carter; Catherine, married in July, 1831, to the late Very Rev. R. Parkinson, D.D.; and Anne Eliza, married in May, 1834, to D’Arcy Boulton, Esq. Mr. Hartley died in 1855.

Arms.—Arg. on a cross, gu., pierced, of the field, four cinquefoils, or, in the 1st and 4th quarters, a martlet, sa.

Crest.—A martlet, sa., holding in the beak a cross-crosslet, fitchée, or.

Springfield, four miles south-south-east of Whitehaven, is the seat and property of Henry Jefferson, Esq.

Park House, about the same distance from Whitehaven as Springfield, is the seat of John Stirling, Esq.

Catgill Hall, now a farm-house, is the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Nelson.

GOSFORTH PARISH.

The parish of Gosforth is bounded on the north by Ponsoby, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south by Drigg, and on the east by Irton and Nether Wasdale. It possesses no dependant townships, but comprises the four constablowicks of Gosforth, Boonwood, High Bolton, and Low Bolton, whose united area is 8,626 acres. The inhabitants are much scattered over the parish, and are engaged in agricultural pursuits—they attend the markets at Whitehaven. The Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway runs through the parish, and has a station at Seascales.

The population of Gosforth in 1801 was 652; in 1811, 685; in 1821, 888; in 1831, 935; in 1841, 1,113; and in 1851, 1,116. The rateable value is £4,589 10s. 8d. This parish, though not mountainous, has rather a high situation. The soil is chiefly of a light red sand, and is watered by several rivulets, which follow an easterly direction, and fall with the Bleng into the Irt. Large quantities of freestone are found here, but neither coal nor limestone.

The manor of Gosforth was held in ancient times by a family bearing the local name, the last of whom, Robert Gosforth, left his lands to be divided among his five co-heirs, viz., Mariot, the wife of Allan Caddy, his eldest daughter; Isabel, wife of Henry Hustoek, his second daughter; Johan, wife of Adam Garth, the third daughter; Eleanor, wife of William Kirkby, the fourth daughter; and John Multon, son of Agnes Eastholme, the fifth co-heir. In the 2nd year of Edward III. (1328), Sarah, the widow of Robert Leyburn, held Caddy's part; John Pennington held Kirkby's part; and the said John Multon the residue. An inquisition taken in 1578 informs us that at that date, "The tenants of the lands in Gosforth hold the said lands by like service and by the rent of 12s. 8d. for free rent, cornage, seawake, and serjeants' food, de propartia Dni. Fitzwater." In Mr. John Denton's time the manor was held by Pennington, Kirby, and Senhouse of Seascale. A Mr. Robert Copley, who was for many years steward to Sir William Pennington, of Muncaster, and who held the office of chief bailiff of Copeland Forest under the Earl of Northumberland, purchased that portion of the manor of Gosforth which had belonged to the Kirkbys, and is said to have erected a large handsome house and gardens, but these had become ruinous in 1776. The manorial rights are now possessed by the freeholders, but General Wyndham is lord paramount, and the landowners attend his court, but pay no fines. Gosforth Hall adjoins the church, and is now used as a farmhouse. From its appearance it seems to have been erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and most probably by the Copleys. Over an old chimney-piece are the initials, R. C. J. (Richard and Jane Copley), and the date 1673.

Bolton is another manor in this parish, and appears to have been possessed at an early period by the Waybergthwaite family, one of whom, William de Waybergthwaite in the 23rd year of the reign of Edward I. (1294-5), held £10 lands there of Thomas de Multon, of Gilsland, and his land in Waybergthwaite of the lord of Millom. In the 35th Henry VIII. (1543-4), William Kirkby held the manor of Bolton of the king, as of his castle of Egremont, by knight's service, paying yearly

10s. cornage, and seawake, homage, and suit of court, and witnessman. At the same time he held lands in Gosforth and Cleator, by the like homage, fealty, and suit of court, and paying to the king a fee farm rent of 8s. for the lands in Gosforth, and 2s. for the lands in Cleator; and 2s. seawake, and also pature of two serjeants. It subsequently became the property of Lancelot Senhouse, whose father was third brother to the house of Seascales, and he had it by grant from the lord thereof, his brother. The manor came afterwards to the Lutwidge family, one of whom, Charles Lutwidge, Esq., held it in 1777, from whom it passed successively to his younger brothers, Henry and Admiral Skellington, coming ultimately to the nephew of the latter, Major Skellington Lutwidge.

The manor of Seascales and Newton was anciently the seat of the family of Senhouse, by whom it was held for many generations. In 1578 "Thomas Senhouse held the manor of Newton by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and by knights' service, paying yearly for cornage, 5s.; seawake, 3s.; serjeant's food, and free rent, which wholly belongs to the lord pro partia Dni. de Lucy." In 1688 Seascales was the seat of John Senhouse, Esq. It was subsequently purchased by Mr. Blaylock, a merchant of Whitehaven, whose daughter and heiress married Augustus Earl, Esq., from whom it passed to his two sisters, co-heiresses, and eventually to the Lutwidge family. After the death of Charles Lutwidge, Esq., the manor of Seascales and Newton came, by purchase, to Sampson Senhouse, Esq., of London. It is now the property of Anthony Benn Steward, Esq., of Chapel House, who, in 1853, purchased the manor, with the estates, from Lady Senhouse. Seascales Hall is now a farmhouse. On the wall is an escutcheon, cut in stoue, bearing the arms of Senhouse and Ponsobny quarterly, and the initials T. S. and M. S., and the date 1606. This old building has lately undergone considerable repair, at a cost of about £1,000, by the present owner, A. B. Steward, Esq.

General Wyndham is lord of the common land, and lord paramount of the whole parish, with the exception of the manor of Seascales and Newton. The landowners are Anthony Benn Steward, Esq.; Thomas Brocklebank, Esq.; the trustees of the late Dr. Robinson; Captain Charles Parker; Samuel Irton, Esq.; Captain Scott; Messrs. Joseph Younghusband, J. and J. Gaitskell; Rev. John Fox; John Singleton; the trustees of the late Isaac Hartley; John Hartley, Wm. Poole, Joseph Jackson, John Tyson, Martin Ashburn, Isaac Leech, John Colebank, John Sherwen, John Walker, Isaac Leech, Edward Robinson, and Matthew Sherwen. The commons were enclosed in 1811.

The village of Gosforth is situated on the southern declivity of a gentle eminence near the Whitehaven and Ulverstone road, about six miles south-south-east of Egremont, and five miles north of Ravenglass. It is large, and contains several good houses, and two corn-mills. The plague seems to have been very violent here in 1559, for we learn from the parish register, that in that year, no fewer than 100 persons, out of a population of 600, fell victims to the pestilence.

THE CHURCH.

Gosforth church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, and a bell turret, containing three bells. It underwent considerable alterations in 1789, when nearly all the external marks of antiquity were destroyed. In the interior we have, however, the ancient chancel arch, the piers of which are Norman, though the arch itself is pointed. There are three galleries, the one at the west end containing the organ. There are a few mural monuments. In an old chest kept in the church is a black letter copy of the Book of Homilies, folio, 1633. In the churchyard, on the south side of the church, is a cross, supposed to be of Danish origin.¹ It is about fourteen feet in height and about fourteen inches in 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 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 is represented upside down, and another is represented in the same manner on the west side. Formerly another column stood at the distance of about seven feet from the existing cross, and between the two was a stone placed horizontally, on which was rudely sculptured the figure of a large and antique sword. The rector has in his possession fragments of one or two other crosses, supposed to have been found in different parts of the churchyard; as also some other remains of bygone days which have been found in the neighbourhood. The parish registers commence in 1571. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £17 lts. 5d., and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at the yearly value of £35; and to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at £85 per annum. In 1334 William

Pennington, Esq., of Muncaster, died seised of the advowson of this church. The patronage seems afterwards to have become vested in the crown; and in 1552 Edward VI., by his letters patent, granted the advowson and right of patronage to Fergus Greyme, gentleman, his heirs and assigns. In March, 1564, a license was granted to Fergus Greyme empowering him to alienate the same to Thomas Senhouse, gentleman, for the fine of 16s. 10d. paid into the exchequer. In this manner the advowson became the property of the Senhouse family, the representatives of the late Sir H. F. Senhouse being patrons.

RECTORS.—Edward Kellall occurs 1535; John Benn, 1662; Thomas Morland, 1676; Christopher Denton, 1721; Peter Murthwaite, 1739; Charles Cobb Churchhill, 1772; Henry Bragg, 1808; Charles Lowther Senhouse, 1827; Francis Ford Pinder, 1835.

The rectory is a pleasant residence, adjoining the churchyard.

CHARITY.

Previously to the year 1797, there was a sum of £61, the interest of which was given away to poor householders of Gosforth not receiving parish relief. It is not known from what source this fund was derived. In 1797 Henry Lutwidge, in whose hands the money had been placed, died insolvent, and £32 lts. was the whole that the parish could recover. The expenses of prosecuting this claim was paid out of the poor rates. The sum of £32 lts. is now out at interest, and produces £1 7s. per annum, which is distributed by the parish officers and the minister, on the Sunday after Easter, amongst four or five poor householders not receiving parish relief.

High Bolton and Low Bolton are two constablewicks in this parish, respectively one mile south-east and one mile south of Gosforth. Boonwood is another constablewick, one mile north. At this latter place fairs are held twice a year, viz., on the 25th of April for cattle, and on the 18th October for cattle and horses. When the commons were enclosed, in 1811, six acres were allotted for these fairs.

At a short distance from the village of Gosforth is a neat modern mansion called Seascade, the residence of Lady Senhouse; and within about a mile south-east is Park Nook, the residence of Captain Charles Parker. Near the railway station at Seascades is the Seawell Hotel, the property of Mr. John Tyson, which affords excellent accommodation to the numerous visitors who now frequent this place.

¹ Engraved in Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1799.

HALE PARISH.

THIS parish, which extends about four miles from east to west, and one mile and a half from north to south, is bounded by the parishes of Egremont, St. John's, St. Bridget's, and St. Bees. It contains the joint townships of Hale and Wilton, and is watered by several small streams. The soil is in general of a light gravelly nature, well adapted for barley, wheat, and turnips. Freestone and Limestone are found here. A few of the houses in the village of Beckermet are in this parish.

The area of Hale, or Haile, is 3,220 acres, and its rateable value £1,727. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 220; in 1811, 217; in 1821, 249; in 1831, 272; in 1841, 305; and in 1851, 330.

Shortly after the Conquest, the manor of Hale, with Gosforth, Bolton, and Sauton, was granted, by the first lords of Egremont, to Thomas Multon of Gilsland. It subsequently came into the possession of a family who assumed the name of Hale, and in the reign of Henry III. we find it held by Alexander de Hale; and in the 23rd of Edward I. (1294-5), 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 occurs as proprietor. Agnes, one of the co-heiresses of the above named Alexander de Hale, brought her share to the Ponsonby family, who eventually became sole proprietors. In "1578 Simon Ponsonby held the hamlet of Hale, for which he paid 2s., de proportia Dni. Fitzwater." At the same time he also held "the moiety of Wilton, late the lands of Alexander Hale, rendering for them per annum, de proportia Dni. Fitzwater, 1s. 6d." Richard Hale held at Wilton one tenement, for which he paid 8d. a year; and Roger Kirkby and others held there a tenement, for which they rendered 4d. Miles Ponsonby, Esq., is the present lord of the manor; besides whom, William Walker, Esq., Messrs. William Russell, Thomas Walker, John Johnson, John Smith, Richard Jackson, John Wood, William Bragg, Frederick G. Brydley, John Birkett, William Benn, Henry Mossop, Anthony Lewthwaite, Peter Sherwen, Mrs. Eleanor Tbompson, and the Lowther charity, are the principal landowners. The parish was enclosed in 1811, when lands were allotted to the Earl of Lonsdale, as improprator of the tithes.

The village of Hale is about two and a half miles south-east by south of Egremont, where there is a small school.

THE CHURCH.

Hale parish church is a plain building, standing in a beautiful and secluded situation, a short distance from the village, with a turret, containing two bells. As early as the year 1345, the church of Hale was appropriated, by the Archdeacon of Richmond, to the priory

of Conishead, in Lancashire, reserving to himself a yearly pension of £6 8s. The benefice is not mentioned in the King's Book. It was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £7, but is now worth about £82 a year. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is also improprator, and incumbency of Rev. John Fox, M.A. The parish registers commence in 1545.

CHARITY.

Poor Money.—In a parish book containing accounts of the distribution of the poor money, commencing in 1715, is the following entry, dated December 21st, 1718:—"Then disbursed of 30s., being the interest of £30, left to be disposed of, every St. Thomas's Day, to the poor of the parish of Haile, and to other pious and charitable uses, at the discretion of the lord of the said manor of Haile, curate, and churchwardens."

Hale Hall, the seat and property of Miles Ponsonby, Esq., is a neat mansion, occupying a pleasant situation, and has for many ages been the residence of the Ponsonby family.

Ponsonby of Ponsonby and Hale.

The Ponsonbys are descended from an ancient and noble family of Picardy, in France, and were established in England by one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror. At an early period they settled at Hale, where they assumed the name of Ponsonby, from the lordship of Ponsonby, which they possessed, and had the office of barber to the King of England conferred upon them. Owing to a change of the name from Ponsonby to De Hale, it is not easy to give the descent of this family 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., and ROBERT in that of Richard II.

During 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's part; and in the time of Richard II. they became possessed of the whole.

JOHN PONSONBY, Esq., of Hale, was father of SIMON PONSONBY, Esq., of Hale, who married Anne Eglesfield, of Alueburgh Hall, Cumberland, and had a son, HENRY PONSONBY, Esq., who married Dorothy Sandys, of Rottington, in Cumberland, by whom he had two sons, both of whom were officers of rank in Cromwell's army, and accompanied him to Ireland in 1649, viz., JOHN (Sir), of whom we treat, and Henry, ancestor of the Croto family. The elder,

SIR JOHN PONSONBY, Knt., born in 1608, colonel of horse in Cromwell's army, went with his regiment, which he raised for the service of the Commonwealth, to Ireland, in 1649, and became sheriff of the counties of Wicklow and Kildare in 1654. He represented the co. Kilkenny in the first Parliament in 1661. Sir John married, firstly, Dorothy, daughter of John Brisco, Esq., of Crofton, co. Cumberland, and by her had a son JOHN, of whose line we treat. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Follitt, and widow of Richard, son and heir of Sir Edward Wingfield, and by this lady was ancestor of the earls of Bessborough. Sir John died in 1678. His son by his first wife,

JOHN PONSONBY, Esq., of Hale, married Anne Copley, of Gosforth, and had, with other issue, a son and heir,

JOHN PONSONBY, Esq., of Hale, who married Isabella, daughter of Thomas Patriekson, Esq., of Sealegill Hall, co. Cumberland, and was father, with other children, of

JOHN PONSONBY, Esq., of Hale, who married Dorothy, daughter of Miles Wilson, Esq., of Ashness, co. Cumberland, and had (with three daughters, Mary, Isabella, and Dorothy, married to—Steel, Esq., of Cocker-mouth) four sons, John, died a minor; MILES, of whom presently; Anthony, and William. The second son,

MILES PONSONBY, Esq., of Hale Hall, J.P. and D.L., married

Catherine, daughter of Wilfred Clementson, Esq., of Cocker-mouth, and had issue five sons, who all died without issue, and five daughters. The third daughter,

DOROTHY PONSONBY, of Hale, married, 1805, John Fisher, Esq., of Whitehaven, J.P. and D.L., who, in her right, and under the will of his father-in-law, assumed the surname of Ponsonby. They had issue,

I. Thomas, died a minor.

II. MILES, heir to his father.

III. John.

I. Mary.

II. Catherine.

III. Dorothy.

Mr. Ponsonby died 10th November, 1848. Mrs. Ponsonby died 30th January, 1852.

MILES PONSONBY, Esq., of Hale Hall, J.P., born 6th December, 1808; married 30th May, 1837, Barbara, daughter of the late Christopher Wilson, Esq., of Rignaden Park, co. Westmoreland, and has issue,

I. MILES DE HALE, born 14th May, 1841.

II. Henry, born 23rd March, 1851.

I. Catherine Cumpstone Florence.

II. Dorothy Jane.

III. Barbara Ellen.

Arms.—Gu., a chev., between three combs, arg.

Crest.—On a ducal coronet, or, three arrows, one impale, and two in saltier, the points downwards, entwined by a serpent, ppr.

Motto.—Pro rege, lege, grege

Wilton is a hamlet in this parish, about two miles east of Egremont. Here is a small school, erected in 1854.

HARRINGTON PARISH.

THE parish of Harrington is bounded on the north by Workington, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south by Moresby, and on the east by Workington and Distington. It extends about two miles and a half along the sea coast, and is about one mile in breadth: containing the small part of Harrington, at the mouth of a small rivulet called the Wyre. It possesses no dependent townships. 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 area of Harrington is 2,790 acres, and its rateable value £5,580. The population in 1801 was 1,357; in 1811, 1,621; in 1821, 1,845; in 1831, 1,758; in 1841, 1,934; and in 1851, 2,169. In this parish, near Parton, are situated the Lowca Engine Works, established in 1799, by Messrs. Adam, and Crosby, Heslop, and Co. They were carried on by Messrs. Talk and Ley till the year 1857, when they became the property of Messrs. Fletcher, Jennings, and Co., the present occupiers, who employ about 150 persons. The works consist of an extensive foundry, for iron and brass. Marine, stationary, and locomotive engines are manufactured on the premises. In 1813 there was an iron vessel built on the adjoining shore by Messrs. Talk and Ley, the proprietors at that period. Great

facilities are afforded for carrying on the works, by the fact of the Whitehaven and Maryport railway passing through them. Messrs. Williamson and Son have a shipbuilding yard, situated near the harbour, commenced by them in 1838, and affording employment to 150 hands. Ships of from 500 to 700 tons burden are built here. There is also a blast furnace, a tannery, and a corn-mill. Large quantities of coal are raised in the parish. The Harrington Colliery consists of two pits—the "John," and "Hodson;" the former is 95 fathoms deep, in the middle seam stone drift, and the coal is four feet thick. This seam is the lowest of any in the neighbourhood, being only thirty fathoms above the great limestone deposit, which in 1824 was partially wrought five fathoms lower, and is now exten-

sively worked at Distington, Dean, and Brigham. "Hodgson" pit is 60 fathoms deep, and the coal four feet thick. The "yard-band," 33 inches thick, is 38 fathoms above this seam, and 30 fathoms below the four-foot working in the middle seam of the "John" pit.

Shortly after the Norman conquest, the manor of Harrington, together with Workington, was granted to the Talebois family, barons of Kendal, in Westmoreland, and was held as a fee of Workington. At an early period it passed to the family of Harrington, of which house there were several branches, resident at Beaumont in Cumberland, Witherslack in Westmoreland, Aldingham in Lancashire, and at two other places in Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire. The first of this family who held Harrington married the heiress of — Scaton, in the parish of Camerton. She died in the lifetime of her grandfather, Thomas, son of Gospatric. The next of the family upon record is Robert de Harrington, who, in the reign of Edward I., married the heiress of Cancefield, Agnes, sister and heiress 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 Beckernet, Knt. He had a son and heir, John de Harrington, Knt., first baron by writ, who was summoned to Parliament from 30th December, 1324 to 13th November, 1345. In the early writs he is styled "John of Haverington." His eldest son, Robert, married Elizabeth, one of the three sisters and co-heiresses of John de Multon of Egrement, and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving John, son and heir, his successor. This John de Harrington was summoned to Parliament in 1348 and the following years, and died in 1363, leaving issue a son and heir, Sir Robert de Harrington, Knt., who received the honour of knighthood at the coronation of Richard II., and was summoned to Parliament from 1377 until his death in 1405. He married Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Nigel Loring, Knt., by whom he had issue Sir John de Harrington, Knt., who died without children in 1418. Sir William de Harrington, his brother, who succeeded him, was summoned to Parliament from 1421 to 1439. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Neville, Knt., of Hornby, by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Lord Bonville, and in this manner brought to that family the estates of the Harringtons, Flemings, and Cancefields, a third part of the great estate of Multon, and a moiety of that of Loring. Sir William died in 1457, without male issue, leaving his grandson his next heir, who became Baron Harrington in right of his mother.

William Lord Bonville, Baron Harrington, married Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury, and left an only daughter, Ciceley, who married Thomas Grey, first marquis of Dorset, by whom she had issue Thomas Grey, second marquis of Dorset, K.G., father of Henry Grey, third marquis, who was created Duke of Suffolk in 1551. This nobleman married Frances, daughter and co-heir 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 demise of Edward VI., and was soon afterwards beheaded. Her father also suffered death as a traitor; and his estates, including the manor of Harrington, were forfeited to the crown. Philip and Mary, by letters patent, bearing date in the third and fourth years of their reign, granted to Henry Curwen, Esq. the manor of Harrington, with its appurtenances, being at that time of the yearly value of £48 11s. 8d., with the exception of the advowson of the living, to be held in capite, by the fortieth-part of a knight's fee, for all rents, services, and demands. It has since continued to be held by the Curwens of Workington; Henry Curwen, Esq., being the present lord of the manor. The demesne is within the enclosure of Workington Park, which bounds this parish on the north. Henry Curwen, Esq., is the principal landowner.

The small and flourishing port of Harrington, about three miles south from Workington, is a creation of modern times, being the growth of a single century, for in 1760 there was not one house here, nor a single vessel belonging to the port. In 1794 the number of vessels belonging to Harrington was about sixty, averaging 100 tons burthen; in 1822 the number was thirty-eight, of an aggregate burden of 4,976 tons; in 1828 the number had increased to forty-three, and their burden was equal to 5,479 tons; in 1840 there were forty-four vessels belonging to the port, and their burden was 6,052 tons; in 1850 the number of vessels was thirty-five, and the aggregate burden was 6,000 tons; and in 1858 we find there were thirty vessels, with a burden of 5,780 tons. The harbour is well constructed, and the houses mostly modern and well built. Coal and lime are exported. In the coal trade, which is carried on chiefly with Irish ports, upwards of forty vessels are employed; and in the lime trade, which is carried on with the opposite coast of Scotland, there are a large number of sloops. The ship-building yard and other works we have spoken of above. The port is under Whitehaven.

THE CHURCH.

Harrington church is a neat edifice, consisting of nave and chancel, with square western tower, and occupies a picturesque situation on an eminence overlooking the port. The nave is low and narrow, but the chancel is lofty, and of greater breadth, with an eastern window of three lights. There are a few mural monuments. The living of Harrington was given, with that of Workington, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, by Ketel, son of Eldred, son of Ivo de Talebois. On the dissolution of the monastic institutions, Henry VIII., by letters patent, bearing date August 20th, 1544, granted to Robert Brookelsbye and John Dyer the advowson and right of patronage of the churches of Harrington and Workington, to be held in free socage by fealty only. On the 27th of January, 1545, the two rectories were conveyed to Thomas Dalston, Esq., of Carlisle. On the 12th October, 1561, John Dalston, Esq., received a license by which he was empowered to convey the advowson and right of patronage of the churches of Harrington and Workington to Henry Curwen, Esq., in whose posterity they have since been vested. In 1721 the University of Cambridge presented in consequence of the lord of the manor being a Catholic. The living is a rectory, valued in the King's

Book at £7 7s. 3½d., and certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £37; viz., glebe, £8; all tithes belonging to the rectory, £25; prescription for Mr. Curwen's demesne, £2; Easter dues and surplice fees, £2. Its present value is about £250. The parish register commences in 1653.

RECTORS.—Nicholas Cowerson occurs 1535; — Hudson occurs about 1642; R. Chr. Mattinson, 1661; Jeremiah Topping, 1662; John Proctor, 1690; Thomas Orfeur, 1695; Charles Richardson, 1721; Charles Richardson, 1724; Charles Noble, 1734; Darcy Ouley, 1753; John Bird, 1780; Joseph Adderton, 1785; Peter How, 1795; William Curwen, 1817; John Curwen, 1823; Peter Von Essen, 1840; B. S. Kennedy, 1857.

The Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1828, at a cost of about £600, is a good building of stone, capable of accommodating about 500 persons. The first floor is partitioned off for a private day school, and serves also as a Sunday school. About fifty years ago this body met for worship in an old clay mill prepared for the purpose by the late Mr. Joseph Dutton.

The Primitive Methodist chapel was erected in the same year as the above, at a cost of £228. It will seat about 260 persons; half of the seats are free.

The parochial school, situated in the village, is chiefly supported by the payments of the children.

IRTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Gosforth; on the west by Drigg; on the south by the Mite, which divides it from the parish of Muncaster; on the east by the manor of Miterdale and the chapelry of Wasdale, in the parish of St. Bees. The parish was enclosed pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in 1809. The surface of the parish is hilly, and in the northern parts rather mountainous; the soil varying in quality from gravel and clay to a mossy earth. Granite is plentiful at Irton Hill, but neither coal, limestone, nor freestone is found here. The Irt, from which the name of the parish is derived, flows through it in a south-westerly direction, and abounds with trout and salmon. Irton parish comprises the townships of Irton and Santon-with-Melthwaite, whose united area is 5,270 acres. The population in 1801 was 466; in 1811, 490; in 1821, 566; in 1831, 531; in 1841, 509; and in 1851, 572. The rateable value of the parish is £2,959 10s. The principal landowners are Samuel Irton, Esq.; Thomas Brocklebank, Esq.; Capt. H. Lutwidge; Anthony B. Steward, Esq.; Messrs. Gaitskell, Joseph Watson, Joseph Burrough, — Sherwen, and Saul Rogers.

Irton township contains several scattered houses lying between the Irt and Mite, from two to four miles north-east of Ravensglass.

The manor of Irton has been held by a family of the same name since the time of the Conquest. In the 35th Henry VIII. it was found by inquisition that Richard Irton, Esq., held the manor and town of Irton of the king as of his castle of Egremont, by homage and fealty, 1d. rent, and suit at the court of Egremont. He also possessed Cleator and

a moiety of the manor of Bassenthwaite. In 1578 Richard Irton held the manor of Irton by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and by the rent of 7d. for cornage. The demesne is large; three estates pay customary rents, arbitrary fines, and heriots, with other boons and services.

Irton Hall, the ancient seat of the Irton family, is pleasantly seated amid noble trees, on the summit of an eminence rising from the Irt, about a quarter of a mile east from the parish church. The most striking archi-

tectural feature of Irton Hall is a quadrangular tower built in the castellated style, with embrasures, which, from its great antiquity, and from the fact that the other parts of the mansion being of various and more modern dates, is generally supposed to have constituted the principal part of the manorial hall. In front of the hall is the trunk of an old gigantic oak, whose girth three men can scarcely encompass with their arms extended. The following account of the Irton family will clearly shew the descent of the manor:—

Irton of Irton.

The Irtons have been seated at Irton from a period antecedent to the Conquest, and have since that period been, in a direct line, successive lords thereof. The first of this family mentioned by Mr. Wharton, Somerset herald, is

BARTRAM D'YRTON, who lived in the beginning of the reign 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 Tilliol, of an ancient and eminent family, which possessed Scaley 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 Westmoreland, a son and successor,

STEPHEN D'YRTON, who married Jane Daere, and had two sons, namely, ROGER, his heir, and Randolph, or Ralph, constituted in 1280 Bishop of Carlisle. The elder son,

ROGER D'YRTON, married, and had a son and successor,

WILLIAM D'YRTON, who married Grace Hamner of Shropshire, a near relative of the Hamners of Hamner, in Flintshire, and was succeeded by his son,

ROGER D'YRTON, living in 1292, who married Susan, daughter of Sir Alexander Basinthwaite. By this lady Roger D'Yrton acquired the manors of Basinthwaite, Loweswater, Unthank, and divers other lands of considerable value; and had a son and heir,

ADAM D'YRTON, who married Elizabeth, sole heiress of Sir John Copeland, and obtained with her the manors of Birker, Birkby, and Santon. He left two sons, of whom the younger, Alexander, married a lady of the family of Odingsels, 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 married a daughter of William Dykes of Wardell, 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 of Irton, who received the honour of knighthood from the Earl of Surrey, at Flodden Field, and was slain in a skirmish at Kelso, with the Scotch. He died without children, and was succeeded, in 1503, by his brother,

RICHARD IRTON of Irton, who served as sheriff for Cumberland, 22nd Henry VIII. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Middleton, Knt., of Stokeld Park, and left a son and heir,

CHRISTOPHER IRTON, Esq., of Irton, who married, in 1513, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Millory, Knt., of Studley Park, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN IRTON, Esq., of Irton, who married, in 1577, Anne, daughter of Richard Kirby, Esq., of Kirby, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Bellingham, and was father of

JOHN IRTON, Esq., of Irton, who married, in 1638, Anne, sister of Sir Harry Ponsonby, ancestor to the earls of Bessborough, and left a son and successor,

JOHN IRTON, Esq., of Irton, who married, in 1658, Elizabeth, daughter of Musgrave of Mealrig, youngest brother of Sir William Musgrave, Knt., of Crookdake, and was succeeded by his son,

GEORGE IRTON, Esq., of Irton, who married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., of Lamplugh, and was succeeded by his son,

GEORGE IRTON, Esq., of Irton, high sheriff of Cumberland in 1753, who married, in 1695, Elizabeth, daughter of David Poole, Esq., of Knottingley, and Syke House, co. York, and had two sons and five daughters. He was succeeded by the eldest,

SAMUEL IRTON, Esq., of Irton, who married Frances, only daughter and heiress of Robert Tatman, Esq., of Cockermonth, and had three sons and as many daughters. The eldest surviving son,

EDMUND LAMPLUGH IRTON, Esq., of Irton, married, firstly, Miss Hodgson of Hawkshead, and by her had a daughter, Anne Frances, married to Joseph Gunson, Esq., of Ingwell. He married, secondly, 2nd Aug., 1787, Harriet, daughter of John Hayne, Esq., of Ashbourne Green, co. Derby. By the latter (who died 8th November, 1849) he had issue, SAMUEL, his heir; Richard, lieutenant-colonel in the rifle brigade, married Selina, daughter of Joseph Sabine, Esq., and is deceased; and Frances, married, 6th October, 1842, to Sir E. S. Prideaux, Bart. Mr. Irton died 2nd November, 1820, and was succeeded by his son,

SAMUEL IRTON, Esq., of Irton Hall, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for the western division of the county from 1833 till 1857, when he retired. Born 29th September, 1796. Married, 25th July, 1825, Eleanor, second daughter of Joseph Tiffen Senhouse, Esq., of Calder Abbey.

Arms.—Arg., a fesse, sa., in chief, three mullets, ga.

Crest.—A Saracen's head.

Motto.—Semper constans et fidelis.

THE CHURCH.

Irton church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a handsome modern structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and square

tower, rebuilt in 1795. It contains several monuments to the memory of different members of the Irton, Lutwidge, Winder, and Mossop families. As we learn from Tanner, the church of Irton, which he tells us was dedicated to St. Michael, was appropriated in the year 1227, to the nunnery of Seaton or Leakly. On the suppression of the monastic institutions it was granted to the Penningtons of Muncaster, ancestors of the present Lord Muncaster. The tithes and the right of advowson remained in that family until they were purchased by Samuel Irton, Esq., the present patron. There is no mention made of Irton in the King's Book; but it was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at the annual value of £4 13s. 4d. When the parish was enclosed, in 1809, an allotment of land was given in lieu of tithes. The living was formerly rectorial, but is now only a perpetual curacy, valued at £96 a year. The parish registers commence in 1697. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, nearly ten feet in height, and ornamented with some rich carving, representing elegant scroll work, knots, and frets, very much in the style of some of the Runic crosses found in the Isle of Man.

INCUMBENTS.—John Benson, 1676; Joseph Benn, 1681; Edward Burrough, 1730; John Steble, 1775; Clement Watts, 1780; John Grice, 1797; Henry W. Hodgson, —; Robert G. Calthrop, 1856.

CHARITIES.

Poor Money.—The interest of £17 is given away annually at Easter, amongst poor householders of the parish of Irton, not receiving parochial relief.

Bread and Cheese Money.—The sum of 3s. 4d. is paid annually, under the description of bread and cheese money, out of the Muncaster estate. The origin of the payment is unknown.

School.—Henry Caddy, by deed, dated 4th December, 1716, gave £150 towards the maintenance of a master, to teach a free English and grammar school for the benefit and advantage only of so many of the parishioners of Irton and Santon, who should proportionably contribute to the building of a school-room, to be erected upon Irton Moor; and he appointed George Irton of Irton, his heirs and successors, and William Caddy, his heirs and successors, owners of Gasketh, perpetual trustees, with three other persons to be nominated from time to time; and he directed that any parishioner, who had not contributed to the building of the school, if he wished to be free thereof, should not pay less than 30s. for his freedom; the interest whereof was to be paid to the schoolmaster. And he further directed that all poor persons' children, within Irton

and Santon, should be free of the school, the said trustees to judge who should go under that denomination. Articles of agreement were entered into on the same day by the subscribers to the building of the school to the same effect. The sum of £150, by accumulation of interest and additional bequests, has increased to £181. In addition to the interest of the money above-mentioned, amounting to £9 1s., the schoolmaster receives £3 as the rent of an allotment of land containing about one and a half acre. This allotment was given in respect of the school upon the enclosure of an adjoining common; it is let for £3 a year. No children, though they are considered as entitled to their freedom, are taught entirely free, a small quarterage is paid for them; for others, the master charges a higher quarterage. The average number of scholars is about fifty; they are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts; and, if it is required, classics and mathematics are taught; but for the latter, the master makes his own terms. The Rev. Stanley Burrough, formerly master of Rugby, left to this school £10 per annum, payable out of land. This was paid for a short time, but it is now refused, as having been a void bequest under the statute of mortmain.

Admiral Lutwidge's Charity.—Admiral Lutwidge, by will, left three guineas per annum, charged upon land, to be distributed annually at Christmas amongst six poor widows of this parish. This is regularly paid, and applied according to the directions of his will.

SANTON AND MELTHWAITE.

The acreage, population, and rateable value of Santon and Melthwaite are returned with the parish. The township contains the village of Holm Rook and several scattered houses on the north side of the Irt, about three miles north-by-east of Ravensglass.

The manor of Santon appears to have been held in the time of Henry III. by Alan de Copland, who resided in Bootle parish, and "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. (1398-9) Alan, son of Richard Copland, held lands here. From a survey taken in 1578 we learn that Roger Kirkby, Esq., held Santon, certain lands in Gosforth, Hale, and other places, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and by the payment of 6s. 8d. for fee farm, cornage, seawake, serjeant's food, &c., all of the purparty of the Lord Fitzwater. In the year 1777 Santon was held by the families of Irton and Winder; the moiety held by the latter having been purchased of — Lotus, Esq., who bought it of the

Launceston family. It is now the property of Captain H. Lutwidge.

The village of Holmrook is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Irton, and the high road from Ravensglass to Egremont.

Holmrook Hall, the seat of Captain H. Lutwidge, is situated on the northern bank of the Irton, three miles north-east from Ravensglass.

Lutwidge of Holmrook.

THOMAS LUTWIDGE, Esq., J.P., of Whitehaven, born in 1670, an extensive merchant and ship owner; high-sheriff of the co. Cumberland, 12th George I. He married 1stly Hannah Rumbold, and had by her a son, Palmer, born 19th January, 1709 or 1703, and died 10th April, 1704. He married 2ndly, 6th February, 1721, Lucy, youngest daughter of Sir Charles Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower, co. Lancaster, (by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of J. Skeffington, viscount Massereene,) and by her (who died 17th September, 1780) he had issue,

- i. CHARLES, born 29th January, 1722, J.P. and D.L. of the co. Cumberland, receiver and surveyor general, &c., of the Isle of Man, and surveyor and comptroller general of the coasts of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the part of Lancaster, &c.; he possessed considerable landed property near Whitehaven, and elsewhere in the co. of Cumberland, and purchased, 1759, as a summer residence, Holmrook, near Ravensglass, with the manor of Bolton, which estate still remains in the family. He died, unmarried, in October, 1781.
- ii. Henry, formerly of Cooper's Hill, Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, born 17th June, 1724; married, 8th September, 1767, Jane, second daughter and co-heiress of Rigby Molineux, of Preston, captain of infantry, (eldest son of Thomas, third son of Sir J. Molineux, third baronet of Teversal, Notts., by Mary, daughter of Oliver Marton, Esq., of Lancaster, for many years M.P. for that town,) born in 1715, died in 1791. He died 1st August, 1798, having had issue,

1. Charles, born 15th June, 1768, major in the 1st regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, and afterwards collector of customs at the port of Kingston upon-Hull. He succeeded to Holmrook, and ultimately sold the estate to his uncle, Admiral Lutwidge. Mr. Charles Lutwidge married, 15th January, 1798, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Charles Dodgson, lord bishop of Elphin, and died 7th September, 1848, having had issue,

Charles Henry, (Rev.) vicar of East Farleigh, co. Kent, born 21st March, 1809, died at Hastings, 15th January, 1843. He married, 3rd November, 1831, Ann Louisa, only daughter of Robert Raikes, Esq., of Welton House, Yorkshire, and had issue,

CHARLES ROBERT FLETCHER, present representative of the family.
Caroline Louisa.

Robert Wilfred Skeffington Lutwidge, barrister-at-law, born 17th January, 1802.

Elizabeth Frances, married, 17th February, 1825, Thomas, eldest son of Robert Raikes, Esq., of Welton House, Yorkshire, and has issue,

Charles, born 17th November, 1828, officer of artillery, E.I.Co's. service.

Frederick, born 13th August, 1830; died 27th March, 1831.

Elizabeth Lucy.

Frances Jane, married, 5th April, 1827, her cousin, the Ven. Archdeacon Dodgson, rector of Croft, Yorkshire (eldest son of Charles Dodgson, captain of Dragoons, eldest son of Charles, Bishop of Elphin), by Lucy, daughter of James Hume, Esq., chairman of the Board of Customs, and died 26th January, 1851, leaving issue,

Lucy. Charlotte Menella.
Margaret Anne. Henrietta Mary.

2. Skeffington, D.L., born 23rd May, 1779, of Holmrook, late major 11th Native Infantry, E.I.Co's. Service, and deputy judge advocate general of the Madras army, married, 10th March, 1811, Mary Margaret, daughter of Gen. Lockhart, of co. Lanark, and died without issue 3rd February, 1854.

3. Henry Thomas, born 14th October, 1780; captain R.N.; was present at Lord Bridport's action in June, 1795, and at Admiral Sir J. Jervis's action off Cape St. Vincent, 14th February, 1797; shipwrecked on the French coast, in the "Hussar" frigate, in February, 1804, taken prisoner, and detained in France till the end of the war; married, 22nd June, 1824, Mary, youngest daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of Townhead, co. Lancaster, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart., governor of Madras.

1. Charlotte Jane, died 5th January, 1831; married, 1stly, 29th May, 1788, William Benn, Esq., of Hensingham, near Whitehaven (who died in 1790); and 2ndly, Thomas Cope, Esq., of Osbaston Hall, co. Leicester, who died 10th May, 1837.

2. Lucy, died 10th April, 1831; married, in 1812, the Rev. William Grice, vicar of Irton, co. Cumberland, and left a daughter.

3. Margaret, married to J. E. Carter, Esq., of Leicester, and died without issue 5th June, 1809.

4. Cordelia, died in 1777.

5. Henrietta Octavia, died 18th September, 1848; married, 5th January, 1804, Charles Poole, Esq., of The Grove, Stanmore, Middlesex (who died 17th May, 1838), and had issue.

iii. Thomas, born 5th October, 1725; died, unmarried, March, 1746.

iv. John, born 23rd July, 1728; died, unmarried, 1st July, 1749.

v. Samuel, born 15th November, 1730; lieutenant, R.N., served under Admiral Watson in the East Indies, one of the volunteers from the squadron who joined Lord (then Colonel) Clive in his attack upon Calcutta, in which he was severely wounded. He died of his wounds, and unmarried, 10th March, 1757.

vi. Walter, born 17th December, 1733; died young and unmarried.

vii. Skeffington, born 13th March, 1737; admiral of the red, commanded the Caracass bomb-ship, in Commander Phipps's voyage of discovery to the North Pole, in 1773. This gallant seaman, the friend of Nelson, commanded the Terrible, 74, in Lord Hood's fleet, and was eventually appointed commander-in-chief of the Downs. He married Catherine, sister of the late Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, Bart., of Langley Park, Bucks, and died, without issue, at Holmrook, 15th August, 1844.

i. Margaret, born in 1726; died, unmarried, at Whitehaven, in 1801.

ii. Cordelia, born 5th March, 1732; died 2nd December, 1732.

iii. Lucy, born 30th April, 1735; died 12th August, 1736.

Mr. Lutwidge died and was succeeded by his son,

CHARLES ROBERT FLETCHER, Esq., born 2nd August, 1835.

Arms.—Az., three chapeaux, or caps of maintenance or turned up erm.

Crest.—A lion, rampant, gu.

Motto.—Deo, patria, amicis.

Opposite to Irton Hall, but in this township, are the extensive nursery grounds of the Messrs. Gaitskell, which are laid out in a very neat and elegant manner. The conservatory of rare and valuable exotics is very attractive. Lower down is the beautiful villa of Greenlands, the property of Thomas Brocklebank, Esq.

Santon Bridge, where there are a few dispersed houses, and a small Methodist chapel, erected in 1828, is four miles from Ravensglass. There is a corn-mill here, and another at Holmrook.

LAMPLUGH PARISH.

The parish of Lamplugh is bounded on the north by Dean, on the west by Arleedon, on the south by Ennerdale, and on the east by Loweswater. It is divided into the four townships of Lamplugh, Murton, Kelton, and Winder, which are united for the relief of the poor, but are separate for highway purposes. The parish contains 6,354 acres, including upwards of 1,500 acres of unenclosed land, belonging in common to the townships of Lamplugh and Murton. The mineral royalty of the unenclosed land (containing the mountains called Blake Fell and Knock Murton) belongs to J. L. L. Raper, Esq. The common land of Kelton is enclosed and apportioned; the mineral royalty belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale.

The rateable value of the parish is £3,625 17s. 6d.; the gross estimated rental is £3,922 3s. The population in 1801 was 535; in 1811, 532; in 1821, 661; in 1831, 624; in 1841, 615; and in 1851, 616. The soil is principally gravel and loam, incumbent on limestone. It is interspersed, in some places, with pieces of peat earth. In 1855, as some workmen were excavating for mining purposes, at Smaithwaite, they found embedded in peat earth, at the distance of twelve feet from the surface, a quantity of hazel nuts, which it is supposed were relics of an ancient forest. There are iron ore workings in operation at Knock Murton, belonging to Mr. Thomas Carmichael. There is not a sunk pit, but the ore is drifted in from the breast of the mountain, and run out by men. The number of workmen employed is about twenty. The greater part of the ore is carted to Workington, but some of it has also been carried to the furnace on Cleator Moor. Agnes Pit, belonging to Messrs. Fletchers, Miller, and Co., is in the south-western extremity of this parish, but it is very near the Yatchouse mines, in Frisington, belonging to the same firm.

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 Lamplugh; a race of valorous gentlemen, successively for their worthiness knighted in the field, all or most of them." On an eminence in the Stockow Hall estate, in this parish, are the remains of a Druidical circle, called Standing Stones. Only the northern portion is now visible, the remainder having been blasted and removed several 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 a hundred paces in diameter. The stones are mostly of an oblong figure, placed endwise in the circumference of the cir-

cle; 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 day when the squirrel was chased from Lamplugh Fells to Moresby without its alighting on the ground: so closely was the country covered with noble forest trees for many miles where now are only stunted hedge rows. The Roman road from Egremont to Cocker-mouth passed through this parish. Its remains are visible on the south side of Rowrah, and from thence to the Scallow, whence they run to the west of Murton and Whinnah, and to the east of Gatra and Woodend, in direction of Streetgate. 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 same fate as the old hall, and has been wantonly destroyed.

LAMPLUGH.

The population, acreage, and rateable value of Lamplugh township is included in the parish returns. The earliest recorded possessor of Lamplugh manor is William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal, who appears to have given it, with Workington, in exchange for Middleton in Lonsdale, to Gospatric, son of Orme, lord of

Seaton, in Derwent Ward. William de Lancaster seems to have taken a conspicuous part in the times in which he lived, and it is on record that he 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 Westmoreland from the Scots, which King Stephen had given them." Gospatric died in possession of Lamplugh, and his son, Thomas, gave it to Robert Lamplugh and his heirs, on condition of their "paying yearly a pair of gilt spurs to the lord of Workington." In 1578 John Gatefold held certain lands and tenements in Lamplugh, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, paying for the same 1s. 4d. a year. J. L. L. Raper, Esq., is lord of the manor of Lamplugh and Murton, but the customary rents of the old enclosed lands, together with the right of working the minerals contained therein, were purchased free of Thomas Lamplugh, by the respective owners of the soil, about the year 1718. J. L. L. Raper, Esq., and John Dickinson, Esq., are the principal landowners, but A. B. Steward, Esq., and Messrs. W. F. Dickinson, John Bowman, John Nicholson, Peter Dodgson, Joseph Robinson, and Mrs. Ann Roger, have each an estate here.

Lamplugh of Lamplugh.

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, Knt., lord of Lamplugh and of Hailcarde, co. Lancaster, *temp.* Henry II. and Richard I., who was succeeded by his son,

Sir ADAM DE LAMPLUGH, Knt., who lived in the reigns of Richard I. and King John. He had a confirmation of Lamplugh to him and his heirs, with many privileges, from Richard de Lucy, lord of Copeland.

Sir ROBERT DE LAMPLUGH, Knt., occurs 43rd Henry III. He married Meliora . . . "an inheritrix; for on her marriage her husband paid a relief to Henry III."

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, Knt., married Constance . . . and had issue, JOHN, Raphe, William, and a daughter, Christian.

Sir JOHN DE LAMPLUGH, Knt., 9th Edward I.

RAPHE DE LAMPLUGH, 13th Edward III., married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Preston.

JOHN DE LAMPLUGH.

Sir THOMAS DE LAMPLUGH, Knt., had issue, JOHN, Robert, Nicholas, Thomas, William, and Raphe.

JOHN DE LAMPLUGH, 26th Richard II.

HUGH DE LAMPLUGH, 12th Henry IV., married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Pickering.

Sir JOHN DE LAMPLUGH, Knt., married Margaret, daughter of John Edgfield.

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 Sir John Pennington, Knt., and had issue,

i. JOHN, his heir.

ii. Thomas of Skelsmore, whose son,

1. Adam, marrying Agnes, daughter of Robert Ben, had, with two daughters, Jane and Mary, a son, Thomas, of Little Ritson, in co. York, anno. 1584, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Fairfax, Esq., of Poekthorpe, and had issue,

Christopher of Ritson, in 1612, who married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Raper, of Octon.

Thomas, who purchased the manor of Ritton, and died in 1670, aged 63, 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 Pavenant, bishop of Salisbury, and had a son and successor.

Thomas Lamplugh, D.D., archdeacon of Richmond, born in 1661, who married a lady named Margaret, and by her 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, Knt., of Lamplugh, sheriff of Cumberland 29th Henry VIII., who married, firstly, 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 Forster of Howsam, and had three daughters, viz., Mary, married to Thomas Skelton; Mable; and Frances, married to David Fleming, third son of Hugh Fleming. Sir John was succeeded by his son,

JOHN LAMPLUGH, Esq., of Lamplugh, who was twice married. By his first wife, Jane Blennerhasset, he had one son, Edward, who died without issue; and by the second, Isabel, daughter of Christopher Stapleton of Wighill, another son, his successor,

RICHARD LAMPLUGH, Esq., of Lamplugh, father, by Alice Maude, his wife, of

JOHN LAMPLUGH, Esq., of Lamplugh, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave, Knt., 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, when he received several wounds, and was taken prisoner. He married 1stly, Jane, daughter of Roger Kirby, Esq., of Lancashire; 2ndly, Frances Lady Lowther, daughter of Christopher Lancaster, Esq., of Sockbridge, in Westmoreland; and 3rdly, Frances, daughter of Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., of Ritton. By the last only he had issue, viz.,

i. THOMAS, his heir.

ii. Edward, died unmarried.

iii. John, died without issue.

i. Elizabeth, second wife of Henry Brougham, Esq., of Seales.

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 the eldest male descendant, Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux.

ii. Phæbe, appears to have died unmarried.

Colonel Lamplugh was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son,

Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., born in 1657, who served the office of sheriff of Cumberland, 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 6th Nov. 1773, her estate at Dovenby, to the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, of Copgrove, co. 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. This gentleman married 17th April, 1721, Honor, daughter of William Chalouer, Esq., of Gainsbro', co. York, and had issue,

I. THOMAS, his heir.

i. Honor, died unmarried, 2nd January, 1795.

ii. Mary, died unmarried before 1783.

iii. Katherine, co heir with her brother Thomas, married the Rev. Godfred Wolley, rector of Thurnscoe, and of Warnsworth, and, dying in 1804, left issue,

1. Edward Wolley, of Fulford Grange, and Nether Hall, co. York, who, in 1810, assumed the name and arms of Copley. He died in 1813.

2. Thomas Wolley, vice-admiral of the white, married, and has issue.

3. Godfrey Wolley, in holy orders, rector of Hulton Bushel, died in 1822.

4. Isaac Wolley, captain R.N., married, and had issue.

i. Honor Wolley, married to the Rev. A. F. Eyre.

2. Cordelia Wolley, married to George Bower, Esq.

3. Katherine Wolley, married to John Raper, Esq., of Lotherton, and mother of the present John Lamplugh Lamplugh Raper, Esq., of Lamplugh.

4. Mary Wolley.

ANNE, co-heir with her brother Thomas, who married 8th October, 1750, John Raper, Esq., of Aberford, co. York, and öying in July, 1783, left a son,

John Raper, of Aberford 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 Goulsbro', and prebendary of Wiston, who married Mary, daughter of James Collins, of Knaresbro' and Foleyfote, but dying without issue in 1783, was succeeded by (the son of his sister Anne) his nephew,

JOHN RAPER, of Aberford and Lotherton, who then became of Lamplugh. He married 16th October, 1789, Katherine, third daughter of the Rev. Godfrey Wolley, by Katherine, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh of Lamplugh, and had two sons and one daughter, viz. :—

I. JOHN LAMPLUGH RAPER, his heir.

ii. 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.

iii. Ann Raper, married to James Brooksbank, merchant, of London, second son of Benjamin Brooksbank, of Healaugh Hall, in the West Riding of York.

Mr. Raper died July, 1824, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN LAMPLUGH LAMPLUGH RAPER, Esq., of Lamplugh and Lotherton, born 19th July, 1790; married 25th October, 1813, Jane, second daughter of Benjamin Brooksbank, Esq., of Healaugh Hall, West Riding of York. This gentleman, whose patronymic is Raper, assumed by sign manual, 10th March, 1825, the additional surname and arms of Lamplugh.

Arms.—Or, a cross fleury sa.

Crest.—A goat's head, arg., attired and bearded, or.

THE CHURCH.

Lamplugh church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, standing near the hall. It consists of a nave and chancel, the latter of which is the most ancient, and is said to have been the family chapel of the Lamplughs when the parish church stood at Kirkland, three miles distant. The Lamplugh vault, which is at the south-east corner of the chancel, is surmounted by two elaborately-carved marble monuments, one of which is to the memory of Mrs. Margaret Brisco, daughter of Thomas and Frances Lamplugh, and wife of Sir Richard Brisco; the other is to the memory of Thomas and Frances Lamplugh. The living is a rectory, and the patronage has always been annexed to the manor. In the King's Book it is valued at £10 4s. 7d., but was returned in 1835 at £256. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for a rent charge of £300 a year. The parish registers commence in 1581.

RECTORS.—Robert Layburn occurs 1535; — Braithwaite occurs about 1642; Galfrid Wibergh, 1700; David King, 1701; Thomas Jefferson, 1730; Richard Dickenson, 1768; Joseph Gilbanks, 1817; Walter Brooksbank, 1854.

The rectory was erected in 1822, at a cost of about £700, by J. L. L. Raper, Esq., the patron of the living, who took in exchange for the erection and four acres of land, the old parsonage house, adjoining the churchyard, and the croft opposite.

CHARITIES.

Richard Brisco's Charity.—Richard Brisco, Esq., of Lamplugh Hall, by deed, dated 23rd February, 1747, granted to trustees a rent charge of £12, issuing out of Skelsmoor demesne lands in Lamplugh, to be applied as follows:—£6 8s. to the school, £3 12s. to poor widows not receiving parochial relief, and £2 for books to the school.

There is a friendly society, which was instituted in 1788, held at Lamplugh Cross. Its members pay 10s. entrance and 1s. 3d. per month afterwards (excepting the first eighteen months, when it is double). It allows 8s. per week during sickness, and to its superannuated members a pension of 2s. weekly during life; also £8 for funeral expenses. It numbers about a hundred members, and possesses a fund of about £700.

KILTON.

The area, population, &c., of this township are included in the parish returns.

Keton, or Ketel's Town, was in ancient times parcel of the manor of Lamplugh, from which it was severed by Ketel, grandson of Ivo de Talebois, baron of Kendal, and it was held as a fee of Beckermest, as that was of

Egremont. Kelton being in the Harrington division of the Multon estate, came from them by an heiress to the Bonville family, and from them to the Greys, marquises of Dorset; and by the attainder of Henry, the third marquis, it was forfeited to the crown, as is seen in the account of Harrington manor, at page 394. Philip and Mary granted Kelton to Christopher Morys (or Moorhouse) and Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs. In the 20th of Elizabeth (1578) John Moorhouse held Kelton by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and by the rent of two shillings for cornage and seawake and serjeant's food, belonging wholly to the Lord Fitzwater. It was subsequently held by the families of Leigh, Salkeld, and Patrickson, from the latter of whom it was purchased by Sir John Lowther, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present lord of the manor; besides whom, J. L. L. Raper, Esq., Mr. Joseph Bowman, and eight others, are landowners. Most of the ancient enclosed land here is freehold: the minerals therein belonging chiefly to the owners of the soil.

This township comprises a number of dispersed houses and the hamlet of Kirkland, which is about six miles north-east of Whitehaven.

MURTON.

For population, acreage, ratable value, &c., see returns for the parish.

Murton, or Moortown, is parcel of the manor of Lamplugh, and is held of the barony of Egremont. It was long held by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed in the reign of Edward II. to the Lamplughs, who have since continued its possessors. In 1578 John Lamplugh held Murton, with its appur-

tenances, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, by the rent of 6s. for cornage, and other services. The landowners in the township are Messrs. Daniel Rogers, John Wood, Stanley Dodgson, John Southward, and eleven others. The customary rents of the old enclosed lands here, together with the right of working the minerals contained therein, were purchased of Thomas Lamplugh, by the respective owners of the soil, about the year 1718.

Murton township comprises the small hamlets of Smaithwaite, Lund, Winuah, and several scattered dwellings, distant about eight miles east-by-north of Whitehaven. There is a forge at Lane Foot for the manufacture of spades, shovels, and edge tools, carried on by Messrs. Hatton and Cookson, of Liverpool. In the township is iron ore.

Here is a school, which is supported by the quarterage of the scholars, by subscription, and a permanent endowment of £7 4s. 8d. The average attendance is upwards of forty children. It is proposed to build a new school at a short distance from the old one.

WINDER.

For the acreage, &c., of Winder township, see the parish returns. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor, but most of the ancient enclosed land is also freehold, the minerals therein belonging chiefly to the owners of the soil. The landowners are Messrs. Skelton, Lewthwaite, Armistead, Turner, and six others. The township is about six and a half miles east-by-north of Whitehaven, containing the small hamlet of Rowrah, and nine farms, each of which bears a separate name.

MILLOM PARISH.

MILLOM parish is bounded on the north by the river Esk, on the west by Waberthwaite, Corney, Bootle, Whitbeck, and Whicham; and on the south and east by the mouth of the Duddon. It occupies the extreme southern point of the county, and comprises the four townships of Birker and Austhwaite, Chapel Sueken, Millom Below, Millom Above, and the two chapelries of Thwaites and Ulpha. The southern part of the parish is in general fertile, but a large portion of the north consists of wastes and pasture grounds. Extensive pastures are found in Thwaites Chapelry, as also in that of Ulpha, which in addition contains extensive woodlands. Limestone is abundant, and is extensively quarried. Iron ore has been obtained at Hotbarrow and Millom Park. Copper has also been found. By the regulation adopted at the quarter sessions held at Carlisle October 20th, 1857, the townships of Birker and Austhwaite, Millom, and Ulpha, in this parish, were assigned to the newly-formed Bootle Ward. The Whitehaven and Furness railway runs through this parish, and has stations at Holborn Hill, Under Hill, and Green Road.

The lordship of Millom, the largest within the barony of Egremont, contains the parishes of Millom, Bootle, Whicham, Whitbeck, Corney, and Waberthwaite. It

is of a triangular form, about eighteen miles in length, and its greatest breadth is about eight 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 Hardknott and Wrynose. It contains several manors, which are holden immediately of the lordship of Millom, as Millom is of Egremont, with some difference of service. This lordship 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 lordships. 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 lordship, 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 lordship:—“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 Millum, 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 aeries 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 Romeley (one of the co-heirs of William Fitz-Duncan) countess of Albermarle, 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 Heredibus suis Hereditarium, 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 Mandeville, advised her husband to confirm it. And for a recognition of the said 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 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 own country, and took home with him the hatterell 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 his 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 Boyvilles 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 the name and family ended in a daughter.

Boyville, Lords of Millom.

The first of this family upon record is,

GODARD DE BOYVILLE, 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 BOYVILLE, second lord of Millom, gave Monk Force to the abbey of St. Mary, in Furness, as aforesaid, with the churches of Bootle and Whicham; "all the parishes between the Esk and Millum, to the abbey of St. Mary's, York;" to which abbey Matilda, his wife, gave also Anderset or Agnes Seat. He is called in ancient evidences Godardus Dapifer.

ARTHUR BOYVILLE, 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 Boyville, 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 Dunnersdale, to one Orme, the son of Dolphin; and Leakley to Henry Fitz-William in frank marriage with his daughter, Goynhild Boyville, 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 Holme 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 Holme Cultram and his successors. The said Henry Fitz-Arthur gave the 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 feoffment, 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 Sancte Marie in Leekleya.'

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 Huddleston, Knight, and thus transferred the lordship 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 Millum were thus granted by the Boyvills, lords of Millum, to their kinsmen or friends, or with their daughters or sisters in marriage; and accordingly by

the Huddlestons and their heirs, some as manors, and some as lesser freeholds, as namely, Ulfhay, Thwaites, Dale-garth, and Waybergthwaite, and some in mortmain, as Leakley and Kirksanton, all which places gave surname to the posterity of the feoffees, as Thwaite of Thwaites, Waybergthwaite of Waybergthwaite, 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 M.S. we have the following account:—"Eastward from Seaton you goe into Millome lordship, twenty miles to the head of the foresaid Dudden great river: all the land and freeholds of the lord of Millome Castle, great-great-grandchild of the said Sir John Huddleston, of grand estate: but he gave much away with his daughters; and married Dalavise of Southam besides Teuxberry, £500 per annum, in Gloucestershire. And yet it is a lord-like living, £3,000 per annum, and £500 per annum, at Hasley, some £10 miles beyond Oxford. And Ferdinand now lord thereof, and all the estate of Millome Castle at it, and some of S^r William Huddleston, and a daughter of Montcastré, 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 a great gamester, lived at a rate beyond his income. A great countess, his friend, asking him how he lived so gallantry: quoth he, of my meat, and my drink!" Quoth she, 'I even looked for such an answer.'

Huddleston, Lords of Millom.

The pedigree of this very ancient family¹ is traced back to five generations before the Conquest. The first, however, of the name who was lord of Millom was,

SIR JOHN HUDDLESTON, Knight, who was the son of Adam, 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 Huddleston, in co. York. The five last named (according to the York M.S.) were before the Conquest.

SIR JOHN DE HUDDLESTON, 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 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 baron of the realm to do military service. In the next year (1300) he was present at the siege of Carlaverock. 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

¹ The Huddlestons of Hutton-John were descended from a younger branch of the family at Millom; as were the Huddlestons of Swaston, co. Cambridge, who settled there (temp. Henry VIII.) in consequence of a marriage with one of the co-heiresses of the Marquis Montague.

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 Edward II. (1313) a pardon for their participation with him in the death of the king's favourite, Gaveston. 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 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 Edward II. (1319-20), and had issue,

JOHN HUDLESTON, son of the above-named Richard, who 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 Richard, was appointed to treat with the Scottish commissioners on border matters, in the 4th 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 November, in the 9th of Henry VII. (1491). He married Joan, one of the co-heirs of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Ingham, in Yorkshire. He was made bailiff and keeper of the king's woods and chases 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,

- i. Sir RICHARD, K.B., who died in the lifetime of his father, 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 Dacre, and died without issue, when the estates, being entailed, passed to the heir male, the descendant of his uncle John.

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

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

- ii. Sir JOHN.
- iii. Sir WILLIAM.

Sir JOHN HUDLESTON, second son of Sir John and Joan his wife, married Joan, daughter of Lord Fitz Hugh, and, dying the 5th Henry VIII. (1513-14), 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, Knt., 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, Esq., of Hutton-John, from whom descended the branch at that mansion.

A daughter, who married Sir Hugh Askew, Knt., yeoman of the cellar to Henry VIII.; and Ann, married to Ralph Latas, Esq., of the Beck.

Sir John died 38th Henry VIII. (1546-7).

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 Elizabeth, who married Mary, daughter of — Bridges, Esq., of Gloucestershire.

FERDINANDO HUDLESTON, son and heir, was also knight of the shire, in the 21st James I. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Ralph Grey, Knight, of Chillingham, 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. 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 expense during the whole of the war. For his good services 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, Esq., of Muncaster. He had issue (besides his successor) a daughter, Isabel, who married Richard Kirkby, Esq., of Furness, and was succeeded by his son,

FERDINAND HUDLESTON, Esq., who married Dorothy, daughter of Peter Hunley, merchant, of London, and left a sole daughter and heiress, Mary, who married Charles West, Lord Delaware, and died without issue. At his decease the representation of the family reverted to,

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

FERDINANDO HUDLESTON, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lyon Falconer, Esq., co. Rutland, 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 to Sir James Lowther, Bart., by whom it was devised to his successor, the Earl of Lonsdale.

Milloom Castle, considerable remains of which are still in existence, is pleasantly situated in the township of Milloom Below, near the mouth of the Puddon. It was fortified and embattled in 1335, by Sir John Hudleston, who obtained a license from the king for that purpose. In ancient times it was surrounded by a fine park. Here, for many centuries, the lords of Milloom held their feudal pomp and state, undisturbed "by war's tempestuous breath," from which the more northerly parts of the county suffered so severely and so often; and we do not hear that the castle was ever attacked previous to the wars of the Parliament, when it appears to have been invested, though no particulars respecting the occurrence have been recorded. It is at this period that the old vicarage house, which was in the neighbourhood of the castle, was pulled down. "Lest the rebels should take refuge therein." Mr. Thomas Denton tells us that in 1688 the castle was much in want of repair. He also

informs us that the gallows, where the lords of Millem exercised their power of punishing criminals with death, stood on a hill near the castle, and that felons had suffered there shortly before the time at which he was writing. He describes the park as having within twenty years abounded with oak, which to the value of £4,000 had been cut down to serve as fuel at the iron forges. When John Denton wrote the castle appears to have been in a partly ruinous state, although the lords still continued to reside there occasionally. In 1739 the old fortress appears to have been in much the same condition as it is in our own times. In 1774, when Nicolson and Burn published their history, the park was well stocked with deer, and this state of things continued till the year 1802, when it was disparked by the Earl of Lonsdale. The old feudal stronghold of the Boyvilles and Hudlestons now serves as a farmhouse: the principal part remaining is a large square tower, formerly embattled, but at present terminated by a plain parapet. The chief entrance appears to have been in the east front, by a lofty flight of steps. In a wall of the garden are the arms of Hudleston, as also in the wall of an outhouse. On the south and west sides traces of the moat are still visible. The lordship of Millom still retains its own coroner.

MILLOM BELOW.

The area of this township is included in the parish *returus*. The rateable value is £2,340. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was, inclusive of Millom Above township, 589; in 1811, 884; in 1821, of Millom Below alone, 320; in 1831, 400; in 1841, 411; and in 1851, 416. This township, which contains the village of Holborn Hill, the parish church, and several detached houses, occupies the most southern portion of the county of Cumberland, which is here about four miles in breadth only. In 1250 Millom had a charter for holding a market here weekly on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Holy Trinity. The market has long been obsolete.

THE CHURCH.

Millom church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is situated close to the castle, in the township of Millom Below. It is a venerable structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, a south aisle, and a modern porch, with a bell turret containing two bells. This church has suffered much from the tasteless alterations which it has undergone from time to time—the circular headed north door has been walled up, and most of the old windows has been replaced by modern substitutions.

Near the eastern window is the ancient piscina, and at the west end of the church is an octagon stone font, ornamented with quatrefoils, and a shield charged with the arms of Hudleston and a label. The church contains an ancient mural tablet, to the memory of several members of the Hudleston family, and near to it is an altar tomb ornamented with Gothic tracery, &c., on which recline the effigies of a knight and his lady, but in a very mutilated condition. In the churchyard are the remains of a cross, the shaft of which is charged with four shields. The church of Millom was rectorial till 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 to have the right of presentation; the other (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 of St. Nicholas in the metropolitan church of York. The living, a vicarage, was valued in the King's Book at £8 5s. 8d., and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the annual value of £26 1s. 8d. About the year 1721 it was augmented with £256 left by the Rev. John Postlethwaite, master of St. Paul's School, London; and, about the same time, with £200 from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; both of which sums were expended in the purchase of an estate called Fawcett Bank, near Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, the yearly rent of which is paid to the vicar. The total income of the living is now about £170 a year. The tithes have been commuted for £128 per annum. The Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, exercises the right of patronage. The parish register commences in 1598.

VICARS.—Edmund Staneforth occurs 1535; Roger Askew, 1661; William Wells, 1670; Joseph Taylor, 1699; Thomas Benn, 1713; Matthew Postlethwaite, 1743; Edward Nicholson, 1778; John Smith, 1781; John Bolton, 1797; John Smith, 1821; Henry Dixon, 1822; Henry Pickthall, 1830; Edmund Edward Allen, B.A., 1855.

The vicarage is a cottage of very rough construction and inadequate size, which, with the glebe attached to it, was purchased about the year 1781, for the sum of £240; £200 of which was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and the remainder was paid by the then vicar. There are four day-schools in the parish, attended by about 140 children collectively.

CHARITIES.

The School at Millom Below.—Joseph Hudleston, Esq., of Millom Castle, who died in 1700, endowed this school with £100; 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 Thwaites, a share of a bequest of £800, bequeathed in 1811, by the late Mr. William Atkinson of Bog House, who ordered it to be invested in government stock, and the interest, with the exception of £2 12s., to be applied half-yearly for the education 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.—For an account of this charity, see our account of Whicham parish, at a subsequent page.

Poor Stock.—In 1722 it was certified that there was a poor stock of £30 2s. belonging to this parish, the donors of which were unknown.

School at Rally Green.—On December 4th, 1809, this school was opened, being solely instituted and supported by the Rev — Myers, of Shipley Hall, 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.

Mrs. Huddleston's Bequest.—Mrs. Bridget Huddleston, about the year 1714, left £100 for the support of a school at Millom. This sum was lent on bond, and the whole was lost.

Holborn Hill is a large village, on an eminence, eight miles south-south-east of Bootle, and is said to derive its name from Holborn Hill in London. Here is a station on the Whitehaven and Furness railway.

Burrow Crail, or Barwick Rails, is a natural harbour or creek in this township, eight miles south-south-east of Bootle, where slate, corn, &c., have been shipped, and coals imported, in vessels of small tonnage. A coast-waiter is stationed at Holborn Hill, which is nearly a mile north-north-west; and a little above the harbour is the farmhouse called Burrow Crails.

From an eminence near New Hall are extensive views of the Duddon Sands, the Lancashire coast, the Isle of Man, and the Welsh mountains. In 1824 an ancient British battle-axe, thirteen and a half inches long, was dug up at Lowseales, and several other relics have been found in the same neighbourhood.

MILLOM ABOVE.

For the area of this township see the parish returns. The rateable value is £2,073. The population in 1801,

inclusive of Millom Below, was 589; in 1811, 884; in 1821, of this township alone, 460; in 1831, 515; in 1841, 511; and in 1851, 564. This township contains two small villages, called The Hill and The Green, besides a number of scattered houses, about four miles south-south-west of Broughton, in Lancashire. The Hill is about eight miles south-east-by-south of Bootle. Near Underhill is a sulphur ore mine, which was opened in 1851. The ore lies at a depth of from ten to forty yards, and the vein is from six to twenty-two feet thick, producing a large quantity annually, which is sent to Newcastle to undergo the chemical process of extracting the sulphur. It employs about thirty hands. There are several springs in this township, below Marshside, impregnated with salt, and of an aperient quality. There is also a similar one at Hotbarrow. They are called holy wells by the people of the neighbourhood.

BIRKER AND AUSTHWAITE.

This township lies between the river Esk and Ulpha chapelry; the first-named forming its boundary on the north and west, and the latter on the east. The area is included in the parish returns. The rateable value is £546. In 1801 its population was 98; in 1811, 109; in 1821, 101; in 1831, 102; in 1841, 105; and in 1851, 118. The inhabitants have the privilege of marrying, burying, &c., at the neighbouring chapel of Eskdale (part of the parish of St. Bees), in consequence of their distance from Millom parish church or its subordinate chapels. The small lake of Devoke Water and the falls of Stanley Gill and Birker Force, are in this township. Devoke Water is a lonely tarn, with a rocky island in the centre. Stanley Gill fall has much the character of Ara Force, and its immediate neighbourhood may perhaps be rivalled by other waterfalls in the Lake District; but the glen itself is indisputably the finest in the region. Birker Force is a fine cascade.

In 1102 the manor of Austhwaite was granted by one of the Boyvilles, lords of Millom, to a family who assumed the local name, styling themselves De Austhwaite, and continued in possession till about the year 1345, when, male issue failing, the heiress of the Austhwaites brought it in marriage to Nicholas Stanley, Esq., from whom it has descended to Edward Stanley, Esq., the present lord of the manor; besides whom, Messrs. John Sharpe, Thomas Lyson, Edward Sharpe, the trustees of the late William Bateman, the heir of the late Edward Lyson, John Vicars, and others, are the landowners. Dalegarth Hall, the ancient seat of the Austhwaites and Stanleys, has been converted into a farmstead. For an account of the Stanley family, see Ponsonby parish.

There is a corn-mill situated at the west end of the township.

This township is about seven miles east-by-north of Ravenglass; and, according to the arrangement made at the quarter sessions held at Carlisle, October 20th, 1857, is included in the newly-formed Bootle Ward.

CHARITY.

Poor Money.—The inhabitants of the township of Birker and Austhwaite, though parishioners of Millom, attend chapel in the township of Eskdale, in the parish of St. Bees. Several legacies have been left for the poor of these townships, the particulars of which will be found in our account of Eskdale. The sum of £2 is received yearly by the chapelwardens for Birker and Austhwaite, as a moiety of the interest of those legacies, and is distributed on the first Sunday after Easter, amongst poor householders not receiving parochial relief.

THWAITES CHAPELRY.

THWAITES Chapelry extends along the Duddon, south of Upha, from Duddon Grove to Millom Green, and contains the small hamlets of Duddon Bridge, Hall Thwaites, and Lady Hall, with several dispersed houses. The area of the chapelry is returned with that of Millom parish; its rateable value is £2,000. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 523; in 1811, 384; in 1821, 315; in 1831, 324; in 1841, 356; and in 1851, 364. At Duddon Bridge is an iron furnace. A little above Duddon Grove is Hans Bridge, which spans the river with two arches, springing from perpendicular rocks.

The manor of Thwaites was held under the lords of Millom by a family bearing the local name, who occur here as early as the reign of Edward I. In the 35th Henry III. (1250-1), Eleanor, wife of John Boyville and Michael de Cornee, passed this manor by a fine; and in the 16th Edward I. (1287-8) John Hudleston implored William, son of John Thwaites, for 200 acres of pasture here. The manor was conveyed by the Hudlestons, in the seventeenth century, to Sir John Lowther, Bart., from whom it has descended to the present possessor, the Earl of Lonsdale. The principal landowners are Rev. George Millers, John Lewtiwaite, Robert Postlethwaite, and Thomas Dixon, Esqrs.

THE CHAPEL.

Thwaites chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, is situated near Hall Thwaites, about three miles distant from the parish church. It was erected in 1853-4, and is a handsome stone building in the early English style, with porch, and bell turret carrying two bells. The interior consists of nave, chancel, and one aisle; the nave is separated from the chancel by a lofty perpendicular arch; and the aisle is divided from the nave by four perpendicular stone arches. The

CHAPEL SUCKEN.

The area of Chapel Sueken or Sunken is 2,054 acres, and its rateable value £1,521. The population was not returned separately till 1821, in which year it was 251; in 1831, 291; in 1841, 214; and in 1851, 275. This township is long and narrow, stretching between a small rivulet and the sea, six miles south by east of Bootle, and comprises the hamlets of Kirk Santon and Haverigg, at the former of which places there is a small tumulus, on the summit of which are two stones standing perpendicularly, about eight feet in height, and a distance from each other of about fifteen feet. Hutchinson tells us that several other large stones formerly stood here. A church or chapel is supposed to have stood at Kirk Santon in ancient times, but beyond tradition, and the name itself, we have nothing which would lead to that conclusion.

east window, which is lancet-shaped and of three lights, is filled with stained glass; the centre compartment contains a representation of the Crucifixion; the remainder being various passages from the life of our Saviour. In the nave is also a stained glass window, with the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in memory of Agnes Postlethwaite, Sep. 13, 1853." The seats are open and of wood, which, with the reading-desk and roof, are stained to represent oak; the pulpit and font are of Caen stone, both handsomely carved; the latter is sufficiently large for immersion, and is supported by four columns of Purbeck marble. The chancel is laid with encaustic tiles and filled up with open benches, having carved ends, for the choristers. The roof, which is of great height, is lighted with clerestory windows, of quartrefoil-shape; the aisle contains four handsome windows with trefoil headings; the windows of the nave are lancet-shaped, of two lights each and trefoil heads; over the principal entrance are three windows, considerably elevated, of the same design; above them is a handsome circular window filled with stained glass. The altar-cloth is of rich crimson velvet, with gold-coloured fringe, on the centre of the antependium is the monogram, with the

letters I.H.S. beautifully wrought in gold. The chancel contains a handsome marble mural tablet, in the memory of W. Lewthwaite, Esq., and his wife, Eleanor of Broadgate. In 1715 the chapel was certified as having no endowment. Subsequently it was endowed with the sum of £200; it has also received £800 from Queen Anne's Bounty; and, in 1825, a parliamentary grant of £1,000. In 1835 it was returned as of the annual value of £99. The patronage is vested in the proprietors of the estates of Beck-Bank, Broadgate, Oaks, and Greystone House, and the Earl of Lonsdale, who, as lord of the manor and lay-rector, has a casting vote. The registers commence in 1724.

INCUMBENTS.—Daniel Steele, 17—; Daniel Stephenson, about 1755; John Parke, 1778; Henry Borrowdale, 1815; John Ormandy, 1822; — Sanders, 1847; Jonathan Stackhouse, 1849.

The parsonage house, situated at Bridge End, in Millom Above township, was erected in 1847.

CHARITIES.

Ann Smithson's Charities.—Ann Smithson, in 1778, bequeathed £20 to the most needy poor of Thwaites, the interest thereof to be distributed in bread on the first Sunday after the 13th day of February; and the further sum of £20, the interest thereof to be paid to the schoolmaster there. These legacies formed part of £400 which was laid out, in 1788, in purchase of lands in Millom, for the augmentation of this curacy.

Wennington and Benson's Charities.—John Wennington gave £30 for the use of the poor of this chapelry; and Bernard Benson gave £5 for the like purpose. These sums are secured upon two tenements in the neighbourhood.

A small library was founded here about a century ago by the associates of Dr. Bray, but the books are now entirely lost, with the exception of a few volumes.

Buckman Brow School is a neat building in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1845, by Miss Frances E. Millers, who also left £2,000 for the instruction of girls between the ages of five and sixteen years in reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, and the Church Catechism. Thirty pounds a year and a residence were to be allowed to a governess. The number and mode of admission of the children are regulated by the trustees, who are the ministers of the respective chapelries of Broughton in Furness, and Thwaites, and the owners of the estates of Duddon Hall, Ulpha, and Broadgate.

Hall Thwaites hamlet is about four miles south-west,

and Lady Hall hamlet three miles south-by-west of Broughton.

Duddon Hall, the residence of J. J. Rawlinson, Esq., J.P., is delightfully situated on the banks of the river from which it derives its name, about two miles from Broughton, and six from Millom church and castle, and is surrounded by conservatories, beautiful grounds, and the most picturesque scenery.

At Swineside, in this chapelry, are the remains of a Druidical circle, or temple. It consists of fifty large stones, with several small ones lying among them, and forms a circle of about eighty-four feet in diameter, the entrance to which is about five feet wide. The largest stone is conical in form, and nearly nine feet high. There is a great similarity between this circle and that in the neighbourhood of Keswick, with the exception of the rectangular recess which is possessed by the latter, and which is, we believe, peculiar to it.

Lewthwaite of Broadgate.

This family appears, from ancient documents, to have held lands in various parts of Cumberland from an early period.

THOMAS LEWTHWAITE of Whicham, married a daughter of — Newby of Haveng, and had a son,

THOMAS LEWTHWAITE, born 8th December, 1588, married a daughter of — Askew of Greymains. This Thomas purchased Broadgate, and settled there. He died in 1667, having had three children,

- i. John, a captain in a regiment of foot raised by Sir William Hulleston of Millom Castle, for the service of King Charles I., in which loyal cause he was slain at Edgehill, in 1642, without issue.
- ii. JAMES, who succeeded his father.
- iii. Margaret, married William Benson of Waberthwaite.

JAMES LEWTHWAITE of Broadgate, married Agnes, daughter of William Dickson, Esq., of Beckbank, and had issue,

- i. JOHN, who succeeded his father.
- ii. Ralph, who died in London, without issue.
- iii. William, born 7th December, 1667; married Catherine, daughter of Sir Gilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, and had issue,
 1. Alfred, who died an infant.
 2. John, a merchant at Whitehaven; married Grace, daughter of Robert Jackson, Esq., of Brausty House, and had a son Gilfrid, drowned at Whitehaven.
- iv. James, of Lady Hall, married a daughter of Myles Winnington, Esq., of Greystoe House, and had two sons: James, settled in Chester, and had issue; and John, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Lancaster, and had issue two sons John, settled in London; and George, of Ulverstone.
- v. Anthony, died at Lancaster, without issue.
 - i. Elizabeth,
 - ii. Agnes,
 - iii. Margaret,
 } All died without issue.
- vi. Ellen, married William Robinson of Waberthwaite, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, married John Halled, and had issue one son, who died in Dublin, in 1750, without issue.

JOHN LEWTHWAITE of Broadgate, married Eleanor, daughter of John Wingfield, Esq., of Woodland, in the parish of Kirby Ireth, co. Lancaster, and had issue,

- i. James, died young.
- ii. WILLIAM, succeeded his father.
- i. Eleanor, married John Lewis, of St. James'-street, London, and had issue, Charles Lee Lewis, a celebrated comedian, married and had issue; and Elizabeth Lewis, married — Dawkins, and died without issue.
- ii. Elizabeth, married John Addison, gentleman, of Ravenglass, and had issue, Henry Addison, died in London, without issue; John Addison, died in London, without issue; Elizabeth Addison, married George Fenwick, Esq., of Lambton, co. Durham, and had issue, William Fenwick, George, John, Addison, Ralph, and Robert; Elizabeth.

WILLIAM LEWTHWAITE, of Broadgate, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Towers, Esq., of Hockler Hall, co. Lancaster, and had issue,

- i. JOHN, who succeeded his father.
- ii. WILLIAM, of whom hereafter.
- iii. George, a merchant in Antigua, and died there, without issue.
- i. Eleanor, married William Postlethwaite, of Ellenfoot, gentleman, and had issue, Thomas Postlethwaite, died in London, unmarried; William, died in London, unmarried; Elizabeth, died unmarried; Agnes, married John Wilde, Esq., of Broughton, and died without issue.
- ii. Elizabeth, married William Hunter, Esq., of Cross House, in Millom, and died without issue.
- iii. Agnes, married Thomas Bailey, of Broughton, in Furness, and died without issue.
- iv. Margaret, married — Taylor, a solicitor, in Liverpool, and died without issue.

JOHN LEWTHWAITE, a merchant, in Lancaster, died on his plantation, at Checkhall, 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 Broadgate and Whitehaven, J.P., married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Joseph Nicholson, Esq., of Milholm, in Bootle, and had issue,

- i. WILLIAM, who succeeded his father at Broadgate.
- ii. John, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Roger Taylor, Esq., of Stout Park, Lancashire, and had issue, William, Gilfrid, Marianne, and Frances Jane.

iii. George, rector of Adel, co. York, J.P., married Martha, daughter of Thomas Birley, Esq., of Kirkham, Lancashire, and had issue, William Henry, George, and Margaret.

- iv. Joseph, a merchant, in the West Indies, died in 1816, unmarried.
- i. Agnes, married to the Rev. R. Armistead, rector of Moresby.
- ii. Mary, married to Millham Hartley, Esq., of Rose Hill.
- iii. Ann, married to Peter Dixon, Esq., of Newington, Surrey, and died in 1803, without issue.
- iv. Margaret, married to Peter Taylor, Esq., of Belfield, Westmoreland, major in the Royal Westmoreland Militia, and died in 1835, without issue.
- v. Frances, died young.
- vi. Betsey of Hazel Mount.

The eldest son,

WILLIAM LEWTHWAITE, Esq., of Broadgate, J.P., married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Cragg, Esq., of Lowscapes, and by her (who died 1830) had issue,

- i. JOHN, of Broadgate.
- i. Mary, married to William Postlethwaite, merchant, of Ulverstone.
- ii. Agnes, married to Robert Postlethwaite, Esq., of Broughton.
- iii. Eleanor, died unmarried.
- iv. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

Mr. Lewthwaite died 1845, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN LEWTHWAITE, Esq., of Broadgate, J.P. and D.L., born 1792; married 1820, Anne, daughter of William Kirkbank, Esq., D.L., of Beckside, and has issue,

- i. WILLIAM, married Mary, daughter of William Chaloner, Esq.
- ii. Joseph.
- iii. George.
- i. Mary, married to Walter Buchanan, Esq., of Liverpool.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Eleanor, married to Robert Francis Calrow, Esq.
- iv. Ann.
- v. Agnes.

Arms.—Erm., a cross flory, az., fretty, or.

Crest.—A garb, bound by a serpent, nowed, ppr., holding in the mouth, a cross-crosslet, fitchée, gu.

Motto.—Tendens ad æthera virtus.

Seat.—Broadgate.

ULPHA CHAPELRY.

THIS chapelry is bounded on the north by Eskdale, on the west by Birket and Austhwaite, on the south by Thwaites chapelry, and on the east by the Duddon, which divides it from Lancashire. It is about eleven miles in length by three in breadth, and comprises about one-third of the parish. The lower part is very woody and good land, the upper part more rocky and barren, being terminated by the mountains of Hardknott and Wrynose, to the west and south-west of which are Birker Fell, Harter Fell, and several smaller eminences. The area is returned with Millom parish. The rateable value is £1,295. The population in 1801 was 292; in 1811, 298; in 1821, 268; in 1831, 405; in 1841, 375; and in 1851, 370. By the arrangements of wards made at the October quarter sessions, 1857, Ulpha was transferred from the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent to the newly-formed Bootle Ward. Here is a bobbin-mill, worked by Mr. William Russell; and there are also a corn and saw-mills. Copper has been extensively worked in this chapelry, but at present the working is discontinued. Ulpha, like many other places in Cumberland, is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants.

Mr. J. Denton informs us that "Ulpha was granted to one Ulf, the son of Evard, 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 (1232-3), twenty marks for a fine assessed upon him for an attain. Ketell had divers sons, Bennett, William, and Michael: Bennett lived in King John's time, and had a son

named Allan. But now the land is reduced to demesne again, and Mr. Hudlestone, 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 Ulphay Park." Having reverted to the lords of Millom, Ulpha was again constituted part of that manor, and remained connected with it till sold by Sir Hedworth Williamson and his wife (heiress of the Hudlestons) to Mr. Singleton of Drigg. It was subsequently purchased from Miss Singleton by Lord Muncaster, who, in his turn disposed of it to Joseph Burrow, Esq., of Carlton Hall, who sold it to George Harrison, Esq., of Linethwaite, near Whitehaven, who afterwards sold it to Lord Lonsdale, the present lord of the manor. The old hall, now a farm-house, bears marks of great antiquity, and was probably the seat of the lords of Ulpha in days now long departed. Near to it is a well, bearing the name of the Lady's Dub, where tradition says a lady was killed by one of the numerous wolves that formerly infested this region. The principal landowners are Lord Muncaster, W. Rawlinson, Esq., Mr. W. Dawson, and Mr. Gunson.

The small hamlet of Ulpha Kirk, is situated about seven miles from Broughton. The river Duddon is here spanned by a bridge, which discloses a beautiful view up and down. "Ulpha Kirk," says Harriet Martineau, "is one of the primitive places where the old manners of the district may be traced more clearly than in most road-side settlements. The people still think it no sin to do their farm work on Sundays, when the weather—so precarious here—is favourable; and the familiar style of 'the priest' in these parts makes the transition from work to worship very natural. Some time since there was a blind 'priest' settled there. One Sunday morning, the bell rang before the people were all ready; and especially the stoutest farmer in the neighbourhood, who, detained by some cow, pig, or sheep, entered the church last of all, 'thunnerin' down the aisle.' 'Wha's comin' now?' asked the blind priest; and being informed by the clerk that it was John T——, he inquired further, 'a-foot or a-horse back?' Odd sprinklings of learning are found in these by-places, as in Scotland. Some students staying at the little inn here, and wanting to settle their account, wrote a note in Latin to the landlord, asking for the bill, and sent it by the girl who waited. Mr. Gunson, the landlord, immediately sent in the bill in Greek. It was too much for the students, who were obliged to ask to have it in English. There was a 'heigh-larned' woman, not far from hence, who married a farmer on the moor. When everybody was lamenting the hard times, she declared that, for her part, she would be

contented if she could only obtain food and raiment, whereupon her husband rebuked her presumption. 'Thoo fule,' said he, 'thoo dusn't think thoo's to hev mare than other folk. I'se content wi' meat and claes.' "

THE CHAPEL.

Ulpha chapel, dedicated to St. John, is distant seven miles north of the mother church of Millom. Wordsworth, in one of his beautiful sonnets, tells us that—

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 churchyard to recline,
From pastoral graves extracting thoughts divine;
Or there to pace, and mark the summits hoar
Of distant moonlit mountains faintly shine,
Sooth'd by the unseen river's gentle roar.

The chapel of Ulpha was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the annual value of £5 : £3 6s. 8d. of which was the ancient chapel salary. It has been since augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty, and in 1835 was returned as worth £49 per annum. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the vicar of Millom. The Rev. Jeremiah Walker is the present incumbent. The registers commence in 1703. 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 landowner and tenement in the chapelry.

The Wesleyans have a place of worship here.

There was a Baptist school erected in this chapelry, in 1855, by Mrs. Wilson.

CHARITY.

William Danson's Bequest.—William Danson, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, Westminster, by will, dated November 17th, 1793, left £3 per annum, chargeable upon the Folds estate, to be distributed amongst the most needy of the poor of Ulpha, his native place.

A library was established here in 1761, by the associates of Dr. Bray, but the books have long been lost.

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, known as Hardknott Castle.¹ Bishop Gibson supposes these

¹ Hardknott Castle is on an estate belonging to Edward Stanley, Esq., of Ponsbury, called Brothere Keld, a sheep-farm containing about 14,000 acres, which was presented to the Stanley family on the dissolution of Furness Abbey.

remains to have belonged to some church or chapel which formerly stood here; and Gough, in his *Additions to Camden*, supposes the ruins may be those of a chapel or cross erected upon this mountain, as was the case upon Cross Fell. Be this as it may, Hardknott Castle commands a magnificent view of Scawfell and the Pike—the loftiest mountains in the Lake District—as also of the Irish Sea. Formerly the pack-horses which went from Kendal to Whitehaven crossed Wrynose and Hardknott, a road now only seldom visited except by the shepherd and the adventurous tourist.

From the road over Stoneside a very fine view of Ulpha and the valleys of Lewthwaite and Donnerdale is obtained. After climbing the rugged ascents over which the road leads, these delightful valleys, which are near the river Duddon, burst on the sight, embosomed amid barren mountains, and forming pictures of surpassing beauty, on which the eye loves to dwell, and the recollection of which fully illustrates the truth of the saying that “a thing of beauty is a joy for ever.” Donnerdale, verdant and well cultivated, looks like a rich garden; while, beyond, the mountains stretch away far to the north. The river Duddon, which forms the eastern boundary of this chapelry, as well as of the parish of Millom, is well known, wherever the English language is spoken or read, by the sonnets of Wordsworth, according to whom it may be compared to any river of equal length of course in any country. Speaking of his sonnets, he says: “The reader who may have been interested in the foregoing sonnets, will not be displeased to find in this place a prose account of the Duddon, extracted from Green’s *Comprehensive Guide to the Lakes*, lately published. ‘The road leading from Coniston to Broughton is over high ground, and commands a view of the river Duddon; which at high water is a grand sight, having the beautiful and fertile lands of Lancashire and Cumberland stretching each way from its margin. In this extensive view the face of nature is displayed in a wonderful variety of hill and dale, wooded grounds and buildings; amongst the latter, Broughton Tower, seated on the crown of a hill, rising elegantly from the valley, is an object of extraordinary interest. Fertility on each side is gradually diminished and lost in the superior heights of Blackcomb in Cumberland and the high lauds between Kirkby and Ulverstone. The road from Broughton to Scathwaite is on the banks of the Duddon, and on its Lancashire side it is of various elevations. The river is an amusing companion—one while brawling and tumbling over rocky precipices, until the agitated water becomes again calm by arriving at a smoother and less precipitous bed; but its course is soon again ruffled,

and the current thrown into every variety of foam which the rocky channel of a river can give to water.’

“After all, the traveller would be most gratified who should approach this beautiful stream, neither at its source, as is done in the sonnets, nor from its termination, but from Coniston over Walna Scar; first descending into a little circular valley, a collateral compartment of the long winding vale through which flows the Duddon. This recess, towards the close of September, when the after-grass of the meadows is still of a fresh green, with the leaves of many of the trees faded, but perhaps none fallen, is truly enchanting. At a point elevated enough to show the various objects in the valley, and not so high as to diminish their importance, the stranger will instinctively halt. On the foreground, a little below the most favourable station, a rude foot-bridge is thrown over the bed of the noisy brook foaming by the way-side. Russet and craggy hills, of bold and varied outline, surround the level valley, which is besprinkled with grey rocks plumed with birch trees. A few homesteads are interspersed, in some places peeping out from among the rocks like hermitages, whose site has been chosen for the benefit of sunshine as well as shelter; in other instances the dwelling-house, barn, and byre compose together a cruciform structure, which with its embow-cring trees, and the ivy clothing part of the walls and roof like a fleece, call to mind the remains of an ancient abbey. Time, in most cases, and nature everywhere, have given a sanctity to the humble works of man that are scattered over this peaceful retirement. Hence a harmony of tone and colour, a perfection and consummation of beauty, which would have been marred had aim or purpose interfered with the course of convenience, utility, or necessity. This unvisited region stands in no need of the veil of twilight to soften or disguise its features. As it glistens in the morning sunshine it would fill the spectator’s heart with gladness. Looking from our chosen station he would feel an impatience to rove among its pathways, to be greeted by the milkmaid, to wander from house to house, exchanging ‘good morrows,’ as he passes the open doors; but at evening, when the sun is set, and a pearly light gleams from the western quarter of the sky, with an answering light from the smooth surface of the meadows—when the trees are dusky, but each kind still distinguishable—when the cool air has condensed the blue smoke rising from the cottage chimneys—when the dark mossy stones seem to sleep in the bed of the foaming brook; then he would be unwilling to move forward, not less from a reluctance to relinquish what he beholds than from an apprehension of

disturbing by his approach the quietness beneath him. Issuing from the plain of this valley the brook descends in a rapid torrent, passing by the churchyard of Seathwaite. The traveller is thus conducted at once into the midst of a wild and beautiful scenery which gave occasion to the sonnets from the 14th to the 20th inclusive. From the point where the Seathwaite brook joins the Duddon is a view upwards into the pass through which the river makes its way into the plain of Donnerdale. The perpendicular rock on the right bears the ancient British name of The Pen; the one opposite is called Wallabarrow Cragg, a name that occurs in several places to designate rocks of the same character. The chaotic aspect of the scene is well marked by the expression of a stranger, who strolled out while dinner was preparing, and at his return,

being asked by his host 'What way he had been wandering?' replied, 'as far as it is finished!'

"The bed of the Duddon is here strewn with large fragments of rocks fallen from aloft, which, as Mr. Green truly says, 'are happily adapted to the many-shaped waterfalls (or rather waterbreaks, for none of them are high, displayed in the short space of half a mile.' That there is some hazard in frequenting these desolate places I myself have had proof, for one night an immense mass of rock fell upon the very spot where, with a friend, I had lingered the day before. 'The concension,' says Mr. Green, speaking of the event (for he also, in the practice of his art, on that day sat exposed for a still longer time to the same peril), 'was heard, not without alarm, by the neighbouring shepherds.'"

MORIESBY PARISH.

THE parish of Moriesby is bounded on the north by the parishes of Harrington and Distington, on the west by the sea, on the south by the township of Whitehaven, and on the east by Arleedon. It contains about three square miles, being about a mile and a half in length and breadth. The land towards the sea is rich and fertile, being partly loam and gravel; but on the east side of the parish it is cold and sterile. The commons were enclosed about the year 1774, since which time the land here has been much improved by careful cultivation. Coal is abundant, and there is a quarry of excellent freestone. There are two coal pits, the "Countess" and "Moriesby" pits, worked by the Earl of Lonsdale. The former was opened in 1835 and the latter in 1849, and afford employment to about 160 persons. The "Countess" is now nearly worked out, but the "Moriesby" produces from 30,000 to 40,000 tons of coal per annum. This parish comprises the townships of Moriesby and Parton, whose united area is 2,187 acres.

MORIESBY.

The area of the township is 2,157 acres: its rateable value £3,021 15s. The population in 1801 was 371; in 1811, 409; in 1821, 438; in 1831, 421; in 1841, 512; and in 1851, 533. Moriesby township contains several handsome villas.

The first possessor of the manor of Moriesby upon record is one Morris, who is stated to have been seated at Moriesby in the time of William Rufus, and from him the family of Moriesby, Moriseeby, Morieebi, or Mauriceby, derived their origin. His successor bore the name of Urkman, and probably was his son or grandson. The opinion that he was lord of the fee is strengthened by his name being preserved in the chartulary of the abbey of Holme Cultram, among those of its earliest patrons, as enriching the monastery with a grant of land in Harrays, now written Harris, in Moriesby, and of common in the same manor. He is followed by Hugone de Morieebi, who occurs as witness to a charter, dated A.D. 1192, from William de

Fortibus, earl of Albermarle (in right of his wife, Hawise, baron of Egremont), confirming to the priory at St. Bees the grants theretofore made by that lady's ancestors, De Meschines and De Romeley. The lord of Moriesby, whom ancient records next disclose, is one whose name is appended to a deed without a date (but which, in the annals of the old house of Le Fleming of Rydal and Coniston, is assigned to the reign of King John), made by Sir John le Fleming of Beckermeth, respecting certain lands in Cumberland. To that document a Sir Hugh de Morieebi appears as witness, together with Robert Prior of St. Bees, Sir Peter de Wyrkyngton, Sir Adam de Millem, and Sir Richard de Coupland. Whether to his father's name and estates another Hugh must now be considered to have succeeded, or whether it was the person last-named, who testified to the following deed, no evidence has been met with to certify the fact. But about 1240 the name of Hugone de Moriseeby is found among other witnesses, set to a deed, whereby John de Hodleston,

first lord of Millom, of that name, in right of his wife Joan, heiress of the old family De Boisville, or De Millom, confirmed to God and the monks of Holme Cultram all the lands of Lekeley, or Seaton, in Cumberland, which had been given to them by Gunilda, or Goynhilde, daughter to Harry de Millom. Another lord arises in the person of Nicholas de Moresby, who, about A.D. 1250, witnessed a deed by which the charter of Gunilda above-mentioned was confirmed by Joan, then widow of John de Hodleston of Millom—and whose attestation, along with those of Johanne de Lamplugh, Benedicte de Rotington, and others, likewise found to a charter of Gilbert de Hothwayt and Christiana his wife, confirming certain lands to the religious institutions of the Blessed Marie, at York, and to St. Bega, in Coupland. The next inheritor is named Hugh, who, it is very likely was son to the foregoing. At least the lands at Moresby acknowledged his rightful possession: for, continuing the bounty of his family to Holme Cultram Abbey, he, in 1257, bestowed lands in Crombee and Waver, and subsequently gave six acres of arable and four acres of meadow land in Distington to that monastery, in whose chartulary these offerings are registered. A deed, relating to part of the estates of the monastery of St. Mary, in Furness, attests that he likewise owned certain rights to minerals in that district; as by an instrument done in the said abbey, the 14th October, 1270, Robert de Leybourne quitted claim to St. Mary's Abbot, all right of getting iron and copper within that dignitary's jurisdiction, except a limited quantity which he had by grant from Hugh de Morecebi, with consent of the abbot and convent during the life of the said Hugh. The witnesses to the said deed being John de Hodleston, Allan de Coupland, and Robert de Harrington, all men of knightly degree. Besides the lands to which they have given their name, the Moresbys also held, as one of their earliest possessions, the adjoining manor, or moiety of the manor of Distington which centred in them, either by grant or purchase, in Henry III.'s reign, and there they resided in the formidable stronghold, whose fragmentary remains, pleasingly cresting a slight knoll in the centre of the expanded head of the vale which reaches from Moresby to Distington, still remain. The inheritance of Moresby seems afterwards to have descended upon Adam de Moresby. He was likewise possessed of the adjoining manor, or moiety of the manor, of Hensingham, though by what title has not been discovered, as in 1272 Robert de Branthwaite, lord of the neighbouring seigniorship of that name, is recorded to have held the half of Hensingham as a vassal of the said Adam, who,

with this brief mention, retires out of sight. From the succeeding notice respecting the family, which, in chronological order, has fallen under review, it is gathered that Thomas de Moresby, who had married Margaret, daughter of Thomas de Lucy, lord of Cockermouth, by Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John de Multon, last baron of Egremont of that name, came next to the estate, and about 1278 acquired the adjacent lordship of Distington, if reliance is to be placed upon the statement by Denton, quoted in the local history, that "Ada de Morville, wife of Richard de Lucy, Dundraw, and he had issue Ada de Dundraw, wife of Stephen de Crofton, who gave their part of Distington to Thomas de Moresby and Margaret de Lucy, his wife, anno 6th Edward I., Margaret did exchange it with her brother, Thomas Lucy, for lands in Thackthwaite, and Thomas the same in Moresby for Braekenthwaite in Loweswater:" or, in other words, Thomas Lucy again exchanged Distington with the Moresbys for Braekenthwaite. It is, however, difficult to reconcile Denton's account with the information derived from the chartulary of Holme Cultram, which manifests that, several years previously, Hugh de Moresby had given lands in Distington to that institution—a donative it is improbable he would have bestowed had he not possessed the fee. John de Moresby is the next of the family upon record. His wife was Helena, daughter to William D'Aubeny, a man sprung from a house not inferior to that with which his own had blended. After De Moriceby's decease, his widow married Nicholas Veteriponte, lord of Alston, who died in 1315, leaving a son, Robert, twelve years old at his father's death. The pedigree of the Alston Veteripontes is silent respecting the family of which that lady was a descendant, though it certifies that she had an interest in lands at Kescliffe and Dufton, in Westmoreland, as well as in Kirkthwaite, Lyvethwaite, and Johnby, in Cumberland, and that she did not die till 1367. We have no further information respecting this John de Moresby. He upon whom, in the course of hereditary succession, the estates next devolved, bore the name of Hugh. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Asby of Asby, in Westmoreland, receiving with her the estates of the Asbys; but, dying without children, his wife, as we learn from an old deed, exercised, in her own right, seigneurial jurisdiction over the manor so far back as the year 1291. In A.D. 1323 De Moresby was one of the three knights selected by his kinsman of Cockermouth (the others being Hugh de Lowther and Richard de Denton) to assist in the surprise of the castle of Carlisle, and the arrest of Andrew de Hercla, its governor. Culgaith, near

Penrith, was in 1321 granted to Sir Hugh of Moresby, for his "bravery, good services, and loyalty" on the occasion referred to. In the fifteenth and nineteenth years of the following reign the command of the castle of Carlisle was confided to him by the martial sovereign who then ruled the destinies of England. In 1329 and 1337 he was knight of the shire of Westmoreland. In 1335 he was elected to the same honourable post for Cumberland; for which county, in the 7th and 18th Edward III., he likewise served what, at that time, was the warlike and onerous office of sheriff; and in the last-mentioned year he was also one of the escheators appointed by the crown, on the death of Lord Clifford, to inquire into and survey his estates. In 1343 Sir Hugh was deceased, though the inquisition post mortem, under which it was found that he had been seised of Moresby and the other lands therein mentioned, was not taken until 1349; as in the former year a fine was levied of the manor of Great Asby, between his son Christopher and Isabel his wife of the one part, and Margaret, widow of Sir Hugh, of the other part, to hold to the said Christopher and Isabel, and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the heirs of the said Margaret (who is said to have survived until 1375), in fee. On the demise of Sir Hugh, the possession of his augmented estates rested upon his son Christopher, who in his father's lifetime was affianced to Isabel, daughter to John de Derwentwater, lord of the manors of Castlerigg and Tallantire, in Cumberland, and of Bolton, in Westmoreland. On the contract of marriage, a deed in Norman French, extant among the muniments of John Hill, Esq., the present lord of Asby, was made and interchangeably sealed at Bolton, on the Monday next before the feast of Saint Michael, in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Edward III., between Mons. Hugh de Moriseby of the one part, and Mons. John de Derwentwater of the other part, by which the former covenanted that Christopher, his son and heir, should marry Isabel, daughter to the latter, who agreed to give with her a portion of 180 marks—a large sum in an age when the mark was valued at thirty shillings of the money of that day. During the next quarter of a century their ancestral vault seems to have closed over the seigneurs de Moresby in rapid succession; otherwise it is not easy to account for the frequent change of name in those who, but for a brief space each, appear to have retained the estates, there being no less than three disclosed within a few years: though in such unfixed outline that, but for the escheats issued after their respective deaths, the hold which they have upon attention is little more than nominal. Probably

Christopher, the inheritor who is next recorded, was son to the afore-named Christopher and Isabel: as among the returns to the inquisitions of the year 1353 is one which finds that Thomas de Lucy was seised, "pro Christophero de Moricebi," of the manor of Moresby, and others. In the 34th, 35th, 36th, and 37th Edward III., he served the office of sheriff for Cumberland, and in the two first of these years was also knight of the shire for Westmoreland. Little more concerning him is known than that he was deceased in the 43rd Edward III., as in that year he was found, by escheat, to have held the lordships and lands already mentioned; and that, in 1374, Stephen de Melburn is recorded to have been instituted to the living of Asby, on the king's presentation, in right of the heir of Christopher de Moresby, then in wardship to the crown. On attaining his majority Hugh came into possession of his patrimony: there being, in a return to an inquisition taken 49th Edward III., after the decease of Joan, widow of John de Coup-land, to whom the king had granted that portion of the barony of Kendal afterwards known as the Richmond fee, a finding that Hugh de Moresby held of the said Joan the manor of Hutton Roofe, by homage and fealty, and the service of 8s. a year, as of her manor of Kirby in Kendal. After Hugh, of whom the above is all that is recorded, attention is drawn to another Christopher, who sat in Parliament for Westmoreland in A.D. 1391, and likewise filled the sheriffalty of Cumberland the same year. His wife's name, if any he had, has eluded research, as well as the time of his death, or where he was interred. Upon his decease the estates seem to have vested in another Christopher, who was one of a numerous armed band of gentlemen of name, from the counties of Westmoreland and York, against whom, in A.D. 1411, the abbot of Saint Mary, at Fountains, petitioned Parliament, for having, with his confederates, violently broken into and plundered that famed religious house of all its plate, jewels, and other valuables, and ill-treated the conventual inmates. All the redress, however, which the abbot obtained, was answer referring him for remedy to the common law of the land. Christopher, with his brother Robert, in July of the following year, attended by a small band of military retainers, rode into Southampton, and joined the armament there assembling, under Henry V., for the invasion of France. On the 11th August the king and his army sailed from that port. On the 14th they landed near Harfleur, in Normandy, from which place their subsequent progress forms one of the most glorious pages in our island's history. In the same remarkable year Sir Christopher is likewise enumerated, by the eminent northern

historian, Surtees, as having been present, with certain of the gentry of Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, to assist Sir Ralph Elbric and two others "in taking saysenne and possession, for the bishop's use," of the third part of Tyne Bridge, with the tower on the south end, which Cardinal Thomas Langley, bishop of Durham, had recovered, by suit in the king's court, against the mayor and commonalty of Newcastle. In the 3rd, 7th, and 17th Henry VI., he served the office of sheriff for Cumberland; and in 1438 he, in conjunction with his neighbour, Sir Christopher Curwen, and others of the first men on the English borders, was one of the conservators of the truce entered into with the Scots. A previous notice of him likewise occurs in the return to an inquisition taken after the death of John Lord Clifford, 10th Henry V., wherein, among other matters, the juror found that, belonging to the castle of Brougham there was a certain rent of twenty quarters of oats and 30s. to be received yearly out of the villis of Clyburne, Wynanderwath, and Brougham, which rent, as well of oats as money, together with the custody of the office of head forester of Winfell, were granted to Christopher de Moresby for life; the reversion to Thomas, son and heir to the said John de Clifford, and his heirs. What was the after career of Christopher Moresby, whom he married, or when his towers mourned for their lord, we have no records to show. A son named Christopher, or James (for the information supplied by the provincial antiquaries is imperfect and conflicting), contracted the splendid matrimonial alliance with the heiress of the Tylliols, which is peculiarly noticeable in the annals of the Moresbys, as it contributed so much to enlarge the possessions and importance they already enjoyed. This lady, Margaret Tylliol, died 5th August, 1460, as certified under an inquisition taken after her decease, and preserved among the palatinate records in the library of the dean and chapter at Durham. To the large domains of his house, his union with their wealthy heiress enabled Moresby to add a moiety of the lordship of Layton, Witton Gilbert, Hetton-le-Hole, Ebchester, the East Hall and the West Hall of Great Lumley, with other lands in Durham, while the Cumbrian manors of Upmanby, Ricardby, Solport, and Torpenhow, with the castle and demesne of Scaleby, one of the most interesting of the ancient edifices in Cumberland. Little more has been ascertained respecting the owner of those accumulated estates than that, on the floor of the nave in Greystoke church, near the pulpit, is the following legend, on a plate of brass:—"Of your charite pray for the souls of James Moresby and Mar-

garet, his wife, on whose souls Jesu have mercy. Amen." But whether that monumental chronicle relates to James Moresby and Margaret Tylliol, or to Margaret Colvyle, who espoused the Moresby of a later day we have no means of ascertaining. Christopher, the eldest son of the alliance alluded to, now appears. He attained his majority in 1460, and seems scarcely to have done so when, in 1461, he died; as, on an inquest to prove his age, taken 10th March, 1462, and enrolled among the archives at Durham, one Nicholas Crozier, aged fifty, deposed that he was present in Cockermonth church, with the rector, when Christopher Moresby was baptised, on the feast of St. Thomas à Beckett, 1439. Who was his wife has not been discovered, though it appears he was married, as, after his decease, Christopher, his son, was found under age. But of that Moresby further mention must be postponed until his son also has been passed in review. That son likewise bore the name of Christopher. The tomb claimed him for its own in the lifetime of his father, but not until after his own espousal to Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Henry Fenwick, Knt., of Fenwick, in Northumberland. By that lady, who survived him (and subsequently married John Warton, Esq., of Kirbythorne, in Westmoreland, to whom she had a family, and in whose pedigree she is styled relict of Sir Christopher Moresby, Knt.), he had not any children. Her name, however, appears thus united with his on their monument in Penrith church:—"Orate pro anima Christophori Moresby, militis, et Elizabetha uxoris, quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen." Attention must now be thrown back to Sir Christopher Moresby, father to the last-named individual, who along with the Hudelstons of Millom, Broughtons of Broughton, the Whartons of Warthon, Parr baron of Kendal, the Harringtons of Wraysholme, Yewbarrow, and Arnside Towers, the Dacres of Dacre, Greystoke of Greystoke, Musgrave of Musgrave and Eden Hall, Strickland of Sizergh, and his relatives, the Rateliffes of Derwentwater, took part with the House of York in the wars of the Roses. By Edward IV. and Richard III. he was distinguished by several manifestations of their special favour and regard, and had several offices of trust and emolument conferred upon him. In 1485, he, with the flower of the northern English chivalry, followed to the field the last-named sovereign, and was in the list of those firm and faithful supporters who, on the eve of the fight at Bosworth, "swore that Richard should wear the crown." Having survived the contest between the rival factions, he ultimately weathered all the storms of the times. He was also a tried and valiant soldier in the wars with

Scotland, and was, moreover, held in so great consideration by the various sovereigns that he was frequently entrusted with the execution of many momentous public employments, especially in 1184, 1487, and 1497, when, with several of the first men in the realm, he was appointed to treat of peace with the Scots. In the 6th Edward IV. he represented Westmoreland in Parliament, and in the 11th of the same reign, as well as in the 1st, 3rd, and 11th of Henry VII., he discharged the office of sheriff for Cumberland. His wife was Margaret, uterine sister to the "Shepherd Lord Clifford," and daughter to Sir Lancelot Threlkeld of Threlkeld, by Margaret Dowager Lady Clifford, who descended from the old Lords Vesci, of Aluwick, was in her own right Baroness de Vesci, in Yorkshire. By that lady Sir Christopher had two children—a son, who, as before stated, died before his father, and one daughter. Thus left the sole male heir of his race, he expired in the last year of the 15th century, and the blazoned marble, with its "*Hic jacet Christophorus Moresby miles, qui obiit 26^o die mensis Julii, A.D. 1499, Jesu Maria,*" which shadows his grave, is, with the brief evidences collected in these pages, and some fugitive traditions, tinged with memories of its greatness, the sole remembrance that time has spared to tell the tale of the house of Moresby. With the decease of Sir Christopher the lineal male line of his flourishing family became extinct, and the vast heritage of her ancestors was, by his only daughter and heiress, Anne Moresby, bestowed, together with her hand, on Sir Christopher Pykerynge, the representative of a knightly Westmoreland house. Distinguished in local genealogy from a very early period, the family of Pykerynge, whose escutcheon—gerent, ermine, a lion rampant azure, crowned, or—was now loaded with the rich quarterings of the Moresbys and their alliances, had their chief place of residence at Killington, in the parish of Kirby Lonsdale, where the remnants of their ancestral hall lies embedded in its narrow vale, amid the bleak hills, over which wends the road from Sedbergh to Kendal. The site of this sequestered edifice, whose ivy-shrouded walls add the charm of romantic association to landscape of exceeding loveliness, is on the verge of a rocky, tree-fringed dell, which, at a short distance from the hall, opens into the splendid valley of Lunedale. No part of the original fabric of the Pykerynges is now remaining, save one roofless tower, which, retaining some of its early features, proclaims its date to the time of the third Edward. Wearing the changeful hue and marks of bygone days, this affecting memorial of ancient grandeur stands annexed to buildings constructed by the Ritsons, into

whose hands it and the manor, vested, by purchase from intermediate owners, in Charles I.'s reign, and the initial letters of their name, with the date 1640, are on one of the gables in front of the later structure. On this small seigniory the family had been settled since A.D. 1260, when Peter de Brus, baron of Kendal, granted to William de Pykerynge, to hold in fee, on condition of rendering for the same a pair of gilt spurs yearly, and doing military service for the twentieth part of one knight's fee. From that ancestor, after many descents, the manor and other extensive domains fell, in the course of succession, upon Sir Christopher, or, as Dr. Burn calls him, Sir James Pykerynge, who married the heiress of Moresby, by whom he had six children, who all allied themselves with the first families in Westmoreland. For two generations the descendants of Sir Christopher and Anne enjoyed their large estates, and occasionally made the hall at Moresby their abode, where, during their periodical visits, the tradition of the neighbourhood avers they lived in a style so profusely magnificent, and made the old mansion the scene of such festive revellings, as most probably laid the foundation of the necessity under which their posterity seem to have been obliged to alienate their lands. Be, however, the cause of such ultimate dispersal what it might, the memory of their great doings still lives as a proverb among the inhabitants of that part of Cumberland adjoining the house, where splendour of living in man or woman is generally expressed by the significant term that "they are as great as Moresby Ha' folk," a saying which, to this day, attests at least the popular faith in the story; and even a hand at whist, when containing many of the court cards, is joyfully spoken of as being full of the same "folk." Sir Christopher, who married the wealthy heiress of the Moresbys, died in 1512, and was buried in Penrith church, where the solemn memorial above his grave is still extant, with the legend—"Orato pro anima Christophori Pykeryng militis qui obiit VII. die mensis Sept. Anno Dom. milles^o D^o XII." To him succeeded his eldest son, likewise named Christopher, whose wife was Eleanor, daughter and sole heiress of Roger Lewknor, Knt., one of the co-heirs of the barony of Camoys. He died in the reign of Henry VIII., but the place of his sepulture is unknown; and although the chapel at Killington was then in existence, there are not in it any monuments that revive its memory. On his decease, the lineal male line of the house of Pykeryng of Killington also terminated, when the inheritance descended upon Anne, or, as she has been by some writers erroneously named, Eleanor, his only child and heiress, respecting

some of the circumstances of whose life there is but little uncertainty. Endowed with an ample inheritance, her hand was early sought in marriage, and, as if the number of her mother's espousals, who had been three times married, was to be her daughter's rule, the wealthy heiress of the house of Killington formed no exception to the maternal example, for she likewise was thrice married. Her first husband was Sir Francis Weston, Knt., of Sutton Place, in Surrey, the head of a family which had been seated for many generations in that county. Her second husband was Sir Henry Knyvett, Knt., of East Horsley, in Surrey, second son to Sir Thomas Knyvett, of Buckenham Castle, in the county of Norfolk, who was master of the horse to Henry VIII., by his wife Muriel, daughter of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, and widow of Grey, viscount Lisle. To her second husband Lady Anne bore two sons and two daughters—Sir Henry, the eldest, and Sir Thomas, who by James I. was, in 1607, created Baron Knyvett of Escrick, in the county of York: Margaret, wife of Henry Vavasour, of Copenthorpe, in Yorkshire, and Katharine, united first to Henry Lord Paget, and secondly to Sir Edward Carey, Knt., master of the Jewel House. Sir Henry Knyvett espoused Elizabeth, the only child and heiress of Sir James Stumpe, of Charlton, in the county of Wilts. Besides three children, who died in infancy, Sir Henry Knyvett was the father also of three daughters, named Katharine, Elizabeth, and Frances, who all attained to the honours of the peerage: and on the brows of Lady Anne's descendants yet rest the coronets which of yore encircled the heads of her three granddaughters of the house of Knyvett—respectively countesses of Suffolk, Lincoln, and Rutland. Thirteen years after the death of his first wife, Sir Henry, as the herald's certificate, yet extant, tells us, died at his manor of Charlton, the 14th day of June, 1598. Lady Anne's third husband was John Vaughan, Esq., of Porthamell, in the county of Brecknock, and of Sutton-upon-Darwen, in the county of York—a scion of one of the oldest Welsh families; on the issue of which union the Westmoreland estates appear to have been settled. By Vaughan, who also died in her lifetime, she had two children: a son, called Francis, who chose for his wife, Anne, daughter to Sir Thomas Baynton, of the county of York, and who was subsequently slain in the Irish wars, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, leaving, with other children, a son, three years old, in 1585, and a daughter, Frances, the wife of Thomas Lord Burgh, deputy of Ireland. She died in 1582. The Cumberland estates had been previously aliened. They had been put into settlement on her first marriage, and in her life-

time, her son, Sir Henry Weston, with her concurrence, disposed of all in that shire, and among them sold the hall, manor, and advowson of Moresby to William Fletcher, Esq., in 1576, from whom the Fletchers of Moresby descended. His son, named Henry or John, it is not clear which, as the pedigrees are somewhat obscure and at variance on the subject, came next to the succession, and is considered to have been the rebuildler of the front of the hall. William, his eldest son, died unmarried, when the inheritance devolved upon his second son, Henry, who, like his more noted kinsman of the house of Hutton, ranged himself under the royal banner, and fought gallantly for King Charles, in the civil wars of the seventeenth century. Excepting, however, the enumeration of his name in a list of those who sent in provisions to the garrison at Carlisle in 1643 and the following year, there does not occur any further notice of him in those stormy times. On the death of the stout royalist, Moresby became the property of his son William, who, about the end of the seventeenth century espoused his kinswoman Anne or Frances, daughter to Sir Henry Fletcher of Hutton. And on his decease in 1703, a monumental tablet of brass was affixed to the north wall of the chancel of the old parish church of Moresby. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, also designated Fletcher of Hutton, who took to wife the youngest daughter of George Middleton Oldfield, Esq., of Cheshire, and of Beetham Hall, in Westmoreland. With him the family ended, and dying a childless man, about the year 1720, the Fletchers of Moresby, like their predecessors in the manor, also became extinct. We must now revert to Thomas, the sixth and youngest son to Henry Fletcher, the host of the Queen of Scotland. That gentleman, who, with his father, was also a merchant and manufacturer in Coekermouth, was the immediate root from which sprang the Fletchers of Clea Hall, who descend from the male line, and the Fletcher Vanes of Hutton and Armathwaite Halls, who derive through a female branch. Sir Richard Fletcher, Knt., his eldest son, lived in the reign of James I., and removed to Hutton, which estate (anciently held of the crown by the service of maintaining the paling or fences of the royal forest of Plumpton, and holding the king's stirrup when he mounted his horse in his castle of Carlisle, a feudal service since commuted into a small chief rent, payable to the lord paramount) he purchased in 1605. On his decease his eldest son, Henry, inherited the Hutton estate. He pulled down the old mansion in Coekermouth, to which the brief residence of Mary of Scotland had imparted a degree of interesting celebrity, and rebuilt it. After a time the new structure likewise

obtained the name of the Old Hall. Having lain in a neglected state for a long period, it was sold in lots some years ago by the late Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, and having since being divided into tenements, scarce a vestige is now to be descried of its former respectability. Sir Henry, who filled the office of sheriff of Cumberland in 1617, was one of the numerous band of gentry upon whom, in 1640, King Charles I. conferred the honour of baronetcy. Having, along with the majority of the ancient landed aristocracy of the country, perilled his blood and fortune for the cause of his monarch, in the disastrous wars that followed, he fell in 1645, at Rowton Heath, leaving, besides other children, a daughter Frances, subsequently united in marriage to William Fletcher of Moresby. George, his eldest son and heir followed, and died in 1700, leaving a son Henry, on whom, as third and last baronet, the title and estates devolved. Three daughters also survived him, of whom Catherine, the youngest, became the wife of Lionel Vane, Esq., of Long Newton, in the county of Durham, and from that union the present Sir Ralph Harry Fletcher Vane, Bart., is descended. Sir Henry, who was the last lineal male survivor of his branch of the family, never married. "He was," says the pedigree of his house, "reputed to be a person of whom great hopes and expectations were formed." For several years it was his custom to leave London for a season and visit his estates in the north, but having become wearied with the world, he tired of rural diversions, and his personal convictions in favour of its creed having become deep and engrossing, he, without the knowledge of any of his friends, embraced the Roman Catholic faith; and, when his inclinations were suspected, he refused to admit any argument to the contrary. Shortly after his father's death he retired to Douay, where his thoughtful and devout spirit sought a home in the solemn cloister, and having taken the vows, he died a monk in the English monastery in that place, where he lies buried under a sumptuous tomb in a chapel he built for the institution at his own expense. Before he made his monastic profession, he settled his estates at Hutton and elsewhere upon his relative, Thomas Fletcher of Moresby, the head of the eldest house of his name and blood, reserving only a small annuity, and on his death the honours and male line of the Fletchers of Hutton ended. On the demise of Sir Henry, the monk, Henry Vane, second son of Lionel and Catherine Vane, assumed the name of Fletcher, and contested at law the disposition of his uncle's property. The suit was, however, terminated by an arrangement that Fletcher of Moresby should

retain Hutton and the other estates: and if he should die without male issue, they should then revert to the adverso claimant. Mr. Fletcher thereupon continued in the undisturbed use and enjoyment of those lands as long as he lived, and on his decease without children, the right of possession fell to Henry Fletcher Vane, in accordance with the agreement.

The antique hall, whose early owners history has thus faithfully limned, is situated to the north of the road leading from Whitehaven to Workington, where it is the chief and most interesting architectural ornament of the district, and, as old Dugdale would say, "for beauty and state much exceedeth any in these parts." It rests upon the eastern slope of what once was the Roman Castrum of Morbium. The front of the mansion is said to have been erected from the designs of Inigo Jones, who was in the north of England in the train of Anne, consort of James I., on her visit at Brongham Castle in 1617. This extensive front was probably, therefore, built in the reign of James I. by the second Fletcher, who inherited the manor, on the site of the principal portion of the more ancient hall of the Moresbys; while other parts, which in the thickness of their walls, narrow circular stone stairs, and low wide stone mullioned windows, unveil indications of greater age, are remnants of the anterior structure. Among these may be noticed, tapering in stages from the ground, an immense buttressed chimney. An old gate of the seventeenth century, whose heavy rustic piers are surmounted by large stone globes which rest on projecting cornices, affords means of approach into the court before the house. On the western side of this open space, placed after the fashion of similar buildings of the same age, extends a range of ancient stables, now converted into the useful adjuncts of a modern farmery, but whose few decorative traces, as well as utile unsightliness, are in a great measure hidden by folds of mantling ivy. Within the present century this was quite a wilderness, in which all spoke of dilapidation and neglect. Its green sward was partially overgrown with brambles, or strewn with rubbish and other deformities, while the air of desolation around gave an uncomfortable idea of the habitation to those who passed by. It is now transformed into a smiling pleasure or flower garden, whose fair and scented ornaments blending their sweetest charms of form and fragrance attest the horticultural taste displayed in their careful nurture, whilst cognate dispositions have been made on other sides that relieve the time-worn edifice from the extreme look of forsaken ruin it had at that period recalled.

Turning through the gateway, a hundred paces brings the visitor to the door, whose rich though mutilated appearance causes a vain regret that the heraldic adornments, as well as much of the more fragile and elaborate parts of the sculpture, have been destroyed. The grand front, which in sober dignity faces the south, exhibits an elevation of three stories. Though marred by the plain-looking farm offices that adjoin, it presents a tasteful example of architecture in what is called the Anglo-Italian manner of the seventeenth century, an era especially to be noticed, when great incongruity of style was often produced in connecting buildings that retained much of what is denominated the Gothic manner of an earlier age, with changes newly introduced from more classic lands, and of which corrupt heterogeneous union this mansion endures with but one inferior exception, so unique a specimen in this part of England. Fabricated with what has once been handsome light-coloured sandstone, now tinted by exposure with every imaginable variety of hue, and on which a sharp cutting of the mason's chisel has been abraded by the hand of time, this sumptuous façade is stamped by a certain vigour and breadth, for which character it is indebted, as well to the width of the piers between the windows, which gives it dignity and repose, as to a horizontally rusticated cornice of the Attic order, that accords it much unity of expression, while a boldness, as well as finish of surface is also produced by the smooth intersecting rustic work, with which the whole front beneath the cornice is covered. The windows and doorway, which in the Italian are equivalent to what the orders are in the Temple architecture of antiquity, are predominant features in the composition. There are three windows on each side of the entrance, surrounded by architraves and lintels ornamented with Doric triglyphs. Seven windows are on the second floor, and an equal number of smaller ones on the upper story. They are all filled with lozenges of plain glass, and are divided into two lights each by upright stone mullions, those on the first and second floors being likewise crossed by transomes at two-thirds of their height. The windows on the second floor are more highly decorated and of loftier proportions than the others. They have enriched elbow architraves set on moulded sills or side dressings, and are alternately capped by triangular and segmented pediments. The pedented head over the centre window is broken at the crown, so as to admit the top of the sentcheon, and being supported on consoles, is, with its heraldic achievements, a more conspicuous feature than the rest. The armorial cognizance of the Fletchers, graven on an ornamented shield,

once formed a suitable and highly characteristic finish over the door; but that perishing evidence of the glory of other times, on whose sculptured blazonry their sons looked as upon lofty and ennobling influences, having become partially defaced by the wasting agencies of atmospheric action, was removed when the last alterations were effected in the house, though a repetition of the same elegant enrichment, smaller and less elegantly adorned, still forms a prominent and interesting fenestral embellishment over the stately centre window on the principal floor. A soft and living air is also lent to the chaste outline of this Palladian edifice by luxuriant clusters of sober looking passion flowers, mingled with the waving tendrils of ivy, which, clambering in graceful festoons along the walls, and bowing over the ornate architecture of the door and antique casements, contend, with broad effect of contrasting hues, in brilliant rivalry with red and blue convolvuli, roses, honeysuckle, jasmine, and that ruin-loving plant, whose constancy and

“——— simple faith is dear
To roofless tower, and to prostrate shrine,”

the fragrant wallflower, to enliven with a riant charm the aspect of the whole building. The demesne around the hall, which formerly abounded in all the qualities of the ancient chase; shadowy woods, avenues of stately trees and bright sunlit glades through which the deer browsed and bounded in every direction, and which in 1774 was described by the local antiquaries as “large and woody,” has since been enclosed and divided into fields: and the old timber having also fallen, that adjunct to its sylvan magnificence has been but sparingly supplied by a spring of new wood along the river, and in some other sheltered situations. On entering the house admission is obtained into a spacious stone-floored hall, lighted by two windows in front. This apartment at one time contained an ample fire-place, adorned with a mantelpiece of heavy stonework, carved with the arms of the Fletchers. That, likewise, was removed; and, in the progress of such destructive alterations, several skeletons, embedded in the floor, were dug up, which, having lain for some time exposed to view, were subsequently re-interred in the adjacent cemetery. Of the history of those to whom such mouldering fragments of humanity belonged no trace has been fallen upon, as neither relic nor legend was found associated with them that threw any light upon their story. From the mode of sepulture, however—each being enclosed between four stones or slates—it is a probable supposition they were those of some of the primitive British inhabitants, whose earthly existence had terminated ages before even the eldest hall was

erected over their unnoticed graves. On each side is a large parlour, in one of which only are traces discernible of its former style of ornamentation. Crossing the hall, an inner one is reached, from whence ascends the spacious staircase leading to the rooms above. On one side of this hall is an approach to the kitchens and domestic offices, and on the opposite a door permits egress into a small irregularly-constructed interior court, which has likewise undergone curtailment of its pristine form and extent, and along two of whose sides are disposed portions of the older buildings. Throughout the seventeenth century the hall continued to be the seat of the chief family of Fletchers, by whom it was kept up with all the dignified respectability of their times. In the commencement of the following age, that branch of the family having died out, it, along with the manor, was sold under a decree of chancery, to John Brougham, Esq., of Seales Hall. The property, nevertheless, was soon destined to fall into the ownership of another, as, about 1737, Mr. Brougham, who shortly before had purchased the estate at Brougham, on which his grand-nephew, the present noble and eminent Lord Brougham and Vaux, has recently erected the mansion which adds another classic as well as architectural charm to the beauties of Westmoreland, disposed of Moresby to Sir James Lowther, Baronet, of Whitehaven. Since that period, the hall, demesne lands, and manorial rights have been held as part of the vast possessions of the house of Lowther, whose patrician head has, with appropriateness, been styled "the provincial monarch of unmeasured lands."

The village of Moresby is pleasantly situated about two and a half miles north-by-east of Whitehaven, on the road to Workington. About seventy years ago it consisted of a few indifferent cottages, but now possesses some very good dwellings, principally occupied by gentry. Moresby House is a modern mansion in the village, the residence of Mrs. Hartley. Rose Hill is another delightfully-situated residence in this township, and the residence of G. W. Hartley, Esq.

THE CHURCH.

The church of Moresby, dedicated to St. Bridget, occupies an open cheerful situation on the western side of the hall, and on the south-east angle of the area once occupied by the Roman fort. It is a plain-looking building, erected in 1822. The old church for which this edifice was substituted, presented in its plan the same simple details as many others in the county. It consisted of a nave, with a south porch that was seated, and had an arch at the entrance. A

chancel, connected with the nave by a pointed arch of a simple chamfered order, springing from half-circular or engaged piers, and a bell turret at the west end carrying two bells, under which a west porch, approached up a flight of steps, gave admittance into the gallery. It was rebuilt, or more probably repaired, in the seventeenth century, as was inferred from the date 1656 being carved upon a stone built into the upper part of the belfrey, but having become decayed, and too small for the increasing population, was removed; and all that remains of it is the solitary chancel arch, which was left standing to indicate the site of the older church. In the progress of the work of demolition, a sculptured gravestone, or cover of a stone coffin, now in the garden at Rose Hill, was discovered and taken out of the wall. It is of early date, and cut in high relief carries the device of a cross and a pair of shears. The small dimensions of the slab would show that it had covered the grave of a child, as it measures only three feet in length by ten inches broad at the head, from whence it narrows to the bottom. From a comparison with other similar memorials, the age of this gravestone may be nearly assumed, for it could not have been placed in the church or its cemetery before the first quarter of the eleventh century, the time when such sepulchral slabs are said to have first come into use in England, nor later than the thirteenth, when shields with armorial bearings being introduced upon the sides of tombs, they were gradually disused. There can be little doubt that this stone had been placed over a grave in the churchyard, which may have been disturbed when the church was rebuilt, and may have been used in the reconstruction of that edifice, not so much for the sake of material as from a wish to preserve whatever might have been connected with religious uses, just as we know that relics of other kinds have been often secreted by being built up in the walls of churches. In what age or by what pious founder the first Christian church was erected on this deserted stronghold of Paganism, or whether that which was taken down in 1822 was the earliest religious structure, or was only built after the custom of antiquity on the site of a still older fane, there are not any authentic records that afford information, the ecclesiastical archives of the diocese being without any information on the subject. As, however, the advowson has always been appendant to the manor, it is beyond the uncertainty of conjecture that the edifice was first founded and endowed by the Moresbys in the early ages of Christianity in the north; it being the almost universal practice, in the centuries immediately following the introduction of the Christian

religion into England, for the possessor of a manor to erect upon it a church, and charge the lauds for ever with the maintenance of a priest. The earliest authentic notice relating to the church at Moresby is afforded by the *Taxatio Ecclesie* of Pope Nicholas IV., about 1291, in which it is returned as of the annual value of £4 13s. 1d., subject to a pension of 16s. payable to the prior of Huntingdon. In the *Nova Taxatio* of the northern benefices, undertaken in 1318, chiefly on account of the sufferings of the clergy from the unremitting ravages of the Scots, by which they were rendered unable to repay the former tax, it is set down as worth "nichil;" and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, taken in the reign of Henry VIII., the living is returned as a rectory, of the annual value of £6 2s. 3½d., of which Charles Martindale is named rector, and the church stated to be dedicated to St. Bridget. It was subsequently certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the clear yearly value of £23, and is now worth £120 a year. The parochial registers commenced in 1717 only. The Earl of Lonsdale is patron. The tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent charge of £69 5s. There are not any monuments within its walls deserving of especial notice, though there was a tablet of brass, encrusted by damp and dirt, affixed to the north wall of the chancel of the old church, immediately over the burial place of the Fletchers, charged with a long inscription, commemorative of William Fletcher, Esq., who died in 1703, and of his ancestors. When that edifice was taken down the brass was removed into the new building, where, after lying for some years, thrown by and uncared for, it was, so late as 1810, taken away by some person unknown, and all clue to it is now lost.

RECTORS.—Charles Martindale occurs 1535; Ra. Calvert, 1668; Francis Yates, 1711; Peter Farrish, 1720; Francis Yates, 1728; Peter Richardson, 1735; W. Watts, 1751; Henry Nicholson, 1789; Richard Armistead, died 1831; — Thompson, —; Andrew Huddleston, —; Fletcher Woodhouse, 1837.

The Roman camp at Moresby occupies an elevated position commanding extensive prospects. Its western and southern ramparts are still good. The parish church and churchyard border upon its eastern wall. A sculptured stone, evidently chiselled by Roman hands, lies upon the spot, under the ruined chancel arch of the old church. This important slab, bearing the name of the Emperor in the genitive case, was

found in digging for the foundations of the present church. A military way ran along the coast from this station by way of Maryport to the extremity of the Roman wall at Bowness. By this means the defence of the coast could be more perfectly secured. As the distance between Maryport and Bowness is considerable, a small camp was planted at Malbray, which is about midway between the places. The site of it is now a ploughed field. The station or camp at Moresby is identified by inscriptions found on the site with the *Morbium* of the *Notitia*, a place occupied by the cavalry called *Equites Cataphractarii*.

PARTON.

The rateable value of Parton is £569 4s. 5d., its area (thirty acres) is returned with that of the parish. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 360; in 1811, 472; in 1821, 496; in 1831, 559; in 1841, 663; and in 1851, 778.

The village of Parton is situated on the sea shore, one mile and a half north-by-east of Whitehaven, and is more ancient than the latter place. Previous to 1795 several vessels were employed in the coal trade here; but in that year the pier was washed away by an unusually high tide, and the harbour has been since deserted, the neighbouring ports engrossing the coal trade. The Whitehaven and Maryport railway skirts the village.

There is a free school in the village, erected in 1818, by Joseph Williamson, Esq., who endowed it with a freehold estate, in Arleedon parish, which now produces about £15 a year. 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 sixty free scholars, under the superintendence of three resident trustees and five other respectable gentlemen. The benefit of this charity is restricted to the children of Parton. The trustees, &c., hold an anniversary meeting on the first Tuesday in June. There are sixty free scholars. The village also possesses an infant school and a girls' school of industry, erected in 1837. This useful institution was established by Miss Mary Robinson, and is supported by voluntary subscription, with a small weekly payment by the children. The average attendance at the infant school is about seventy, and at the school of industry thirty.

PONSONBY PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north and west by the river Calder, on the south and east by Gosforth. The prevailing soil is a rich mould, except near the sea, where a strong clay prevails, which produces wheat and other grain equal to any in the county. Freestone is abundant, but there is neither coal nor limestone, though the neighbouring parishes produce large quantities of both. The air is pleasant and salubrious. Since the latter end of last century the parish has been extensively planted with trees, being previously but indifferently wooded. The parish possesses no dependent townships, but is divided into two quarters or constablewicks, Ponsonby and Calder.

The parish comprises an area of 2,265 acres, and its rateable value is £1162 5s. The population in 1801 was 78; in 1811, 147; in 1821, 150; in 1831, 180; in 1841, 187; and in 1851, 190. The inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture, attend the markets at Whitehaven. On Infell, in this parish, are the remains of what tradition says was a Roman encampment, but no inscriptions or other evidences have been brought to light to warrant the supposition.

The manor of Ponsonby belonged, at a very early period, to the family of Ponson, who gave their name to the place, which thus became Ponsonby. From a deed bearing date 1388, we learn that Nicholas Stanleigh, lord of Austhwaite, bought the manor and demesne of Ponsonby of Adam de Eskdale, and the property has since belonged to his family. An inquisition taken in 1578, informs us that at that date Thomas Stanley, gentleman, held the manor of Ponsonby by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and by the sixth part of a knight's fee, sergeants' food, and witnesses. The manor of Ponsonby is now held by Edward Stanley, Esq. 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. Besides the lord of the manor, Messrs. Thomas Robinson, John Gunson, J. Nicholson, John Dixon, Jonathan Watson, Thomas Watson, and Henry Bateman are landowners.

Ponsonby Hall, the seat of Edward Stanley, Esq., is situated in a beautiful park about half a mile from Calder Bridge. It was erected in the year 1780 by the father of the present proprietor, and commands extensive and varied prospects of sea and land, including the beautiful ruins of Calder Abbey, the mountains of Wales, and the Isle of Man. The park is entered through a gateway, the pillars of which are surmounted by the crest of the family. The entablature of the portico of the hall is supported by four columns thirteen and a half feet in height, cut out of one solid block of stone. In the hall is preserved a very curious carved oak bedstead, which has been brought from Dalegarth Hall—the pillars are massive, and the carvings unusually rich. The cornice is

decorated with shields bearing the arms of the Stanleys quartered with Ansthwaite. It bears the date 1345 rudely carved on the back. The apartments contain many valuable paintings, including six on copper by Holbein,—Henry VIII., Anne Boleyn, his queen; Chaucer, Ben Jonson, Latimer, and Cramer; John Stanley, Esq., the royalist; Sir George Fleming, Bart.; Bishop of Carlisle, by Vanderbank; the late George Edward Stanley, Esq., by Opie; and his lady, by Romney; Edward Stanley, Esq., by Lonsdale; and Mrs. Stanley, by Mrs. Carpenter; Henry Lord Viscount Lonsdale; Mrs. Daere; and Mr. Stanley. The gardens are laid out with great taste, and are especially rich in choice flowers. The walks embrace both sides of the Calder, which is here crossed by a rustic bridge.

Stanley of Dalegarth and Ponsonby.

The Stanleys rank amongst the most ancient and influential families in the kingdom. They were of consequence, says Camden, half a century before the Conquest; and they have invariably held an eminent place in history. The branch of which we are more immediately about to treat has been located in the north for several centuries; and the most ancient of their estates in Cumberland have descended through an unbroken succession of father and son, over a period of not less than five hundred years, to the present proprietor.

JOHN STANLEIGH, second son of John Stanleigh, lord of Stanley and Stourton, and younger brother of Sir William Stanley, ancestor of the noble house of Derby, purchased lands at Greysouthen, in Cumberland, and represented the city of Carlisle in Parliament, 20th Edward III. His grandson,

NICHOLAS STANLEIGH of Greysouthen, marrying Constance, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Austhwaite, lord of Austhwaite, acquired that manor (now denominated Dalegarth), as appears by deed dated A.D. 1345. In 1388 Nicholas Stanleigh obtained by purchase the manor and demesne of Ponsonby. He was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS STANLEIGH, Esq., lord of Austhwaite, *temp.* Henry VI., and M.P. for Carlisle.

NICHOLAS STANLEIGH, Esq., lord of Austhwaite, his son and heir, was father of

THOMAS STANLEY, Esq., of Dalegarth, who, marrying Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Huddleston, *knt.*, was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM STANLEY, Esq., of Austhwaite and Dalegarth, 17th

Henry VII., who married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Duckett, Knt., and had a son,

THOMAS STANLEY, Esq., of Dalegarth, who married Margaret, daughter of John Fleming, Esq., and had issue, JOHN, his successor, and Thomas of Greysouthen, appointed master of the mint in 1570; his only daughter and heiress, Mary, married Sir Edward Herbert, afterwards created Earl of Powis. The eldest son,

JOHN STANLEY, Esq., of Dalegarth, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Senhouse, Esq., and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS STANLEY, Esq., of Dalegarth, who married Isabel, daughter of John Leake, Esq., of Edmouton, and was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD STANLEY, Esq., of Dalegarth, who married Ann, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Briggs, Esq., of Cawmire, in Westmoreland, and had a son,

JOHN STANLEY, Esq., of Dalegarth, an active and zealous royalist, who married, 1stly, Mary, daughter of Thomas Stanley, Esq., of Lee, in Sussex; and 2ndly, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Fetherstonehaugh, of Fetherstonehaugh, in Northumberland. He was succeeded at his decease, by his son,

EDWARD STANLEY, Esq., of Dalegarth, who was high sheriff for co. Cumberland at the Revolution, and proclaimed William III. He married Isabel, eldest daughter of Thomas Curwen, Esq., of Sella Park, and had a son and successor,

JOHN STANLEY, Esq., of Dalegarth and Ponsonby. He married Dorothy, co-heiress of Edward Holt, Esq., of Wigan, co. Lancaster, and had three sons,

I. EDWARD, his successor.

II. JOHN, in holy orders, rector of Workington, who married Clara, daughter of John Philipson, Esq., of Calgarth, co. Westmoreland, and had a son Edward, who married Julia, daughter of John Christian, Esq., of Unerigg, and had several children.

III. Holt, a lieutenant in Brigadier-general Wentworth's Regiment of Foot, died, unmarried, in the expedition against Portobello.

The eldest son,

EDWARD STANLEY, of Dalegarth, married Mildred, youngest daughter of Sir George Fleming, Bart., bishop of Carlisle, and dying 1751, left a daughter, Dorothy, wife of Lieut. Joseph Daere, and a son,

GEORGE EDWARD STANLEY, Esq., of Ponsonby and Dalegarth, born March, 1748, high sheriff 1774, who married, 1stly, 1774, Dorothy, youngest daughter of Sir William Fleming, Bart., of Rydal, by whom (who died in 1786) he had two daughters, Mildred and Elizabeth. He married 2ndly, 1789, Elizabeth, daughter of Morris Evans, Esq., of Middlesex, and had further issue,

I. EDWARD, his successor.

II. George, born 1791.

I. Jane.

EDWARD STANLEY, of Dalegarth and Ponsonby, J.P. and D.L., late M.P. for the county, and high sheriff 1823, born 1790; married Dec. 1821, Mary, daughter of William Douglas, one of the judges in the East Indies, and has had, with three daughters, three sons, viz.:-

I. EDWARD, born in September, 1822; died 1825.

II. William, born September 15, 1829.

III. George Edward, born November 21, 1831.

Arms.—Arg., on a bend, az., cotised, vert, three bucks' heads cabossed, or, quartering the AUSTHWAITHE arms, viz., gu., two bars, arg., in chief three mullets of six points, pierced, or.

Crest.—A stag's head, arg., attired, or, collared, vert.

Motto.—Sans changer.

THE CHURCH.

Ponsonby church, the dedication of which appears to be unknown, is situated in the park, about the centre of the parish, and a short distance from the hall. It is an ancient structure, but has undergone several repairs and alterations, which give it a comparatively modern appearance. It consists of nave, chancel, and western tower and spire, the latter of which were erected in 1810 at the expense of Mr. Stanley. The arch separating the nave and chancel is pointed. The east window contains some stained glass, emblazoned with the arms of the Stanley, Brigg, and Hutton families. On the north wall of the nave is a monumental brass, with an inscription commemorating Frances Patryckson, daughter of Sir Thomas Wyet, Knt., privy councillor to King Henry VIII. There are also mural monuments to the memory of various members of the Stanley family, and one to Thomas Curwen, Esq., one of the Curwens of Workington. The church of Ponsonby was given by John Fitz-Ponson to the priory of Conishead in Furness. We are not informed to whom it was granted at the dissolution; but in the year 1689 a presentation from the crown was procured to this church as a vicarage, but it was afterwards revoked. The living was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £9 12s., viz., £6 paid by the impropiator, £3 given by William Cleator, M.D., for monthly sermons, and 2s. surplice fees. In 1717 it was certified that the William Cleator just mentioned, gave by his will £100 to the minister for preaching twelve sermons a year till the impropriation should be restored to the church, when it was to be transferred to the use of a school in the parish; but a part of this money was lost, together with another sum given by the Stanleys. In 1789 the income appears to have amounted to £32, besides the surplice fees, viz., £6 by the impropiator. It has since been augmented with £1,000 from Queen Anne's Bounty, given in sums of £200 each, in the years 1744, 1780, 1790, 1791, and 1792, besides two benefactions of £200 each, given in 1790 and 1792, making a total of £1,400, with which the Nun House estate, in the parish of Dent, Yorkshire, and the Green Moor Side estate, in St. Bridget Beckermeth, were purchased; £200 being given for the former in 1774, and £1,200 for the latter in 1793. The present value of the living is about £113. Nearly 200 acres of the parish are tithe free, and the tithes of the remainder were commuted, in 1846, for a yearly rent charge £19 0s. 1d. The benefice is a perpetual curacy in the impropriation and patronage of Edward Stanley, Esq. The parish registers commence in 1723.

INCUMBENTS.—George Cannell occurs 1723; Matthew Hall, 1789; John Gaitskell, 18—; John Fleming, 1820; A. Middleton, 1857.

Calder is a small hamlet in this parish, four and a half miles south-south-east of Egremont, and one

mile south of Calder Bridge, which connects this parish with that of St. Bridget, Beekermet.

There is a corn-mill in this parish, known as New Mill.

ST. BEES PARISH.

ST. BEES parish, the largest in the county of Cumberland, is very irregular in form, and extends ten miles along the coast, from Braystones, near Beekermet, to Whitehaven, from which place it stretches inland in a south-easterly direction to Eskdale, a distance of about eighteen miles. Its western portion lies between the river Ehen and the sea; and the eastern part, which consists chiefly of a long range of mountains and valleys, contains the lakes of Ennerdale, West Water, and Burn Tarn. The land in nearly every part of the parish is generally high, and without much wood, but the soil towards the sea is fertile. Coal, freestone, and limestone are abundant; iron ore is obtained at Eskdale, and lead ore is raised at Kinniside. Besides the large and opulent town of Whitehaven, the parish contains the five chapelries of Ennerdale, Eskdale, Hensingham, Nether Wasdale, and Wasdale Head; and is divided into the following thirteen townships, viz., St. Bees, Ennerdale, Eskdale, Hensingham, Kinniside, Low-side Quarter, Nether Wasdale, Preston Quarter, Rottington, Sandwith, Wasdale Head, Weddicar, and the town of Whitehaven. Eskdale and Wasdale townships have been transferred to Bootle Ward by the new arrangement of Wards made at the Quarter Sessions held at Carlisle, October, 1857.

ST. BEES.

St. Bees township comprises 1,195 acres of land, and its rateable value is £2,627 9s. 9d. Its population in 1801 was 409; in 1811, 425; in 1821, 655; in 1831, 517; in 1841, 557; and in 1851, 971. The manorial rights are vested in the governors of St. Bees Grammar School. The Earl of Lonsdale, Major Spedding, Mrs. Harrison, and William Fox, are the principal landowners.

St. Bees, like many other places in England, owes its origin to a religious community, one of which was founded here long anterior to the compilation of Domesday Book, or the landing of the Normans. The parish takes its name from Bega,¹ an Irish saint, who founded a small nunnery here about the year 650. She seems to have led a life of piety and virtue, and after her decease a church was dedicated to God under her invocation. There are many accounts given of the foundation of the original convent of St. Bees. Some of them are very contradictory. The common version is that given in Sandford's MSS.,² and which is as follows:—“This Abbie, by tradition, built upon this occasion (for the time I refer you to the chronicles;—That there was a pious and religious lady-abbess, and some of her

sisters with her, driven in by stormy weather at Whitehaven, and [the] ship cast away i'th' harbour, and so destitute. And so she went to the lady of Egremont Castle for relieve. That lady, a godly woman, pitied 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 Egremont was very well pleased, and spoke to her lord he had land enough, and [should] give them some to lye up treasure 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, two miles from Egremont, all was white with snow for three miles together. And thereupon builded this St. Bees Abbie, and gave all those lands was snowen unto it, and the town and haven of Whitehaven; and, sometimes after, all the tithes thereabout, and up the mountains and Inerdale Forest, eastward, was appropriated to this abbey of St. Bees; which was got by one Mr. Daeres, of kindred to the Lords Daeres; gott a long lease of it at fall of Abbies, and married one Mrs. Latos of the Beck Hall, Millom; who afterwards married Squire

¹ From the calendar 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.—“Life of the Saint.” Ingulphus mentions a little bell at Croyland, which is called Bega.

² Dean and Chapter Library, Carlisle.

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 younger son, Sir Christopher Lowther, Kt.-bart., soon after."

Mr. Jefferson, in his *Allerdale Ward-above-Derwent*, makes the following remarks on the account given by Sandford of the foundation of St. Bees:—"That snow is occasionally seen even now," he says, "on Midsummer Day, on the Cumberland mountains, is certain. A correspondent of the *Carlisle 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 St. Bega is inseparably connected with the miracle of snow: all accounts agree in this. The life of St. Bega places the snow miracle many hundred years after the death of the mild saint, in the time of Randolph 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."

History is entirely silent respecting the convent of St. Bees during the time of the Anglo-Saxon domination in England. There is little doubt that it suffered during the numerous invasions of the Northmen. Its nearness to the sea would invite their attacks. The nun, and the monk, and the priest were the persons towards whom they exercised the greatest cruelty. Of this fact the history of England furnishes us with numerous examples. On their conversion to Christianity the fierce sons of the north gave a name to this place in their own language, and Kirkby Beges. Kirkby Begock, or Kirkebybetok, the churchtown of Bees, the name by which it is known in the ancient records, proves that round the church and altar which their forefathers so ruthlessly destroyed, the Christian Danes formed themselves into a community, or town, in which they dwelt, mixed up, no doubt, with a goodly number of Angles, till the time when the Norman brought England into subjection, and parcelled out its fair fields among his followers.

We have nothing beyond the name of the place to guide us in tracing out the history of St. Bees, till the reign of Henry I., when the conventual church and monastery were restored by William de Meschines, who

made it a cell of the celebrated Benedictine abbey of St. Mary at York.¹ At this time the community of St. Bees consisted of a prior and six monks. In the charter of foundation William de Meschines "granted to God, St. Mary of York, and St. Bega, and the monks serving God there, all the wood within their boundaries, and everything within the same, except hart and hind, boar and hawk; and all liberties within their bounds which he himself had in Copeland, as well on land as on the water, both salt and fresh." Besides this, William de Meschines granted to the priory of the church of St. Bees seven carucates of land there, the chapel of Egremont and the tithes of his demesne in Copeland, and the manor of Anenderdale. Walthoof granted the church [chapel] of Stainburn; Ketel the church of Preston; Reiner two bovates of land and one villein in Rottington; Godard the churches of Whittington and Bottele; and William de Lancaster, son of Gilbert, gave them Swarthoof. All these gifts were confirmed by Ranalph, son of the William de Meschines mentioned above, and he also gave 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 could take in those woods, except hart, hind, boar, and hawk."² About the year 1192 William de Fortibus, earl of Albermarle, by charter confirmed to the community of St. Bees the grants made by his ancestors,—"fourteen salmons which they had by the gift of Alan son of Walthoof; and, by the same gift, half a carucate of land in Aspatria; and six acres of land in the 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." This charter is witnessed by the Lord Galfrid de Chandever; the Lord Thomas Kret; the Lord William de Ireby; William de Driffeld, seneschal of Cockermouth; Alan, parson of Caldbeck; Hugone de Moriceby; Ada de Haverington [Harrington]; Galfrid de Tallantire; John de Brigham; and many others.³

About the year 1200 a dispute appears to have arisen

¹ The priory of Neddrum, in Ulster, was a cell to the priory of St. Bees, having been granted by Sir John de Courcy, a descendant of William Meschines. Respecting this Irish dependency of St. 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.

² Dugdale's "Monasticon," p. 395.

³ Dugdale's "Monasticon," p. 396.

respecting the right of burial at Haweshead, which was twenty miles distant from the mother church of Dalton. A commission was appointed by Pope Honorius to settle the dispute, and we learn from theoucher book of Furness Abbey that the prior of St. Bees was one of the commissioners. During the wars between England and Scotland this part of Cumberland seems to have suffered severely. In 1315, the time of the invasion of Bruce, the priory of St. Bees and the manor houses of Cleator and Stainburn were visited by a party of Scots commanded by James Douglas, and we are told that the priory was pillaged and the manor houses destroyed. An inquest was dated at St. Bees, September 10th, 1473, by Henry Percy, fourth earl of Northumberland, and lord of the honour of Cockermouth, of the charter of William de Fortibus, earl of Albermarle. In the reign of Henry IV. a Richard Huute was appointed to St. Bees, as a free chapelry in the gift of the crown, but the abbot of St. Mary's, at York, remonstrated with the king, and the grant was revoked. Bishop Turner informs us that, under St. Bees, there was a small nunnery situate at Rottington, about a mile from the mother church. This is confirmed by the ancient names of places still retained there, but few other vestiges are now to be found. Whilst speaking of the priors of St. Bees, we must not overlook the fact that they held the rank of barons in the Isle of Man, and as such were obliged to give their 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 probably involve the loss of the tithes and lands in that island, which the devotion of the kings had conferred upon 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.

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 letter² was written by the prior, Alanby, to the Lord William Daere, lord-warden of the west marches, praying for help:—

"To the Lord Daeres.

"My right honorable and mynst 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 especially as I can think, I besiche your good Lordship for your good contynuaunce. For my good Lord, it is thus of surtie, that great nombre of Shippis are sone upon this Cost both upon Fridaye and Saturday 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 nndre your protection, and is not accustomed with sicke weres, but only such certain gentilmen and their company, as your said Lordship have called upon heretofore at your time of nede, that ye wol be good Lorde nowe, so as to assigne and command Mr. Christopher Curwen of Wirkington, and Mr. John Lamplew leutenaunt of Cockermouth, 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 sanctes, to whome your Lordship now may hynde us ever more to pray for your good preservation and good spede. And els I cannot see, but this countrey shal be utterly destroyed for ever, which God forbide, whom I hartily besiche to preserve and prosper your good Lordship, with all goodnes, after your deasire. Amen. Scribyd in hast at Sainct Bees upon Sainct Luke day the evangelist.

by your awne dayely bedeman,

DOM ROBERT ALBANY, prior of Sainct Bees aforesaid."²

From this time till the beginning of the sixteenth century we have nothing recorded relating to St. Bees. In the King's Book the priory of St. Bees was valued at £143 16s. 2d. At the time of the Dissolution its revenues, according to Dugdale, amounted to £143 17s. 2d.; or, according to Speed's valuation, £149 19s. 6d. From these statements it appears that there were only two religious houses in the county more amply endowed than the priory of St. Bees; these were the abbey of Holme Cultram and the priory of St. Mary, Carlisle.

In the year 1553 Edward VI. granted to Sir Thomas Chaloner, Kut., "the manor, rectory, and cell of St. Bees, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and all the possessions belonging to the same in St. Boes and Emmerdale, and elsewhere in the county of 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 16s. 2½d." On the demise of Edward VI. his successor, Mary, in 1557, granted to Cuthbert Scott, bishop of Chester, and his successors in the see, the yearly rent just mentioned, subject to the payment of £43 8s. 4d. per annum to the crown. From the Chaloners the estates passed to the Wybergh family, who mortgaged it to the Lowthers, and on a suit instituted by Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven, the equity

¹ From a scarce book, "Duo rerum Anglicarum scriptores veteres." Oxon, 1732.

² This letter, according to Hearn, was written A.D. 1523, 15th Henry VIII.

of redemption was foreclosed, and the estate decreed to him and his heirs, in the year 1663, since which period it has continued in the possession of his family, and now forms part of the possessions of the Earl of Lonsdale.

The village of St. Bees lies in a narrow valley near the shore, four miles to the south of Whitehaven, and near the rocky promontory of St. Bees Head. From very early times it has been distinguished for its religious and scholastic foundations. A bridge over the rivulet Pow, or Poe, in the village, bears the date 1585, and the arms of Archbishop Grindal. This small stream, known locally as the Pow Beck, divides the church, school, and college of St. Bees from the village. It is remarkable that it flows towards the sea by two separate channels. Rising near the middle of the vale, it is fed in its course by Myre's Beck and Lowhall Gill Beck, and, having received these small streams, it forms, or rather is absorbed in, a large pool, called Sealegill Pit, which serves to supply the steam-engines employed in the collieries with water. From this pool, as from a centre, the river issues in two streams, one of which, passing by the church, &c., falls into the ocean at St. Bees; the other flows towards Whitehaven, where, for about a mile from the town, it is arched over, passing under the Market Place, and then mingles with the ocean in the harbour.

THE CHURCH.

The priory church of St. Bees, now the parish church, is situated in Preston Quarter, near the village. It is a cruciform building, of considerable size and beauty—a rude but noble work of that interesting period in which the Norman style of architecture passes gradually away into the Early English. The several parts of it are given below, with the estimated dates of their erection:—1. Nave and Aisles: West door, south wall and buttresses, tower piers (internal masonry and bases now hidden), Late Norman, *circa* 1150; west end, *circa* 1200; six arches on each side, with five pillars of various designs, Early English, *circa* 1250. Clerestory windows, and the north wall of north aisle, Debased, probably 1611. 2. Tower: The casing of piers, arches, and lower part of staircase turret, *circa* 1200. The upper part is of later date, but the Debased windows of 1611 have been built up, and the tower has been carried up to the height of more than a hundred feet, 1858. Its eastern arch is filled up with a rubble wall, in which are a round-headed door (now hidden) and two windows of Debased work. The pier capitals are of very unusual design, but genuine and curious. 3. North Transept: *Circa* 1200; genuine and interesting both outside and in.

Some remains of colouring have been discovered, and some relics. A plain and mutilated aumbry has left a trace in the north wall. 4. South Transept: West wall, *circa* 1200; east wall, Debased, 1611; south wall, new. In the old walling has been found nearly all the upper part of a fine Transition door, brought as rubble from the old priory buildings. 5. The chancel, or Lady chapel, has a south aisle, now ruined, of the fourteenth century. The original chancel is a very noble edifice of *circa* 1200, and ranks high among contemporary buildings—not, indeed, for size, or delicacy of workmanship, but for beauty of design. The interior (and especially the east end) is very striking. In the north wall is one window of Transitional character (*circa* 1200), and formerly of two lights, which possibly gave light to the altar of the choir; and certainly, by the difference of design, suggests the idea of some corresponding internal arrangements. When the priory was dissolved the whole church was unroofed, and became an utter ruin. The tower fell, crushing the east wall of the south transept, and the clerestory and the north wall of the nave disappeared. About 1611 the need of a parish church seems to have been felt. The chancel was left in ruins; through it the parishioners went, entering the church through the east tower arch. A wall was run up one bay from the west end, and the holy table was there placed. The necessary re-building was done in a rude but substantial way; the old domestic buildings serving for a quarry. The church, thus reversed, remained in use till about forty years ago, when the altar was removed to the eastern end of the nave, and a diminutive chancel formed for it by an alcove. The upper part of the western wall of 1611 was broken down, to make room for a gallery, the font set in its right place, and other alterations made; which, though not worthy of this fine church, show perhaps as much taste and knowledge as were possible at that time. In 1849 a handsomely-carved oak reading-desk was presented by the late Rev. Dr. Parkinson; and in the following year a pulpit to match it was erected, the gift of persons connected with the place, including the late Rev. Dr. Fox, provost of Queen's College, Oxford. In 1855 the transepts were repaired, re-roofed, and added to the parish church. In 1858 a fine peal of eight bells was purchased by subscription, and the tower raised to receive them. These restorations have been carried out after the design of Mr. Butterfield. A handsome font has been presented by Mr. Howes, contractor for the restorations; the font-cover is the gift of the late Captain Fitchet. 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. Some fragments of the ecclesiastical buildings anterior to the Norman priory still exist. A Saxon impost, with a bas-relief of Beowulf (?) and the dragon, is built into the south aisle wall of the nave, outside; and two fragments of crosses, found in the foundations of the west end, are placed close to the west door, inside, with some sepulchral stones of very early date. The lower part of a churchyard cross, of the seventh or eighth century, stands in its ancient place, to the north of the church. Its unusual situation probably shows a change in the position of the church. A bust of the late Rev. William Ainger, D.D., by Lough, is placed in the church, over a monumental slab bearing the following inscription:—

TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM AINGER, D.D.,

Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Canon of Chester,
And for 24 years Incumbent of the Parish,
And Principal of the Clerical Institution of St. Bees,
Who died Oct. 20, 1810. Aged 55 years.

Exemplary in all the relations of social life,
Gifted with a kind temper, of sound learning, and high principles,
He gained the love and respect of all who had the privilege
of his friendship.

As a Parish Priest he was faithful in preaching the doctrines
And steadfast in upholding the discipline of the Apostolical
Church;

And he continued during the best years of his life
To sustain the cause of religious Truth
By his writings and public teaching; above all
By his unwearied devotedness to the Good of the Clerical
Institution,

Which was begun under his superintending care,
And where he trained for the Ministry of the Church,
Both in England and its Colonies, several hundred Labourers,
Who entered on their sacred duties

Strengthened by his lessons of wisdom,
Animated by his zeal, and guided by his example,
To commemorate such important services, and labours so highly
blessed,

This monument was erected by a subscription
Of his sorrowing friends and pupils.

May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his.

In 1622 Bishop Bridgman, who then held the see of Chester, ordered the inhabitants of the five chapels of Eskdale, Emmerdale, Wasdale Head, Nether Wasdale, and Loweswater, to contribute to the repairs of this the mother church. In 1795 St. Bees was certified by the impropriator as worth £12 a year. The benefice is a perpetual curacy in the impropriation and patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, and is now worth about £103 per annum. The parish registers commence in 1538, and are perhaps the most perfect in the county.

INCUMBENTS.—Richard Jackson, from 1701 to 1737; William Scott, to 1776; Robert Scott, —; Daniel Birkett, —; William Harrison, 1785; Peter Danson, 1800; James Page, 1807; Peter Danson, 1810; William Wilson, 1811; William Ainger, D.D., 1816; Robert P. Buddicom, M.A., F.S.A., 1840; Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A., 1846; George H. Ainger, M.A., 1858.

ST. BEES COLLEGE.

This college was founded by Bishop Law, in the year 1816, endowed by the Earl of Lonsdale with the incumbency of the parish of St. Bees, and recognized by act of Parliament (3rd and 4th Vic. cap. 77). Its object is to supply a good and economical education for candidates for holy orders. The time necessary to be spent in the college is in all cases, not less than two years. This period is divided into four terms; during which residence is indispensable. The first term commences about the 25th of January, and ends towards the 5th of May; the second begins about the 25th of August, and closes about the 5th of December. The third and fourth are like the first and second. Students are *required* to be in residence sometime before the commencement of lectures, which begin punctually (Sundays excepted) on the 1st of February, and the 1st of September. Students are admitted at the commencement of either term. There being no collegiate buildings, each student furnishes himself with a house or lodgings in the village, under the direction and control of the principal. The expense of board and lodgings, with moderate economy, may be from eighteen shillings to twenty-four shillings a week, for each student. The fee for tuition is £10 a term, paid each term in advance; three guineas are paid by each student when he comes into residence, in aid of a fund for keeping the college in repair, and increasing the library; the cap and gown cost about £1 10s.; this, with the additional cost of some prescribed books, includes all the necessary expenses. The librarian, who is generally a distinguished student of the college, is exempted from the payment of the college fee. Before any application for admission can be entertained, the principal must be furnished with testimonials from two clergymen of the Church of England: one of these must certify (after a long and intimate acquaintance) that the person in whose behalf it is given is a man of unblemished morality and consistent piety: that he is cordially attached to the Church of England; and fitted, by his general habits, character, and attainments, for the office of the ministry. It must also specify his age and condition, as well as his pursuits from the time when he left school to that in which the certificate is granted. The other testimonial is to certify, after a sincere and *bona fide* examination, that the individual

desiring admission is able to construe the Greek gospels and Grotius "De Veritate" readily and grammatically; and that he has a correct knowledge of the rudiments of Latin composition. No student can continue a member of the college whose conduct is not in all respects satisfactory to the authorities. The limits of age are twenty-one and thirty-five. It is desirable that the testimonials should be sent in as early as possible before the commencement of that term in which the student proposes to begin his residence. The course of study during the four terms embraces scriptural and ecclesiastical history; the evidences of religion, external and internal; an expository knowledge of the New Testament; lectures on the creeds, and the articles of religion; theology, doctrinal and pastoral; and Latin and English composition, especially that of sermons. The lectures of the college are delivered in what was formerly the chancel of the priory church, which was fitted up for the purpose in 1810, when the college was founded. One of the lecture rooms serves as the library, and contains some valuable books. Wordsworth, in the preface to his poem of St. Bees, tells us that "the old conventual church is well worthy of being visited by any strangers who might be led to the neighbourhood of this celebrated spot." In that poem the history of the ecclesiastical buildings of St. Bees is thus summarized:—

When Beza sought of yore the Cumbrian coast,
Tempestuous winds her holy passage cross'd:
She knelt in prayer—the waves their wrath appease;
And from her vow, well weigh'd in heaven's decrees,
Rose, where she touch'd the strand, the chantry of St. Bees.

When her sweet voice, that instrument of love,
Was glorified, and took its place above
The silent stars, among the angelic quire,
Her chantry blazed with sacrilegious fire,
And perished utterly; but her good deeds
Had sown the spot that witness'd them with seeds,
Which lay in earth expectant, till a breeze,
With quickening impulse, answer'd their mute pleas,
And lo! a *statelier* pile, the Abbey of St. Bees.

Who with the ploughshare clove the barren moors,
And to green meadows changed the swampy shores?
Thinn'd 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 the 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 of St. Bees.

But all availed not; by a mandate given
Through lawless will, the brotherhood was driven
Forth from their cell; 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 hush'd the stormy seas,
And clear'd a way for the first Votaries,
Prosper the new-born College of St. Bees.

The following have filled the office of principal of St. Bees' College:—

PRINCIPALS.—William Ainger, 1816; Robert P. Buddicom, 1840; R. Parkinson, 1846; G. H. Ainger, 1858.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Grammar School of St. Bees was founded by Archbishop Grindal in 1587, under a charter from Queen Elizabeth, which 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. By the provisions of the same charter it was provided that after the founder's demise the nomination of the master should be vested in the provost of Queen's College, Oxford, if "a person of learning" and a native of one of the four counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, York, or Lancaster; and 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 government of the school bear date July 3rd, 1583; and the founder appointed certain lands, &c., to be purchased, of the yearly value of £50, for the maintenance of his school, to be employed as follows:—"For the finding of one fellow and two scholars in Pembroke Hall, £20; to the schoolmaster, £20; to the usher, £3 6s. 8d.; to the receiver, for his fee, £1; for the dinner at the annual meeting of the governors, 13s. 4d.; total, £45. The residue, with all the penalties and fines paid, to be appropriated in repairs and other necessary charges." Archbishop Grindal died July 6th, 1583, before the foundation was fully completed, leaving £500 in the hands of his executors, for the purchase of lands of the annual value of £30, for the further maintenance of the school. In 1585 a second patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth. James I., by letters patent dated June 25th, 1604, in augmentation of the endowment, granted to the school sixteen messuages or tenements in Sandwith, previously belonging to the priory of St. Bees, with pasture for 300 sheep on Sandwith Marsh; forty-eight messuages in the manor of St. Bees, with divers quit rents, &c.; and 16s. 8d., called "Walk Mill Silver," payable yearly by the tenants of the manor; a rent of 24s. out of the manor of Hensingham; with four messuages at Hensingham and Wray. These premises were parcel of the lands and possessions of Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt., then deceased, and of the yearly value of £28 8s. 0½d., and were to be held as of

the manor of Sheriff Hutton, co. York, in free socage. These grants were shortly afterwards confirmed by act of Parliament. Sir John Lowther, who died in 1705, gave a valuable library to this school, and it has since been augmented by other donors. The site of the school and master's house was given by T. Chaloner, Esq., and the late Earl of Lonsdale is said to have expended a considerable sum in repairing and enlarging the school, which forms the north wing of the present building. It is now very comfortable and complete, and will accommodate about forty boarders. There are two exhibitions, of £25 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 St. Bees and Carlisle. A St. Bees scholar has also the privilege of becoming a candidate for one of the five valuable exhibitions founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in 1739. The late Rev. J. Dixon, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, left by will, in 1858, the sum of £1,000, to found a scholarship at Queen's College, Oxford, for a native of Whitehaven who had been educated at St. Bees school; and also £1,000 to found another scholarship at the same college in Oxford, for a native of Whitehaven, educated at St. Bees or any other school. At Pembroke College, Cambridge, there are three exhibitions, worth £28 a year, and tenable for three years; and when the present Grindal fellowship becomes vacant, the college, in lieu of it, is bound to give to the school £200 a year, to be divided by the governors of the school among boys going up from the school to Cambridge, in such a way as the governors may think fit. The late provost, Dr. Fox, a few years before his death, founded a scholarship for the benefit of this school; the value of it is the perpetual interest of £1,000. In 1815 the revenue of the school was £112 10s., exclusive of a house and about five acres of land, arising chiefly from coal pits, and partly from lord's rents. Its accounts in 1858 were as follow:—Amount of rents, dividends from funds, and returns of property tax, £139 0s. 2d.; balance in receiver's hands, £1,211 6s. 3d.; amount of stock in the Three-per-cent Consols, to the account of the school, £22,382 6s. 2d.; and amount to the sinking fund account, £2,691 13s. 1d. There were during the same year £850 received from the foundation scholars, and £239 3s. 2d. as balance due from accounts of last year. The number of boys in the school at Christmas, 1858, was 156, of which forty-two were on the foundation. We subjoin the rules for regulating the admission and continuance of scholars on the foundation:—"1. No boy will be admitted on the foundation under the age of nine years, nor above the age of fourteen years

(except under particular circumstances); and all boys so admitted are considered in a probationary position for the first six months, after which time, if their conduct and diligence be satisfactory, their nomination is confirmed. 2. Candidates for admission are required to produce certificates of their baptism and birth within either of the counties of Cumberland or Westmoreland, together with testimonials of good conduct from the minister of their parish, or their schoolmaster, accompanied by the written application of a parent or guardian. 3. The charge for board and lodging is fixed for the present at the sum of £20 per annum, which must be paid half yearly in advance. This sum includes all expenses of maintenance, attendance, washing, and education, except for books and stationery, and the sum of 2s. 6d. payable to the head master on each scholar's admission. 4. Vacancies are filled up at the two half yearly meetings of the governors, in the months of June and December; and all applications for admission, together with the certificates, testimonials, and application mentioned in rule 2, must be forwarded (postage free) to the head master, or to the clerk, before the end of the first week in those months. 5. Boys must bring with them a sufficient supply of clothing, in good serviceable condition, to be renewed and kept in repair at the expense of their parents.—It is requested that before the removal of a foundation scholar the parents do give a month's previous notice to the clerk, in order that the vacancy may be filled up." Boys from any county are received into the school as boarders with the head master. The school house is a plain substantial building near the church. The door is surmounted with the founder's initials and the following inscription:—

R 1587 G.
INGREDERE UT PROFICIAS.

HEAD MASTERS.—Nicholas Copeland, 1586; William Briscoe 1593; William Lickbarrow, 1612; Francis Radcliffe, 1639; Bernard Gilpin, 1679; Jonathan Banks, 1681; Richard Jackson, 1686; Alan Fisher, 1738; John James, —; Robert Scott, 1753; John Hutchinson, 1778; John Barnes, 1794; William Wilson, 1814; Thomas Bradley, 1817; John Fox, 1830; Miles Atkinson, 1843; G. H. Heslop, 1856.

The existence of the Grammar School precludes the necessity of a boy's national school in the township, except for infants, as the village boys, above seven years of age, who are able to read fairly, are at once received into the English department, on the foundation. Boys resident in the village and not natives of the counties, pay a quarterage.

There is a girls' and infant school in St. Bees village, in connection with the national society. The mistress is appointed by the incumbent of St. Bees.

This school has lately been endowed with the perpetual interest of £500, by Mrs. Thompson, of St. Bees.

There is a missionary association for collecting subscriptions from the college and parish, under the control of the principal of the college, of which the bishop of the diocese is the president, and the Archbishop of Canterbury the patron. The public meetings held in connection with this association are two at St. Bees, two at Sandwith, and one at Nethertown annually. It transmits about £100 a year to the parent missionary societies.

There is also a clothing club for the benefit of those parents who have children in any of the three national schools; it has been working well for some time.

Edwin Sandys, or Sands, archbishop of York, was a native of St. Bees, and probably educated at the Grammar School here. He was the founder of Hawkeshead School, and died in 1588.

LOWSIDE QUARTER.

The area of this township is 2,666 acres, and its rateable value £2,145 12s. In 1801 it contained 226 inhabitants; in 1811, 311; in 1821, 353; in 1831, 229; in 1841, 299; and in 1851, 362. This township extends from Egremont to Braystones, and contains the ruins of Egremont Castle. It is intersected by the Whitehaven and Furness junction railway. General Wyndham is lord of the manor. The landowners are Robert Brisco, Esq.; — Brocklebank, Esq.; and H. Jefferson, Esq. Here is a flax spinning mill, carried on by Messrs. Robert Brisco and Co.

The hamlets in the township, with their distance and bearing from Egremont, are as follow:—Middletown, one mile and a half south-west; Nethertown, two miles south-west; Couderton, two and a quarter miles south-west-by-west; with part of the hamlet of Lowmill, one mile south.

Rothersyke, the residence and property of Henry Jefferson, Esq., is about seven miles south of Whitehaven.

Here is a school, used as a day-school, for children of both sexes. It is conducted by a master, and serves also as a Sunday-school on Sunday afternoons, when service is performed by one of the clergy from St. Bees, as in the case of Sandwith.

PRESTON QUARTER.

The area of this township is 2,699 acres, and its rateable value £5,076. It contained in 1801, 1,886 inhabitants; in 1811, 3,261; in 1821, 4,256; in 1831, 4,323; in 1841, 4,547; and in 1851, 5,102. This township extends northward from St. Bees to Whitehaven, to which town it forms a populous suburb. The

Earl of Lonsdale possesses extensive collieries in the township, and is also the principal landowner, but W. Lamb, Esq., and Mrs. Burton have also estates here. The manorial rights and privileges are possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale.

The Whitehaven Union Workhouse is situated in this township, on the St. Bees road, one mile south of Whitehaven. It is a good substantial stone structure, erected in 1855-6, and possesses accommodation for 400 persons. The cost of erection amounted to £8,140, inclusive of the site. It is considered the finest building of the kind in the north. There are two fever wards, one for males and the other for females.

Preston Quarter township also includes the Whitehaven Cemetery, which is about a mile from the town. It covers an area of eleven acres, and is very tastefully laid out, commanding good views of the surrounding country. There are two very neat Gothic chapels for the Church of England and the Dissenters, and a neat lodge. The cost of the whole, inclusive of the purchase of the land, was £6,100. The cemetery was consecrated on the 18th November, 1855.

Banks Hall, or Green Banks, is the seat and property of William Lamb, Esq.

ROTTINGTON.

The area of Rottington is 735 acres, and its rateable value £540. The population in 1801 was 18; in 1811, 52; in 1821, 56; in 1831, 45; in 1841, 52; and in 1851, 49.

The manor of Rottington belonged, in ancient times, to a family bearing the local name. From the Rottingtons it passed in marriage to the Sands, originally of Burgh-upon-Sands. In 1578 Robert Sands, gentleman, held the hamlet of Rottington, late the property of John Fleming, by homage, fealty, and suit of court. The Sands sold it to the Curwens for the sum of £700. 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, from whom it has descended to the present earl, who is also the principal landowner. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £24, payable to the lord of the manor.

Rottington Hall, supposed to have been, in olden time, a residence of the Mossop family, has been superseded by a modern farmhouse, the residence of Mr. Henry Mossop, who derives his descent from a branch of the Mossop family.

SANDWITH.

The area of Sandwith township is 1,406 acres, and its rateable value £2,417. The population in 1801 was

180; in 1811, 283; in 1821, 358; in 1831, 328; in 1841, 316; and in 1851, 371. This township lies north of that of Rottington, and extends to St. Bees Head. It is included in that portion of the manor of St. Bees which belongs to the governors of St. Bees Grammar School. Mrs. Hartley, A. Thompson, Esq., and the Rev. H. Lowther, are the principal landowners.

There were formerly three coal pits in this township, the Fox Pit, the Wilson Pit, and the Croft Pit; the two former have been laid in for many years. The Croft Pit is still working. It has one shaft, of the perpendicular depth of 150 fathoms. It employs about 200 hands, and produces about 300 tons of coal per day.

Here is a school for girls and infants, the mistress of which is appointed by the incumbent of St. Bees. It is used as a Sunday-school on Sunday afternoons, and in the evening full church service is performed here by one of the clergy from St. Bees. This afternoon school and evening service are supplemental to the service at the parish church, and to the Sunday-school in the morning.

On St. Bees Head, in this township, in latitude $54^{\circ} 31'$ north, longitude $3^{\circ} 39'$ west, is a lighthouse, the light of which is stationary and 333 feet above water mark; it is seen twenty-three miles, with a range from

north-north-east seaward to south-south-east. This lighthouse was erected in 1842, in place of a former one, which had been burnt down. The cliffs abound with sea-fowl.

WEDDICAR.

Weddicar comprises an area of 926 acres, and its rateable value is £626. Its population in 1801 was 34; in 1811, 46; in 1821, 52; in 1831, 55; in 1841, 59; and in 1851, 49.

The manor of Weddicar formerly belonged to the Ponsonby family. By an inquisition *post mortem* of Thomas de Multon of Egremont, taken in the 15th Edward II. (1321-2), it appears that John, son of Rayner le Fleming, held of the said Thomas the hamlets of Rottington, Weddicar, Beckermet, Frisington, and Arleedon, by homage, fealty, and suit of court at Egremont. In 1578 John Patrickson held the hamlet of Weddicar by homage, fealty, and suit of court. The manor is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale, who, with the Baroness de Sternberg, is the principal proprietor.

The township contains only eight scattered houses, a cottage, and a mill belonging to Messrs. Randelson and Forster, in which dyewood, colours, &c., are ground.

ENNERDALE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by Eskdale, Salter, and Eskatt (extra parochial), and Winder and Kelton, in the parish of Lamplugh; on the north-east by Loweswater and Buttermere chapelry; on the east by Borrowdale; on the south by Kinniside, the extra parochial district of Copeland Forest, Nether Wasdale, and Eskdale and Wasdale. It comprises the townships of Ennerdale and Kinniside, and has been considered by some to form a separate parish, or parochial chapelry; but that it is dependent on St. Bees is proved by a verdict given at Carlisle in 1690, and in the population returns it is always given as a chapelry of the ancient parish of St. Bees. The principal landowners of the chapelry are Lord Lonsdale; John Dickinson, Esq.; Henry Attwood, Esq.; Thomas Ainsworth, Esq.; Messrs. William Towerson, Richard Shepherd, and Henry Steel.

ENNERDALE.

The area of the township is 17,782 acres, and the rateable value, inclusive of Kinniside township, is £1,021 18s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 190; in 1811, 189; in 1821, 209; in 1831, 192; in 1841, 183; and in 1851, 193.

Ennerdale appears to have been forest land in old times, and in the Sandford MSS. we find several references to the bow bearer of Ennerdale Forest, and also to the fact that the forest and mountains of Ennerdale were "stocked with deer, harts, and stags." Ennerdale lake, two miles distant from the church, was little

known to tourists until within the last few years. A comfortable and commodious inn was erected about 1855, on its borders, and is much resorted to. The lake covers 1,400 acres of land. The water is considered the purest in the north, and from it the town of Whitehaven receives its supply. It is of no great depth, but abounds with fine trout and other fish. The river Ehen takes its rise here, and the Liza forms a tributary stream to the lake. The passage winding round the base of the mountains affords a variety of narrow pastoral scenes overlooked by scowling rocks and precipices, of which those called the Pillar, Sty-

Head, Honister Crag, Wasdale, Red Pike, and Steeple, are the great landmarks of this tract, and the most remarkable.

The manor of Ennerdale, or rather a portion of it, was given by Ranulph, son of William de Meschines, to the priory of St. Bees; the other portion passing in the division of the barony of Egremont to the Harringtons of Harrington, from them came by successive heiresses to the Boyvilles and Greys, and was ultimately forfeited to the crown, in 1551, by the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk. The whole of the manor is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Castle How, another manor in the township, was long the seat and property of the Patrickson family, by whom it was sold to Joseph Tiffin, Esq. It was subsequently purchased by Joseph Senhouse, Esq., of Calder Abbey, who rebuilt the capital messuage of Castle How, or How Hall, and saved many of the antiquities of the place.

The village of Ennerdale is situated on the banks of the river Ehen, one mile west of the lake from which it derives its name, and eight miles south-south-east of Whitehaven. An annual sheep fair is held here on the second Tuesday in September.

THE CHAPEL.

Ennerdale chapel, distant about six miles from the mother church of St. Bees, is a neat Norman structure, erected in 1858, upon the site of the old chapel, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle, in July of the same year. The seats are open, sufficiently numerous to accommodate about 300 persons, and are uniform in construction. The exterior includes a turret in which the original bell of the old chapel has been placed. On removing the bell to its new position, it was found to bear an inscription round the rim to the following effect:—"Sancta Bega, ora pro nobis"—St. Bega, pray for us. Interiorly the chapel consists of a nave and apse, in the latter of which stands the communion table. Mr. C. Eaglesfield, of Maryport, was the architect, and Mr. J. Cape, of Cocker-mouth, the contractor. The funds for the reconstruction

of the edifice were raised by subscription among the residents of the neighbourhood, assisted by a grant of £60 from the Church Building Society. Ennerdale chapel was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £4 13s. 4d., which was paid by the proprietor; and was returned to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the annual value of £84. In 1846 the tithes were commuted for a yearly rent charge of £143, viz., £68 for Ennerdale, and £75 for Kinniside. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Henry Curwen, Esq. The registers of the chapelry commence in 1548. The Rev. William Malone Jukes is the present incumbent.

The parsonage house, of no particular style of architecture, was erected in 1843.

The parish school, supported by the quarter pence of the children, is attended by about thirty scholars.

CHARITY.

Ennerdale and Kinniside (donor unknown).—There is in this township, the sum of £27, the interest of which, £1 1s. 9d., is given away yearly on Easter Tuesday, to the poor who do not receive parochial relief.

KINNISIDE.

The area of Kinniside is 11,950 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 172; in 1811, 209; in 1821, 225; in 1831, 227; in 1841, 223; and in 1851, 239. This township is about five and a half miles east-south-east of Whitehaven. Here is a lead mine leased by the London Lead Company, of General Wyndham, who is lord of the manor. The soil belongs mostly to resident yeomen.

In an inquisition taken in 1578, Kinniside is returned as within the forest of Copeland, and it is stated that the tenants there paid yearly to the lord "for the freelege of their tolls through all the markets and fairs in Copeland a certain custom called Doortoll, viz., for every tenements' door 2d," which then amounted to 6s. 10d. The sum total of the rents, &c., in Kinniside amounted to £6 18s. 5d.

ESKDALE CHAPELRY.

ESKDALE chapelry is bounded on the north by Ennerdale and Crosthwaite; on the west by Nether Wasdale, Irton, and Muncaster; and on the south and east by Birker and Austhwaite, in the parish of Millom. Eskdale and Wasdale Head form a joint township, which contains the hamlets of Boot, Gatehouse Green, and Miterdale, with a few scattered dwellings in the romantic vale of the Esk. Under the new arrangement of wards which was effected in 1857, Eskdale and Wasdale Head were included in Bootle Ward. Copper is worked in the vale of the Esk by the Birker Copper Mining Company. The lake of Wastwater is partly in Nether Wasdale, and partly in Eskdale and Wasdale. Seawfell is in Eskdale and Wasdale.

The area of Eskdale is 13,000 acres, and its rateable value £1,892 13s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was, inclusive of Wasdale Head, 232; in 1811, 238; in 1821, 296; in 1831, 354; in 1841, of Eskdale alone, 340; and in 1851, 374. General Wyndham is lord of the manors of Eskdale and Miterdale, as parcel of his barony of Egremont, but the farms have been enfranchised, and are now discharged of fines, heriots, and customary services, except the payment of doortoll and greenhew, doing suit and service at the courts leet and baron, &c., at Ravenglass. An inquisition taken in 1578 records that at that period the tenants of Eskdale paid yearly for every tenement or householder doortoll, for which they were free in all the fairs and markets within the lordship of Copeland, and which doortoll amounted to 5s. 2d. per annum. The sum total of the rents in Eskdale at the time mentioned was £7 15s. 4½d. The same inquisition further informs us that the tenants of Miterdale enjoyed the same privileges of freedom from toll, &c., by paying a doortoll amounting to 1s. 4d. a year; the sum total of the rents of Miterdale being £3 4s. 5d. The landowners in the township are General Wyndham, Rev. Joseph Kitchen, Messrs. Stephen Nicholson, John Towers, Joseph Sharpe, John Sharpe, John Russell, Joseph Rodgers, Jonathan Benson, John Porter, and several small proprietors.

THE CHAPEL.

Eskdale chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, is situated in the centre of the dale, about fourteen miles from the mother church of St. Bees. It is a very ancient structure, with bell turret carrying two bells, and possesses accommodation for about 200 persons. There are thirty free sittings. Some of the windows contain stained glass, on which is depicted the figure of the patron saint of the chapel, with the wheel, her distinguishing symbol. In the neighbourhood of the chapel is St. Catherine's Well. The chapel was certified in 1717 at £9 per annum, of which sum £5 arose from the interest of £100 given by Edward Stanley, Esq., in the reign of William III. It possesses a small glebe, and the benefice has been augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty. The living is a perpetual curacy, the presentation to which was anciently in the parishioners; but the patronage, which has been some time in the Stanley family, is now vested in Edward Stanley, Esq., of Pousonby. In 1792 the benefice was worth about £30 a year; it is now worth about £70. The great tithes belong to Edward Stanley, Esq. The registers of the chapelry commence in 1626.

INCUMBENTS.—Thomas Parker, died 1769; Aaron Marshall, 1770; Robert Powley, 1844.

In 1849 a small Wesleyan chapel was erected at the west end of the township; and there are two schools.

CHARITIES.

For the Poor.—A table of benefaction in Eskdale chapel contains the following charities for the use of the poor. Edward Stauley, Esq., in 1715, left to the poor of Eskdale and Birker £10, the yearly interest to be distributed in bread on Easter even; John Hartley, of Church-house, in 1733, to the poor of Eskdale £10; — Tidy, prior to 1715, left to the poor of Birker £7 10s.; Edward Hartley, of Spout House, in 1752, left to the poor of Eskdale and Birker £20; some person or persons unknown left to the poor of Eskdale and Birker £20; in 1795 the trustees deducted from the interest to increase the principal £2 10s.; total, £100. Birker, the place mentioned above, is in the chapelry of Eskdale, but is no part of that township, as it forms, with Austhwaite, a hamlet in the parish of Millom. Half of the interest is given away the first Sunday after Easter, by the minister and chapelwardens of Eskdale and Birker, amongst poor householders of Eskdale, and the other half amongst poor householders of Birker and Austhwaite. The money is not given to any person who has received parochial relief in the course of the year. The name of every person who has received this charity, with the sum given, has been entered regularly in the chapel book, at least from the year 1751.

School.—It is inscribed on the tablet of benefactions above-mentioned that Edmund Wilson of Gillbank, prior to 1723, left by will to Eskdale School £1 0. Edward Hartley of Spout House, in 1752, left to the said school £30, the yearly interest thereof "for the use of the schoolmaster in Eskdale, who should teach poor children in Eskdale free." The sums of £7 and £1, arising from savings during a vacancy in the school, have been added to the principal. The interest of this money is regularly paid to the teacher of the school.

WASDALE HEAD.

Wasdale Head is a joint township with Eskdale, and contains an area of 7,000 acres. The population till 1841 was returned with Eskdale: in that year it was 35, and in 1851, 47, inhabiting seven houses. Iron ore has been found here, but has not been worked since 1855. The township possesses a bobbin manufactory, a woollen manufactory, and a corn-mill.

¹ This gentleman was blind for twenty years before his decease, yet during that time he preached and performed every ministerial duty, with the exception of reading the psalms and lessons, which were read by his son.

Wasdale Head forms part of the manor of Eskdale, belonging to General Wyndham. Mr. John Denton informs us that Wasdale was a place full of red deer; "the inheritance of the Earls of Northumberland; and before the Lucys' lands being parcel of their third part of the barony of Egremont, which Thomas Lucy got with his wife Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Moulton, last of that name, baron of Egremont." In 1578 an inquisition was taken, from which we subjoin the following particulars relating to Wasdale Head:—"The tenants of Wasdale Head hold a great parcel of the lord's waste called forest male, being (as they alledge) a common only proper to themselves, and render per annum 17s." The same document also gives the "sum total of the rents in Wasdale Head" at £7 7s.; and it further informs us that "then hath been (and also is at this day) paid unto the said earl heriots at the several deaths of every tenant in Nether Wasdale, Miterdale, and Wasdale Head, which custom continueth. There is yearly paid unto the Queen's [Elizabeth] majesty, out of one common in Wasdale Head, called forest male, 3s. 4d." The chapelries of Wasdale Head, Nether Wasdale, and Eskdale, adjoin each other, and form a mountainous region of about forty square miles. Green tells us that the vale of Wasdale Head is fruitful, and if divested of its stone walls and better planted would truly be a pastoral paradise; all its inhabitants are shepherds, and live at the feet of the most stupendous mountains. Hutchinson tells us that in his time one of the landowners, whose name was Fletcher, derived "the family possessions here from a course of not less than 700 years."

The small hamlet of Wasdale Head is situated at the head of Wastwater, twelve miles north-east of Ravenglass, and fourteen miles east-by-south of Egremont, and consists of the chapel, a few scattered homesteads, and a school.

THE CHAPEL.

Wasdale Head Chapel is a small unpretending structure, containing only eight pews, and unprovided with a burial-ground, the dead being interred at the chapel of Nether Wasdale. It was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the annual value of £3, and to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at £19; the Clergy List gives its present value at £80 a year. The tithes belong to Edward Stanley, Esq., of Ponsonby. The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The registers commence in 1721. The Rev. Joseph Kitchen is the present incumbent, being appointed in 1819.

Boot is a hamlet in this township, seven miles east-

north-east of Ravenglass; a fair is held here on the 2nd of September. Gatehouse Green is another hamlet five miles north-east of the same place. Miterdale is a beautiful glen, lying between the scree and the hills on the north side of Eskdale. It contains a few farmhouses, seven miles north-east of Ravenglass.

On a stone near Buck Crag are the impressions of the foot of a man, a boy, and a dog, which appear to be the work of nature. Doe Crag and Earn Crag are two remarkable precipices, the former being 480 feet in perpendicular height, and the latter 360 feet.

Burnmoor Tarn is in this township.

The aggregation of mountains, called collectively Seawfell, which stand at the head of Wasdale, in this township, form four several summits bearing separate names. The most southerly of the four is Seawfell, 3,100 feet high; the next is Seawfell Pike, 3,160 feet; Lingnell, of considerably lower elevation, is more to the west, forming a sort of buttress for the support of the loftier heights; and Great End is the advanced guard on the north, having its aspect towards Borrowdale. The whole mass is composed of hard dark slate. The Pike is the highest summit in England, and is marked as such by a staff set up on a pile of stones by the ordnance surveyors. The summit is bare of everything that grows, except moss. Not a blade of grass is to be seen; and, such being the case, it follows that the herdsman and shepherd have never to come here after their charge. Blocks and inclined planes of slate rock compose the peak. With regard to the view from it, we cannot do better than transcribe portions of that Letter to a Friend which Wordsworth published many years ago, and which is the best account we have of the greatest mountain excursion in England. The weather was, however, unusual. The guide said, when on the summit, "I do not know that in my whole life I was ever, at any season of the year, so high upon the mountains on so calm a day." It was the 7th of October. "On the summit of the Pike," says the letter, "which we gained after much toil, though without difficulty, there was not a breath of air to stir even the papers containing our refreshment, as they lay spread out upon a rock. The stillness seemed to be not of this world. We paused and kept silence, to listen, and no sound could be heard. The Seawfell cataracts were voiceless to us, and there was not an insect to hum in the air. The vales which we had seen from Esk Hause lay yet in view; and, side by side with Eskdale, we now saw the sister vale of Donnerdale, terminated by the Duddon Sands. But the majesty of the mountains below, and close to us, is not to be conceived. We now beheld the whole mass of Great Gable from its base, the

Den of Wasdale at our feet—a gulf immeasurable; Grassmere, and the other mountains of Crummoek; Ennerdale and its mountains; and the sea beyond! . . . While we were gazing around, 'Look,' I exclaimed, 'at yon ship upon the glittering sea!' 'Is it a ship?' replied our shepherd guide. 'It can be nothing else,' interposed my companion; 'I cannot be mistaken, I am so accustomed to the appearance of ships at sea.' The guide dropped the argument; but, before a minute was gone, he quietly said, 'Now look at your ship—it is changed into a horse!' So it was—a horse with a gallant neck and head. We laughed heartily; and I hope, when again inclined to be positive, I may remember the ship and the horse upon the glittering sea, and the calm confidence, yet submissiveness, of our wise man of the mountains, who certainly had more knowledge of the clouds than we, whatever might be our knowledge of ships. I know not how long we might have remained on the summit of the Pike, without a thought of moving, had not our guide warned us that we must not linger, for a storm was coming. We

looked in vain to espy the signs of it. Mountains, vales, and sea, were touched with the clear light of the sun. 'It is there!' said he, pointing to the sea beyond Whitehaven; and there we perceived a light vapour, unnoticeable but by a shepherd accustomed to watch all mountain bodings. We gazed around again, and yet again, unwilling to lose the remembrance of what lay before us in that mountain solitude, and then prepared to depart. Meanwhile the air changed to cold, and we saw that tiny vapour swelled into mighty masses of cloud, which came boiling over the mountains. Great Gable, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw were wrapped in storm, yet Langdale and the mountains in that quarter remained all bright in sunshine. Soon the storm reached us. We sheltered under a crag; and, almost as rapidly as it had come, it passed away, and left us free to observe the struggles of gloom and sunshine in other quarters. Langdale had now its share; and the Pikes of Langdale were decorated by two splendid rainbows. Before we again reached Esk Hause, every cloud had vanished from every summit."

HENSINGHAM CHAPELRY.

THIS chapelry is bounded on the north by Weddicar and detached portion of Sandwith township; on the south by Egremont, and township of St. Bees; and on the east by Hensingham only. There are numerous gentlemen's seats.

The area of Hensingham township is 956 acres, and its rateable value £4,296. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 590; in 1811, 826; in 1821, 860; in 1831, 936; in 1841, 1,019; and in 1851, 1,336.

The earliest recorded possessor of the manor of Hensingham is one Gillesbeuth, whose sons, Roger and William, granted to the abbey of St. Mary at York two bovates of land here. The tenants appear to have been included in this grant. Other authorities inform us that Alan, son of Ketel, at the instance of Christian, his wife, gave mill-stones to the abbot and monks of Holme Cultram out of his lands at Hensingham. The Moresby family appear to have held land here. In the reign of Edward I. we find a moiety of the manor held of Adam de Moresby by the Branthwaites. From the last-named family this moiety descended to the Whittrigs, lords of Little Bampton, from whom it passed by marriage to the Skeltons of Branthwaite, who in the reign

of Henry VI. held it of the abbey of St. Mark at York, by the fourth part of a knight's fee. It was purchased of the Skeltons by the Salkelds of Brayton, whose co-heiresses, about the year 1688, sold it to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in whose family it continued till the year 1718, when it was purchased by Anthony Benn, Esq. Subsequent to this a dispute arose concerning the manor between the Benns and the Lowther family, which was terminated by the purchase of the share held by the former, and the manor has since been held by the successive Earls of Lonsdale. The principal landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; F. L. B. Dykes, Esq.; Major Spedding; Anthony B. Steward, Esq.; A. Thompson, Esq.; George Harrison, Esq.; Daniel Bell, Esq.; Charles Dean, Esq.; General Scott; Mrs. Isabella Milward; and Captain Walker.

The village of Hensingham is about a mile south-east of Whitehaven. It stands on elevated ground,

¹ Low Keeble is an extra parochial place containing about thirty nine acres, the property of Charles Dean, Esq. It is bounded on the north by Hensingham, on the south and west by Egremont, and on the east by Cleator.

commanding a good view of the town and harbour of Whitehaven, and contains many good houses and detached mansions.

THE CHAPEL.

Hensingham chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a neat stone structure, in the Early English style. It contains about 1,000 sittings, 160 of which are free and unappropriated. It possesses an endowment valued at £100 per annum, arising from an estate given by the Earl of Lonsdale, and is worth about £126 a year. The benefice is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the lord of the manor. The registers commence in 1811.

INCUMBENTS.—Charles Church, 1811; George Whitehead, 1817; Robert Whitehead, 1832; J. M. Lowther, 1851.

There is a Wesleyan chapel, a neat stone building, erected in 1856, situated in Marina Terrace.

The parochial school was erected by subscription and a grant of £55 from the National Society, in 1851, on the site of the old one, at a cost of £470. It is a good building, containing rooms for boys and girls, capable of accommodating 200 children. There is a teacher's house attached. The school is supported by the children's payments, aided by subscriptions.

Hensingham Hall, situated in the village, is a large building belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, now divided into two dwelling-houses.

Hensingham has the honour of being the birth-place of Archbishop Grindal, who was born here in 1519. He filled the sees of York, London, and Canterbury, and founded the Grammar School of St. Bees. He died in 1583.

The seats in this township are—Ingwell, F. L. B. Dykes, Esq., situated three miles south-south-east of Whitehaven;¹ Linethwaite, George Harrison, Esq.; Chapel House, Anthony B. Steward, Esq.; Summergrove, Major Spedding; Hollins, Mrs. Bell; The Cross, Anthony Thompson, Esq.; Richmond Hill, Mrs. Isabella Milward. All these residences, with the exception of the two first named, are from one and a half to two miles of Whitehaven.

Spedding of Summergrove.

This family, which came originally from Ireland, was afterwards resident for some generations in Scotland. The first who settled in Cumberland, about the year 1685, was

EDWARD SPEDDING, who married Sarah Carlisle, a co-heiress, and had issue,

- i. JOHN, high-sheriff of Cumberland in the year 1758, from whom

¹ See Dovenby for an account of the Dykes family.

have descended the Speddings of Armathwaite Hall and Mirchouse.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| ii. George. | iii. Lancelot. | iv. CARLISLE. |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
- And two daughters.

The fourth son,

CARLISLE SPEDDING, married Sarah, daughter of Edward and Jane Towerson, and had issue,

- i. John, who died young.
 - ii. JAMES.
 - iii. Thomas, in holy orders.
- And two daughters.

The eldest surviving son,

JAMES SPEDDING, married, 1stly, Mary, daughter of Henry Todd, of St. Bees, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Peter John Heywood, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man, one of his majesty's deemsters for that island; and, 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Lucy Harrington, of Carlisle, a descendant of the ancient family of Harrington¹ of Harrington, by whom he had issue,

- i. JAMES SPEDDING, present representative of the family.
- ii. Carlisle, lieutenant colonel in the army, who served as captain in the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, under the Duke of Wellington, in Spain and Portugal, during nearly the whole of the Peninsular war, was present at most of the actions and sieges, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Albuera, in 1811. He married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Parkin, Esq., of Skirsgill House, Cumberland, and has issue,

Carlisle Harrington, an officer in H.M.'s 56th Regiment.
Sarah Elizabeth.

- i. Sarah, married to Baldwin Wake, M.D., son of Drury Wake, Esq., formerly of the 17th Dragoons, and nephew to Sir William Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire.
- ii. Anne, married to Charles Wake, M.D., brother of the above Dr. Wake, and died in 1824.
- iii. Elizabeth, married to John Cowham Parker, Esq., of Hull.

On Mr. Spedding's decease, he was succeeded by his son,

JAMES SPEDDING, Esq., of Summergrove, co. Cumberland, J.P. and D.L., late captain in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and major of the Royal Westmoreland Militia, born 13th October, 1779. He served in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, on the continent, under General Sir Ralph Abercrombie and his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and in the Mediterranean, under General Sir John Moore, and was severely wounded in the engagement on the 2nd of October, 1799, near Egmont-op-Zee, in North Holland. He married, 15th November, 1808, Mary Dykes, daughter of Lawson Dykes Ballantyne, Esq., of Cockermouth, and Crookdale Hall, in the same shire, and has issue,

- i. James, captain Royal Westmoreland Militia, born 25th October, 1810, married Emily, youngest daughter (by his second wife, Julia Countess Spytecka) of the Hon. William Frederick Wyndham, fourth son of Charles Earl of Egremont, and died in France, October 6, 1851, leaving issue,

¹The branch of the Harrington family by which the above Elizabeth Harrington is descended, settled at an early period in Cartmell, in Furness, co. Lancaster, where, after residing some generations, Thomas Harrington became attainted in the rebellion of Martin Swartz, 2nd Henry VII., and lost his lands in Cartmell by forfeiture, dying without issue. His nephew, Thomas Harrington, dwelt at Wollay, or Wooloak, in Cumberland, and died in 1542, leaving a son, James Harrington, who married Grace, daughter of Lancelot Lancaster, of Sockbridge, from the issue of which marriage the above Elizabeth Harrington is descended; and this branch may be considered extinct, by the death, in 1856, of her first cousin, Robert Harrington, M.D., of Carlisle.

1. James Wyndham Harrington Percy, born 18th April, 1849.
2. Carlisle James Scott, born 23rd June, 1852.

- i. Mary Jane Hamilton, married to Mark Hildesley Quayle, Esq., of Castletown, in the Isle of Man, clerk of the rolls of that island.
- ii. Sarah Anne.
- iii. Elizabeth.
- iv. Lucy Isabella Harrington.
- v. Emily Frances Ballantine, married to Captain Arthur Wyndham, H.E.I.C.S., son of the above Hon. William Frederick

Wyndham, son of Charles Earl of Egremont and his second wife, the Countess Spytecka.

Arms.—Gules, on a fesse, engr., between three acorns, slipped, or, a mural crown, between two roses, of the field.

Crest.—Out of a mural crown, or, a dexter arm, embowed, in armour, the right hand grasping a scimitar, and the arm charged with three acorns, one and two, and entwined by a branch of oak, all ppr.

Motto.—Utile dulci.

NETHER WASDALE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by the extra-parochial district of Copeland Forest and Ennerdale; on the east by Eskdale and Wasdale; on the west by Gosforth; and on the south by Irton. There is also a small detached portion of this township, nearly half a mile distant southwards, surrounded by Irton, Eskdale, and Wasdale. It comprises the township of Nether Wasdale, which includes the romantic lake of Wastwater.

The area of Nether Wasdale is 10,000 acres, and its rateable value £660 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 137; in 1811, 159; in 1821, 211; in 1831, 185; in 1841, 203; and in 1851, 200. An inquisition taken in 1578 informs us that the tenants of Nether Wasdale pay yearly, for the freedom of tolls in all the markets and fairs in Copeland, a certain custom called door-toll, viz., for every tenement or householder's door 2d., which at that period amounted to 7s. At the same date the sum total of the rents of the tenants-at-will in Nether Wasdale amounted to £5 9s. 5d. The manorial rights are vested in General Wyndham. The land-owners are Stansfield Rawson, Esq., Messrs. Robert Fletcher, Isaac Coalbank, Joseph Porter, William Nicholson, the trustees of the late William Tyson, John Coalbank, John Jackson, Isaac Taylor, John Millar, Henry Mossop, the trustees of the late Dr. Whittaker, Joseph Jackson, John and Henry Nicholson, and Miss Ann Wasdale.

Wasdale Hall, the beautiful seat of the late Stansfield Rawson, Esq., is now the property of his trustees.

For a full description of Wastwater, which is in this township, see page 55.

Nether Wasdale is at the foot of Wastwater, about nine miles north-east-by-north of Egremont. A sheep fair is held here on the first Monday in September.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel of Nether Wasdale is about ten miles distant from the mother church of St. Bees. It is an ancient edifice, in a mixed style of architecture, with a bell gable containing two bells. Internally it consists of a nave, chancel, and one aisle, the latter

being added a few years ago, at the expense of the late Stansfield Rawson, Esq. The chancel contains two handsome marble tablets to the memory of members of the Rawson family. The font, which is of stone, and handsomely carved, was erected in 1855, at the expense of Mrs. Rawson. The chapel was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £5 per annum, and in 1835 was returned as of the annual value of £66. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the incumbent of St. Bees, and in the impropriation of Edward Stanley, Esq., of Ponsonby, whose ancestor purchased the tithes from Sir Thomas Challoner, to whom they had been granted on the dissolution of the priory of St. Bees. The registers commence in 1711. The Rev. Frederick Lipscomb, M.A., is the present incumbent.

The parish school is a very neat building, erected by the late S. Rawson, Esq. It is supported by the children's quarter pence. There is also a Sunday-school held in the building.

CHARITY.

Donor Unknown.—There was in this township the sum of £20, the interest of which was given away to poor householders. It is not known from what source this money was derived. In the year 1773 about four acres of land in Hallow Bank Quarter, in Kentmere, in Westmoreland, were purchased for £47 10s., of which £27 was the sum above-mentioned, and £20 10s. was money belonging to the chapelry of Nether Wasdale; and it was subsequently agreed that £1 0s. 6d. should be paid out of the rents to the curate of Nether Wasdale, and the residue for the use of the poor.

WHITEHAVEN.

THE township of Whitehaven comprises an area of 267 acres, and its rateable value is £27,487 6s. 1d. The population in 1801 was 8,742; in 1811, 10,106; in 1821, 12,438; in 1831, 11,393;¹ in 1841, 11,854; and in 1851, 11,190.

The manor of Whitehaven formerly belonged to the priory of St. Bees. On the dissolution of the religious houses the manor was taken possession of by the crown. It was subsequently purchased, in his father's lifetime, by Sir Christopher Lowther, second son of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther in Westmoreland, who erected a mansion near the town for his own residence. He was created a baronet in 1612, and died in 1644. Sir John, his son, removed his residence to the site of "the Castle," which is now the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale. Sir James, second son of Sir John, being the fourth and last baronet of this branch, died without issue, in 1755,² and was succeeded in his estates at Whitehaven by Sir James 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 Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., of Swillington. 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, dying March 19th, 1841, was succeeded by his son, the present Earl of Lonsdale, who is lord of the manor of Whitehaven.³

Whitehaven Castle,⁴ the Earl of Lonsdale's seat at Whitehaven, and where he occasionally resides, is a large quadrangular building, pleasantly situated near the south-eastern entrance of the town. The principal portion was erected by James, first earl of Lonsdale. The castle is surrounded by a fine lawn, with pleasure-grounds and ornamental gardens. The front, which is towards the town, has a handsome appearance. In the

entrance hall is a Roman altar and a centurial stone, the former of which was found at Ellenborough, and is said to be the largest discovered in Britain, being no less than five feet in height. It is described at page 325, and the inscription given. The centurial stone was found at Moresby, by the Rev. George B. Wilkinson, who presented it to the Earl of Lonsdale. It has this inscription:—

IMP CAES	Of the emperor Caesar
TRAIN HADRI	Trajanus Hadri-
ANI AUG P.P.	anus Augustus, father of his country
LEG. XX VV.	The twentieth legion, the valiant and victorious.

The staircase and apartments of the castle contain several fine paintings by eminent masters, among which we may mention the Marriage at Cana, by Tintoretto; Hero and Leander, by Guido; and fine large groups of animals, by Snyders. Among the family portraits are those of William, late earl of Lonsdale, in his robes, by Hoppner; Sir Christopher Lowther, first baronet; Sir William Lowther, fourth baronet; James, first earl of Lonsdale; Mrs. Hannah Lowther, of Marske, who died in 1757, aged 103 years; and some others.

THE BOROUGH OF WHITEHAVEN.

This market town, sea port, and parliamentary borough is situated on a level inlet between rocky and precipitous cliffs, in 54° 33' north latitude, and 3° 35' west longitude. It is distant thirty-eight miles south-west from Carlisle, 294 miles north-north-west from London by road, and 340 miles by the North-Western and connected railways, *via* Carlisle. Its population in 1851 was 18,916, of whom 8,898 were males and 10,018 females, inhabiting 3,627 houses; 152 houses being uninhabited and nineteen in course of erection.

The town of Whitehaven, like that of Maryport, is of comparative modern date. Its buildings are without antiquity. Its history extends over little more than two centuries. In the time of Elizabeth it was a small fishing village, consisting of about six or seven houses, and was of so little consequence that Camden does not notice it. It contributed a vessel of ten tons to the fleet raised to meet the Spanish Armada. It is close upon two hundred years since the first step was taken which led to Whitehaven attaining its present importance. In 1666 Sir John Lowther procured a grant of such lands as had belonged to the monastery of St. Bees, and still continued in the crown, for he had conceived a project of extending the collieries in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven. In 1678 a further grant of

¹ This decrease of population is attributed to the absence of 800 seamen in vessels.

² He was interred at Trinity Church, Whitehaven, where there is a monument to his memory.

³ A full account of the Lowther family will be found in the history of Lowther, at a subsequent page.

⁴ This mansion, described by Mr. T. Denton, in 1688, as "a stately new pile of building called the Flatt," was then made the manor-house. The former manor house had been at the west end of the town, at the foot of the rock.—*Denton's MS.*

land (about 150 acres) was obtained, consisting of all the derelict land lying between high and low water-mark for some distance in the vicinity of the harbour. These things being accomplished, Sir John commenced his great work, and lived to see the small, obscure village of a few thatched cottages, grow up into a thriving and populous town, which in 1693 contained 2,222 inhabitants. The founder of the prosperity of Whitehaven died in 1705, his second son succeeding to the estates, and about 1725 to the title, on the decease of Sir Christopher, the eldest son, who had been disinherited. By prosecuting with zeal his father's plans, extending the operations of the collieries, and improving the harbour, he caused such an influx of trade and such an increase of population, that at his death, in 1755, the town is said to have contained about 11,000 inhabitants; the shipping of the port having increased, between that period and 1685, from forty-six vessels carrying 1,871 tons burden, to 260 sail of nearly 30,000 tons. We are told that in 1785 Whitehaven contained nearly 17,000 inhabitants. Acts of Parliament for improving the town and harbour of Whitehaven were passed in 1708 and 1711; another act, for making the former more effectual and repairing the roads leading to the town, passed in 1710. The increasing importance of the town seems to have been well known at this period. A few years afterwards, in 1778, it was visited by the American privateer, Paul Jones, who with about thirty men from his ship, the *Ranger*, set fire to three of the ships in the harbour, with the intention of destroying the whole number. He was, however, betrayed by one of his crew, who fled into the town and alarmed the inhabitants. This becoming known to Jones and his companions, they retreated to their ship, having first spiked all the guns in one of the batteries. This descent of the American privateer caused the inhabitants to put the harbour in a proper state of defence, at a cost of £857, which they subscribed for the purpose. Since the visit of Paul Jones much has been done for the improvement of Whitehaven, which will be found fully noticed in our account of the harbour, &c. We can only say here that the town is well built; most of the streets are broad and straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and since the iron ore of the surrounding district has been brought for shipment by railway, are kept in a tolerably good condition. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and roofed with blue slate, and some of the public buildings are handsome and spacious structures. The principal approach to the town is on the north side, by a fine spacious road of gradual descent, between two eminences, the banks on one side being laid out as gardens and the other overshadowed with

trees. The entrance to the town is by a fine arch, of freestone, with a rich entablature, ornamented with the arms of the Lowther family. This arch was erected as a viaduct from the colliery to the harbour, but since the construction of the railways its use is entirely ornamental.

Whitehaven owes its present proud position amongst the towns of Cumberland to the coal trade, and such being the case we will first take a short review of that branch of industry. On the first attempt to work coal near Whitehaven, a level or water course was driven from the bottom of the valley, near the Pow Beck, till it intersected a seam of coal, known as the "Bannock Band," and drained a considerable field of coal, which was drawn out of pits from twenty to sixty 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 coal, which was raised from the pits by means of windlasses, and then carried to the ships on the backs of galloways, in packs of fourteen stones each. A later attempt to get coals here was made at the Ginns, where both the coal and water were drawn from the pits by means of horses and vertical machines, called ginns, a name that has since been borne by the populous suburb which has arisen upon the spot. The employment of horses in pumping water from the mines was superseded by the steam engine, which was introduced into Whitehaven by Sir James Lowther, and the town is said to have possessed the second machine of the kind erected in England. Another powerful engine was subsequently erected near the Ginns, and by this means the drainage of a considerable extent of coal was effected. The Parker pit was afterwards opened, and a tramway, or railway, for the more easy passage of coal waggons was extended from it to the harbour staith. Another pit, about 120 feet deep, was sunk at Siltou about the year 1714, and this was followed by the Howgill and Whingill collieries, the former situated to the south-west of the town, and the latter to the north-east. They have both been very successful. There are in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven four collieries, which, so to say, belong to the port. Three of these are the property of the Earl of Lonsdale; but two, those known as the "Whitehaven Collieries," will alone demand our attention in this place. These collieries consist of the "William" and the "Wellington" pits. The former is 163 fathoms in depth. There are three seams of coal worked; the "Bannock Band," about five and a half feet thick; the "Main Band," from nine to ten feet thick; and the "Six Quarters," or "Low Bottom," averages about five feet in thickness. There are two engines to this

pit, one of seventy horse power for raising the coal, the other of 120 horse power for pumping water. The number of hands employed amounts to 216, and there are twenty-eight horses. The Wellington pit has two shafts of 112 fathoms each. The seams are similar to those worked in the William pit, and bear the same names. Besides the seams mentioned there is another called the "Yard Band," which has not been worked for some time. The Wellington pit also possesses two engines of sixty and forty-eight horse power respectively. It is worked by 634 hands and forty-eight horses. When these pits are in full work, they together produce nearly 1,000 tons of coal per day. The workings extend in a north-westerly direction about a mile under the bed of the sea. The Salton pit is now used only for pumping from the Wellington, and the James pit serves as a furnace shaft. In connexion with these pits there are sixteen coke ovens. The buildings in connection with the Whitehaven collieries are, we believe, unique. Near to the noble West Pier, the attention of every stranger is attracted by the appearance of a series of towers and castellated erections, of a style of architecture, magnificence of design and execution, rarely to be seen, presenting the appearance, seaward, of extensive fortifications. In relation to the shipment of the coal, a great improvement has been effected, by the removal of the old unsightly hurries which formerly stood on the south side of the harbour, and the substitution in their stead of a substantial iron roadway, supported by pillars, with close iron hurries, for delivering coals into the vessels; thus opening a good access to the baths, and to the unequalled promenade on the West Pier, and its spacious parapet, where a walk of nearly a quarter of a mile direct out to sea from the old quay is afforded. The first iron hurly was erected here in 1837. On the north wall the coals are lowered to the ship's hatchways by an hydraulic arrangement, invented by the late Mr. Matthewson, some time engineer to Messrs. Tulk and Ley. The coals are dropped from a waggon into a box supported by an unseen rod, which, on turning a tap, is permitted to descend, by forcing water from a cylinder below into an ornamental tank placed on columns over the waggon; when the coals are allowed to fall into the hold, the water, again descending, raises the empty box. On the south of the harbour various mechanical devices are in operation for returning the empty waggons by the descent of the laden ones; and an air cylinder is applied as an effectual break on the steep inclined plane. In the history of the coal trade we find a few incidents worth notice. One is the sending of firedamp, as is called, enclosed in bladders to the Royal Society, in 1733, for examination by the learned

chemists who then held their meetings in Crane Court. And about the middle of last century Mr. Spedding, colliery agent, lighted his office with gas led from the pits by pipes, and he offered to lay on a supply for the whole town; but his offer, as we can easily believe, was not accepted. The average quantity of coal exported from Whitehaven from 1781 to 1792, was 80,000 chaldrons. For the five years ending December, 1814, 100,000 waggon loads: in 1826, upwards of 135,000 chaldrons; in 1827, 111,692 chaldrons of forty-eight cwt. each; in 1846, the quantity entered at the custom-house for Whitehaven, Harrington, and Workington, was 321,835 tons of coal, and 4,832 tons of culm. We subjoin the statistics of the coal trade of Whitehaven from 1850 to the present time:—

Year.	Coals. tous.	Culm. tous.
1850	252,392	4,156
1851	217,266	8,948
1852	215,533	6,604
1853	220,094	2,593
1854	212,754	2,790
1855	204,759	1,022
1856	207,946	775
1857	197,180	1,400
1858	179,567	778

Having thus given a rapid *résumé* of the principal trade of the town, we will call attention to the hematite iron ore, for which the Whitehaven district is famous. A full account of this mineral will be found at page 76, with the statistics of the iron trade of the county. The total quantity of iron ore shipped from Whitehaven in 1852, was 84,960 tons; in 1853, 115,731 tons; in 1854, 145,526 tons were shipped; and 46,785 tons, 12 cwt., passed over the Whitehaven Junction railway, for use in the iron furnaces of Northumberland and Durham; in 1855, the quantity shipped amounted to 129,109 tons; in 1856, 152,875 tons were shipped, 65,675 sent away by rail, and 39,617 tons were used at the iron-works in the district; in 1857, the total quantity shipped amounted to 193,850 tons, 66,651 were sent by railway out of the district, 56,511 were used at iron-works, Cleator Moor, Harrington, and Seaton, and 6,800 tons were carted from mines, making a total of 323,812 tons; in 1858, 197,905 were shipped at Whitehaven.

Shipbuilding is the next important branch of industry, and is prosecuted to a considerable extent. There are three shipbuilding yards, carried on by Messrs. Thomas and John Brocklebank, Messrs. Lumley, Kennedy, and Co., and Mr. Hugh Williamson, employing in the

aggregate 300 hands. The Earl of Lonsdale has erected a patent slip here, which will admit four vessels of 150 tons burden, and by which vessels of any burden may be drawn out of the water into the yard to be repaired. The other branches of Whitehaven trade include manufactures of sail-cloth, checks, ropes, cabinet goods, earthenware, colours, stuff and tobacco, soap, candles, anchors, cables, nails, &c.

During the progress of the trade and manufactures of Whitehaven, the shipping and shipping stock of the port must have proportionably increased. As early as the tenth century "Wythophaven" is named as being resorted to by ships. In the twelfth century the Nevilles of Raby sailed from this place to Ireland, when called upon to attend the king, Henry II., in his expedition to that country. In the reign of Elizabeth, when the maritime towns of England were summoned to furnish vessels for the fleet then being collected to defend the country against the Spanish Armada, mention is made of one vessel being found at Whitehaven, but whether that was the only vessel belonging to the port, or the only vessel in the port, we are not informed. In the year 1772 Whitehaven possessed 107 vessels; in 1790, 216 vessels; in 1810, 188 vessels, with a burden of 29,312 tons; in 1822, 181 vessels, tonnage 26,220; in 1821, 195 vessels, tonnage 30,969; in 1840, 217 vessels, tonnage 36,800; in 1846, there were 267 vessels registered at Whitehaven, with a tonnage of about 42,000. The following table, made up from the custom-house returns since 1846, exhibits the annual number of vessels, foreign and coastwise, which have entered and cleared from Whitehaven, the number and registered tonnage of vessels belonging to the port, and the amount of customs duties received:

Year.	CARGOES (INWARDS)		CARGOES (OUTWARD)		VESSELS REGISTERED.		Duties Received.
	Foreign	Coasting	Foreign	Coasting	No	Tons.	
1846	30	852	10	2948	314	51,635	196,547
1847	34	813	16	2892	333	53,781	70,692
1848	24	965	11	2711	327	53,884	67,341
1849	26	944	10	3166	329	55,757	70,692
1850	23	899	12	3580	220	35,129	66,319
1851	16	962	14	3395	213	33,868	61,221
1852	27	874	12	3423	206	33,570	62,108
1853	32	795	14	3615	200	32,677	64,953
1854	34	864	18	3615	191	30,701	66,800
1855	35	928	24	3587	172	27,774	70,851
1856	23	913	17	3331	173	27,953	75,900
1857	36	1020	13	3782	175	27,127	75,767
1858	28	1011	23	3829	181	28,309	73,553
1859	17	928	11	3627			66,181

Maryport was constituted an independent port on the 3rd of February, 1842; and Workington with Harrington attached, on the 6th of April, 1850. The decrease in the above returns arises from Maryport, Workington, and Harrington having been constituted independent of this port, and the vessels belonging to those ports struck off the list each year, as they have been required to be registered *de novo* at their own ports.

The principal imports direct are brandy, wine, hemp, timber, &c. Sugar, coffee, tea, currants, raisins, tobacco, wine, and spirits, &c., received coastwise under bond, and also general goods of colonial and foreign produce received coastwise duly paid, and also general British goods.

The first account we have of the harbour of Whitehaven is furnished by Mr. Denton, who tells us that a pier was erected here before 1687, which rendered the harbour sufficiently commodious to contain a fleet of 100 sail. Two acts of Parliament, passed in the seventh and eleventh years of the reign of Queen Anne, established a tonnage duty for the improvement of the harbour, and in consequence many additional works were erected. In 1767 the New Quay was lengthened, and in 1781 the north wall was finished. In 1792 the Old Quay was made longer. In 1809 many other improvements were carried out. The new West Pier was commenced in 1824, and after a labour of fifteen years was completed in 1839. It is a noble work of great strength, extending about 300 yards northward from the West Pier, and terminates in a round head, the erection of which is stated to have cost £30,000. On this head is a lighthouse with a revolving light. There is another half-tide lighthouse on one of the inner piers, and another on St. Bees Head. The new North Pier is also a splendid structure, finished in 1841, and has a lighthouse or harbour guide. Indeed, no town, perhaps, in England can boast of two such splendid piers as Whitehaven; and, taken altogether, the harbour here is one of the largest and most convenient pier harbours in the kingdom. On the west and north the piers just noticed afford sufficient protection, while six others intersect the enclosed, and greatly facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels, and the transaction of the other business of the port. The port of Whitehaven, as regulated by a treasury order of March 30th, 1850, and board's order April 20th of the same year, extends from the mid-stream of the river Dadlon, and three miles seaward to a stream called Lowen Beck, which separates the two parishes of Moresby and Harrington.

The government of the town and harbour of

Whitehaven was provided for by the acts 7 Anne, c. 5, and 10 Anne, c. 3, the provisions of which were subsequently amended and extended by other acts; and continued in force till the present year, when a new act was passed for the government of the town and harbour. As this is of great importance we subjoin the act in full:—

ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO VICTORIE REGINÆ.

CHAP. XIV.—*An Act for transferring the Government of the new Limits of the Harbour of Whitehaven in the county of Cumberland to the Harbour Trustees; for making better Provision for the Election of Trustees; and for the Alteration of certain Rates and Duties payable in respect of the said Harbour and in the Town of Whitehaven.* [19th April, 1850.]

WHEREAS by an act of Parliament passed in the thirty second year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act for Enlarging and Improving the Harbour of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland," after reciting or referring to divers acts of Parliament relative to the said harbour (including an act passed in the second year of his said majesty), by which acts it had, amongst other things, been enacted to the effect that from and after the time therein mentioned, and long since past, on every first Friday in the month of August in every third year successively, fourteen persons to be chosen and appointed by ballot by the majority of the inhabitants of the town of Whitehaven in the said county, of such description as therein mentioned, together with James Earl of Lonsdale, his heirs and assigns, lord of the manor of Saint Bees in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, for the time being, or any person deputed by him or them, and six other persons to be nominated and appointed by the said James Earl of Lonsdale, his heirs and assigns as aforesaid, by writing or writings under his or their hand and seal, and from time to time to be changed or altered as he or they should think proper, should be trustees for carrying the said acts into execution, it was by the said act now in recital, amongst other things, enacted that the new limits and the new extent of the said harbour, should thenceforth for ever thereafter extend and be as follows; (that is to say,) from Redness Point, on the outside of a wall, then intended to be erected until it reached within one hundred and twenty yards of the then outward works of the pier or quay of the then harbour, and from thence in a line until it came within forty yards of the then outward quay or pier, and from thence to the north side of the Sugar House bulwark, and from thence along the Sugar House bulwark, and along the seashore, until it met the aforesaid Redness Point; and that the same should be from thenceforth appropriated to the lying, anchoring, and mooring of all such ships, vessels, and boats as might have occasion, at any time or times thereafter, to make use of the said harbour; and it was by the said act now in recital further enacted, that the new limits and new extent thereby made part of the said harbour, and all moles, wharfs, and quays which might be erected by virtue of the said act, with all things appertaining thereto, should be under the direction and government of the owner or owners of the soil for the time being, and that the said owners should be invested with the same powers and authority over all such new limits and extent, and all such moles, wharfs, and quays, and things as aforesaid, as the said trustees were, by virtue of the said thereinbefore recited acts, invested with, over other parts of the said harbour of Whitehaven, and the moles, wharfs, quays, and other places and things therein mentioned; and by the same act it was further enacted, that the owner or owners of such soil as aforesaid might erect, build, or alter, from time to time, as occasion might

require, such buildings and erections as he, she, or they should think necessary for the improvement or benefit of such new limits or extent as aforesaid: And whereas by a certain award, bearing date the twenty-second day of October one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and made under the respective hands and seals of Sir Joseph Senhouse, (knight) and George Vickers, (gentleman), who had been duly appointed arbitrators for the purpose, under the provisions of the said recited act, the exact boundaries of such new limits and extent as aforesaid were fully and finally set forth and determined as in such award is particularly mentioned: And whereas another act of Parliament relative to the said town and harbour was passed in the fifty sixth year of his said majesty, by which it was, amongst other things, enacted that from and after the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, there should be payable to the said trustees for and upon all goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities whatsoever imported from parts beyond the seas, or brought coastwise into the said port of Whitehaven, or exported to parts beyond the seas from such port, the several rates and duties respectively mentioned in the two several schedules thereto annexed, and respectively distinguished by the letters A. and B.; and it was by the said act now in recital further enacted that so much of the said respective acts of the second year and the forty-sixth year of the reign of his said majesty as authorised the said trustees to assess and levy rates upon and from the inhabitants of the said town of Whitehaven, for the purpose of watching, paving, lighting, and securing the same against fire, should be repealed, and that for paying such expenses and supplying the said town with water, it should be lawful for such of the said trustees as therein mentioned, to cause money to be raised by such a rate or assessment as therein also mentioned, on the owners, inhabitants, or occupiers of tenements within the limits of the powers and jurisdictions of the said trustees: And whereas in schedule (A.) to this act annexed are mentioned the several acts relating to the port, harbour, and town of Whitehaven, and it is expedient that the said acts, so far as certain things therein authorised require the consent of the lord of the manor of St. Bees, should be repealed: And whereas it is also expedient that the mode of election of trustees under the said acts and the right of voting in the election of trustees should be altered in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas it is expedient that the government of the whole of the said harbour of Whitehaven, including such new limits and new extent as aforesaid, should be vested in one body; and it is also expedient that the rates on goods, wares, merchandises, and commodities, and on tenements, so respectively imposed or authorized to be imposed by the said recited act of the fifty-sixth year of the reign of his said majesty as herein-before is mentioned or referred to, should be respectively altered or authorised to be altered in the manner hereinafter mentioned or referred to respectively: And whereas it is also expedient that so much of the said acts of the second, forty-sixth, and fifty-sixth years of King George the Third as relates to the rates and assessments on the inhabitants of the said town of Whitehaven should be repealed, and other rates and duties paid in lieu thereof; but these purposes cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament: May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; that is to say,

I. The said several acts in schedule (A.) mentioned (except so far as they are hereby altered or repealed), shall continue in full force and effect.

II. The trustees for carrying into execution and effect the said several acts, and thereby elected and appointed, shall be and they are hereby declared to be trustees for carrying into effect the powers, authorities, provisions, regulations, and purposes of the said acts and of this act, and shall continue in office as such trustees until the first Tuesday in November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

III. The day of election of trustees shall be the first Tuesday in November in each year, and the first election shall take place on that day in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the number of trustees to be elected in manner herein-after provided shall be fifteen, of whom three shall be elected for each ward.

IV. And whereas by the acts mentioned in the schedule (A.) (herein-after called the said acts) the consent of the lord of the manor of St. Bees, either singly or in conjunction with a certain number of trustees, is essential to the carrying into effect of several of the provisions of the said acts, therefore the said acts, so far as such consent is requisite and necessary, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

V. All acts of the trustees to be done in virtue of the said acts or of this act, and all the powers and authorities by the said acts and this act vested in the said trustees, may be done and exercised by them, or a major part of them, at any meeting whereat eleven or more of them shall be present.

VI. The lord of the manor of Saint Bees for the time being shall on and after the first Tuesday in November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine nominate, appoint, and change from time to time, as in the said acts mentioned, five persons to be trustees, instead of six, as in the said acts provided.

VII. Every person who if resident would be entitled to vote in the election of trustees shall be qualified to be elected a trustee under this act, provided he resides within seven miles from the parliamentary boundary of the borough of Whitehaven, and may be elected a trustee for any ward whatsoever, whether he be resident or registered within such ward or not, but this qualification shall not extend to the case of any trustee appointed or to be appointed by the lord, for the time being, of the manor of Saint Bees.

VIII. The town of Whitehaven shall, for the election of trustees under this and the said acts, be divided into five wards, to be called as follows; (that is to say,)—St. James' ward, St. Nicholas' ward, Trinity ward, Newtown ward, and Harbour ward, which wards are delineated on a plan of the town, signed by the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, in duplicate, one of which plans shall be deposited by the trustees in the private bill office, and the other at the harbour office of the said trustees, and the limits of the said wards are described in schedule (B.) to this act annexed; and the names of the said wards respectively are mentioned on the said plan.

IX. The persons entitled to vote in the election of trustees shall be as follows (that is to say):—

The master of every vessel belonging to and registered at the port of Whitehaven, who shall have resided within the limits of the parliamentary borough for six months immediately preceding the first day of September next before the day appointed for the said election.

Every person owning not less than four sixty fourth shares of any such vessel, who shall have been a registered owner of such shares, and who shall have resided within such limits

as aforesaid, for six months immediately preceding the said first day of September.

Every person residing within the limits of any of the said wards who shall occupy any house, shop, office, counting-house, warehouse, or other building within any of the said wards, and shall in respect of such occupation be rated at a net annual rateable value of not less than six pounds per annum in the rate in force for the relief of the poor made and published immediately preceding the said first day of September, and shall have been rated for such period as hereinafter mentioned.

X. On the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and so in every year thereafter, the overseers of the poor of the parishes and townships within which the limits of the said wards are comprised, shall make out an alphabetical list, from the rate-book then in force for their several parishes and townships, of every person who shall occupy any house, shop, office, counting-house, warehouse, or other building within the limits of any of the said wards, and who shall in respect of such occupation be rated at a net annual rateable value of not less than six pounds per annum, and shall deliver such list to the clerk of the trustees, on or before the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and so in every year thereafter; provided that no person shall be entitled to have his name placed on such list unless he shall have been rated for six months, within the limits of some ward, next immediately preceding the said first day of September.

XI. Upon the receipt of the said lists the said clerk shall forthwith divide and arrange the names therein according to the different wards in which such persons shall respectively occupy, and shall also make out a separate list in respect of such wards, and shall omit from such list the name of any person who shall not then reside within the limits of any of the said wards, and shall add to each of such lists the name of every person being a master or owner of any vessel qualified to vote as aforesaid, and who shall reside in such ward respectively; and if any such master or owner shall not reside within any of the said wards, the said clerk shall include his name in the list of the ward to the limits of which his residence shall in his judgment be the nearest; and the said clerk shall, on or before the twenty-fourth day of September in each year, publish the said lists, and such lists are hereinafter called the register, and the persons whose names are included therein are hereinafter called the voters; and the register shall be printed by the trustees, and copies thereof shall be furnished to parties requiring the same, at a rate not exceeding one shilling for the register applicable to each ward.

XII. The rate collectors, or persons appointed by them, shall attend at the elections under this act, and, in the event of any dispute, assist in ascertaining that the persons presenting themselves to vote, as occupiers rated as herein-before mentioned to the relief of the poor in each such ward, are persons duly qualified to vote at such election.

XIII. On the day of election of trustees the voters for each ward who are desirous of voting shall meet at the place appointed for such election, and shall then and there nominate two voters of such ward, who shall be then present, as fit and proper persons to be inspectors of votes; and the person appointed to preside at such election shall, immediately after such nomination as aforesaid by the said voters, nominate two other such voters to be such inspectors.

XIV. Any person whose name shall not appear upon the said

register, and who shall claim to vote at the election in any ward, shall, immediately after such nomination, be entitled to prove his right to vote before the presiding officer, and the inspectors of votes shall hear and decide upon such claim, and such decision shall be final; and if the presiding officer and the said inspectors, or the major part of them, shall decide the claim to vote to be valid, the presiding officer shall add such name to the register accordingly.

XV. Any person whose name shall appear upon the register of any ward may object to the name of any voter which is included therein, by giving a written notice of such his intention to the said clerk by leaving the same at the harbour-office, and to the said voter by leaving the same, or sending such notice by post to the address specified in the said list; and the proof of posting such notice shall be *prima facie* evidence of the sending of such notice; and such person so objected to shall attend before the said returning officer and the inspectors of votes for the ward in which such voter so objected to shall be registered, and the person so objecting, or some one on his behalf, shall prove the service of such notice, and shall also support his objection; and the voter objected to, or anyone on his behalf, may support his right to vote before such presiding officer and inspectors of votes, who shall thereupon hear and decide upon such objection, and such decision shall be final; and if the presiding officer and the said inspectors, or the major part of them, shall decide in favour of such objection, the presiding officer shall expunge such name from the register accordingly, but if not, such name shall be retained thereon.

XVI. The presiding officer is hereby empowered to examine upon oath any person claiming a right to vote or making an objection to a right to vote, and also any witness tendered on behalf of or against any such claim or objection, and every person authorised by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath shall make an affirmation in lieu thereof; and if any person taking any such oath or making any such affirmation shall wilfully swear or affirm falsely, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished accordingly.

XVII. The register when amended shall be conclusive evidence of the right to vote.

XVIII. After such nominations and claims as aforesaid (if any), the voters shall elect such duly qualified persons as they shall think proper, and who are there proposed for the office of trustees, the presiding officer shall declare the persons who shall have been elected trustees by the majority of votes at such meeting to be trustees under this and the said recited acts.

XIX. Provided always, that any five voters may then and there, in writing or otherwise, demand a poll, which shall be taken by ballot on the day next following the day of such election, and shall commence at eight of the clock in the forenoon and close at four o'clock in the afternoon, each voter depositing, as herein-after provided, a folded paper containing the names of the persons for whom such voter shall vote as fit and proper persons to be such trustees; and each voter shall have one vote in respect of each trustee to be elected at such meeting, but so nevertheless as not to give more than one vote in favour of each trustee.

XX. Every person entitled to vote in the election of trustee as a rated occupier, shall vote for trustees for that ward wherein he shall reside; and every master and owner qualified to vote as aforesaid shall vote in the ward in which he shall be registered; and if any person shall be registered in more than one ward he may vote for trustees for any one of such wards, but having so voted he shall not afterwards, at the same election, vote for a

trustee for any other ward, and any vote so afterwards given by him shall be void.

XXI. The persons voting shall deposit such folded papers in a ballot glass or box, which shall be closed at the times herein-before fixed for the closing of the poll; and the inspectors of votes for each ward shall forthwith meet together and proceed to examine the said votes, and if necessary shall continue the examination by adjournments from day to day, not exceeding two days, until they shall have decided upon the persons who may have been chosen to fill the office of trustees.

XXII. In case an equality of votes appear to the inspectors to be given for any two or more persons to fill the office of trustee, the inspectors shall decide by lot upon the person to be chosen.

XXIII. If any person knowingly personate and falsely assume to vote in the name of any voter entitled to or claiming to vote in any election under this act, or forge or in any way falsify any names or writings in any papers purporting to contain the vote or votes of any voters voting in any such election, or by any contrivance attempt to obstruct or prevent the proceedings at any such elections, the person so offending shall, upon conviction before any two or more justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the said ward or any part thereof, be liable to any penalty of not less than ten pounds and not more than fifty pounds, and in default of payment thereof shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six nor less than three months.

XXIV. The inspectors in each ward shall, immediately after they have decided upon whom the aforesaid elections have fallen, deliver to the clerk of the said trustees a list of the persons chosen by the voters to act as such trustees in each ward respectively, and the said list shall be preserved by the said clerk, and a copy thereof shall be published, as herein provided; and if any trustees be elected for any ward without ballot, the clerk shall in like manner publish the names of such trustees.

XXV. If any inspector wilfully make or cause to be made an incorrect return of the said votes, every such offender shall, upon information laid by any person before two or more justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the ward in which such election is held, and upon conviction for such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five pounds and not exceeding fifty pounds, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months nor less than three months.

XXVI. The trustees shall provide in each ward fit and proper places for the holding of the elections under this act, and holding of the poll thereat; and the expenses of providing such places, of publishing notices, of taking the poll, and of making the returns at elections of the said trustees, shall be paid out of the respective rates levied under the said recited acts and this act, in such proportions as the trustees shall determine.

XXVII. The trustees shall take an account of the reasonable expenses incurred by the said clerk and by the overseers in carrying into effect the several provisions of this act, and shall order the same to be paid out of the moneys coming into their hands by virtue of the said acts and this act, in such proportions as the trustees shall think fit.

XXVIII. If any churchwarden, overseer, rate collector, or other parish officer, or the said clerk shall refuse or neglect to call any meeting, or prepare any list, or give any notice, or do any other act required of him, under the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

XXIX. The following provisions of the "Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847," save so far as the same are expressly

excepted or varied by this act, or are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, are hereby incorporated with this Act; (that is to say.)

With respect to the election and rotation of the commissioners, where the commissioners are to be elected by the ratepayers or other like class of electors, except sections twenty-one, twenty three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty, and thirty-one.

With respect to access to the special act:

Provided, that the day on which the elected trustees shall go out of office shall be the first Tuesday in November in each year.

XXX. The following words and expressions in the provisions incorporated with this act of "The Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847," shall have for the purpose of this act the following meanings, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; (that is to say,)

"The Special Act" shall mean and include the said acts and this act;

"The Commissioners" shall mean the trustees from time to time elected, appointed, and nominated under this act for executing the said acts and this act respectively.

XXXI. At the first or other meeting of the trustees after the passing of this act they shall, by the majority of the votes of the trustees present, elect one of the entire body of trustees to be their chairman until the next election of the trustees, and so after each such election the said trustees shall, in like manner, elect a chairman until the period of the then next election, and in case the chairman die, or resign, or cease to be a trustee, or otherwise become disqualified to act as such chairman, the trustees present at the meeting next after the occurrence of such vacancy shall choose some other of their body to fill such vacancy, and the chairman so elected shall continue in office so long only as the person in whose place he was elected would have been entitled to continue chairman; and if at any meeting of the trustees the chairman be not present, one of the trustees present shall be elected chairman of such meeting by the majority of the votes of the trustees present at such meeting.

XXXII. The chairman so to be appointed shall be the returning officer at the first election after this act, and shall have for the purposes of such election all the powers of "the chairman of commissioners under the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847."

XXXIII. The present trustees shall be eligible for re-election as trustees under this act.

XXXIV. In consideration of the hurries, coal spouts, and other works to be made and maintained by the trustees, as hereinafter provided, for the accommodation of the collieries belonging to the owner for the time being of the soil of the new limits and extent mentioned or referred to in the said recited act of the thirty-second year of the reign of his said majesty, and of the minerals, merchandise, and goods, shipped or unshipped, by or on behalf of such owner, his lessees, tenants, or agents, such owner shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, transfer and make over to such trustees the whole government and direction of such new limits and extent, so and to the intent and effect that the government and direction of such new limits may thenceforth be absolutely vested in such trustees, in the same manner, to all intents and purposes, and with the like powers and authorities, as the government and direction of the remainder of the said harbour (exclusively of such new limits and extent), but subject and always without prejudice to any other rights or interests of such owner or owners, irrespective of such government and direction: provided

always, that it is hereby enacted, that the validity and effect of any such transfer as aforesaid shall be in no way affected or prejudiced by the fact of the transferer or transferors, or any of them, being a trustee or trustees, or holding or exercising any other jurisdiction under the said acts, or any of them.

XXXV. The trustees, after the government and direction of such new limits and extent shall have been transferred to them as aforesaid, and before they shall open to the public any dock to be constructed by them upon or within such new limits and extent, shall if required so to do by William Earl of Lonsdale, his heirs and assigns, make and maintain, in connexion with such new dock, and within such new limits, for the loading and unloading, shipping and unshipping into and from vessels using the said dock, the coals, minerals, goods, and merchandises of and belonging to William Earl of Lonsdale, his heirs and assigns, and their lessees, tenants, and occupiers, in such part or parts of the wet dock as may be agreed upon by the said trustees and the said William Earl of Lonsdale, his heirs and assigns, the works following; (that is to say),

Two sufficient and properly constructed hurries or spouts, with all necessary and convenient loading berths, waggon-ways, and approaches thereto.

XXXVI. The trustees shall likewise, if required so to do as aforesaid, make and maintain, for the launching into such new dock all such ships or vessels as shall be built in or upon the shipbuilding yards situated on the east side of the site of the proposed new dock, and now in the several occupations of Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank, Messrs. Lumley, Kennedy and Co., and John Johnston Peile, in such part or parts of the said new dock, as may be agreed upon by the said trustees, and the said William Earl of Lonsdale, his heirs and assigns, the works following; (that is to say),

Six proper and sufficient launching slips or launching places, with all necessary and proper accommodation for launching vessels from the said yards into the said new dock.

XXXVII. Provided always, that the said William Earl of Lonsdale, his heirs and assigns, shall not be entitled to require the making of such new hurries or spouts, and other works connected therewith, or such proper and sufficient launching places as aforesaid, in addition to the hurries and starths, and approaches thereto, and works connected therewith, which the said William Earl of Lonsdale now uses and enjoys upon and adjoining to the eastern side of the limits of the present harbour, upon a part in the said plan hereinafter mentioned, called the North Pier.

XXXVIII. This act, except so far as it relates to the election and nomination of trustees, shall come into effect and operation on the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and not earlier, and after that day there shall be payable and paid to the said trustees for the time being, or to their collectors or deputies, for and upon all goods, wares, merchandises and commodities whatsoever imported from parts beyond the seas or brought coastwise into the port of Whitehaven aforesaid, or exported to parts beyond the seas from the said port by the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, of such goods, wares, merchandises, or other commodities, in lieu of the rates and duties authorised or imposed under or by virtue of the said recited act of the fifty-sixth year of the reign of his said Majesty, the several rates and duties particularly specified and set forth in the two schedules hereunto annexed, and respectively distinguished by the letters C and D, so far as such goods, wares, merchandises, and commodities so to be imported or exported as aforesaid are particularised in the said schedules, or either of

them; and all such of the said goods, wares, merchandises, and commodities, so to be imported or exported as aforesaid, as are not particularised and set forth in the said schedules, or either of them, shall be charged with and pay a rate or duty on their being so imported or exported into or out of the said port equal to the rate or duty rated or affixed on goods, wares, merchandises, and commodities of a similar nature, package, and quality, in and by the said schedules, or one of them.

XXXIX. Such parts and so much of "The Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act, 1847," as is or are hereinafter particularly mentioned or referred to, shall be incorporated with and form part of this act; that is to say, the clauses numbered twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, with respect to the rates to be taken; and the clauses numbered thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, with respect to the collection and recovery of rates.

XL. Such parts and so much of the said recited act of the fifty-sixth year of the reign of his said Majesty as authorises the trustees therein mentioned to assess, levy, or raise rates upon or in respect of any lands, houses, shops, wharves, warehouses, buildings, and erections within the said town of Whitehaven, and the limits of the jurisdiction of such trustees, shall be, and the same are and is, hereby repealed; and for paying and defraying the expenses for the several purposes of lighting, paving, and cleansing the said town and the streets, lanes, and places within the said town of Whitehaven, and within the limits of the powers, authorities, and jurisdictions of the said trustees, as given by the said recited act of the fifty-sixth year of the reign of his said Majesty, and providing security against fire in the said town and harbour, and within the limits aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees, and they are hereby authorised and required twice or oftener in every year, as they shall see occasion, to cause such sum and sums of money to be raised by a rate or assessment on all and every the person or persons who do or shall inhabit, hold, occupy, or enjoy any land, house, shop, wharf, warehouse, or other tenement within the said town of Whitehaven, and within the limits aforesaid, not exceeding in the whole in any one year (such year to be computed from the eleventh day of November), the sum of two shillings and sixpence in the pound on the annual value of such lands, houses, shops, wharves, warehouses, buildings, and erections: provided always, that the owners of all rateable property, of which the full net annual value does not exceed the sum of six pounds, or which shall be let to weekly or monthly tenants, or in separate apartments, shall be rated to and be liable to pay the rates by this act directed to be made, instead of the occupiers thereof, but so, nevertheless, that three-fourth parts of the said rate only shall be collected from and be payable by such owners.

XLI. And whereas the wards described in the schedule (B.) to this act annexed comprise the limits within which the trustees at present exercise the power of rating: And whereas, under the provisions of the act of the fifty-sixth George the Third, chapter forty-four, the said trustees have power to extend such limits for the purposes of rating from time to time, and it is desirable that all persons so liable to be rated, upon being brought within the limits of the said acts, should vote in the election of trustees, therefore, when and so often as any new limits shall be constituted by the said trustees: The said trustees shall be and they are hereby empowered to declare by writing, under the hand of their chairman for the time being,

that such new limits shall be included within such of the adjoining wards for all the purposes of this act as the said trustees shall at any meeting resolve and determine, and immediately thereupon all persons within such new limits shall have all the same and the like privileges as to voting, residence, and otherwise, as any person has by this act, if occupying or resident within the limits of any of the said wards.

XLII. Such parts and so much of "the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847," as are or is hereinafter particularly mentioned or referred to, shall be incorporated with and form part of this act (that is to say), the clauses numbered one hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy-one, one hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-six, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and eighty-two, one hundred and eighty-three, and one hundred and eighty-four, with respect to the manner of making rates; the clauses numbered one hundred and eighty-five, one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-seven, one hundred and eighty-eight, one hundred and eighty-nine, and one hundred and ninety, with respect to the appeal to be made against any rate; and the clauses numbered one hundred and ninety-one, one hundred and ninety-two, one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-seven, and one hundred and ninety-eight, with respect to the recovery of rates.

XLIII. The said rates or assessments not exceeding two shillings and sixpence in the pound, upon the persons inhabiting and dwelling in the said town, and within the limits aforesaid, shall be applied by the said trustees, and be disposed of for the several purposes of defraying the costs, charges, and expenses of paving, lighting, and cleansing the said town, and the several streets, lanes, passages, and places within the limits aforesaid, and for providing the means of security against fire, and of defraying other costs, charges, and expenses, incurred by effecting and executing such several purposes, and all such rates and assessments shall be paid to the respective collectors, appointed by the said trustees, by virtue of the acts relating to the said town and harbour, and such moneys shall be by every such collector paid over to the said trustees of the said port, harbour, and town of Whitehaven, or to such other persons at such time and in such manner as any five or more of the said trustees shall from time to time appoint and direct: Provided always, that the trustees may, if they think proper, light the lamps authorised by them to be provided within the said town and harbour and the liberties and precincts thereof, from sun-setting to sun-rising, during the whole or any part of the year.

XLIV. Nothing herein contained shall at any time hereafter prejudice or affect the right of the said trustees to recover any rates or dues which may become due, or be payable, or recoverable, under the said recited act of the fifty-sixth year of the reign of his said majesty or any other or others of the said acts before or up to the said first day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

XLV. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt the said harbour and docks from the provisions of any general act relating to harbours, or dues on shipping, or on goods carried in ships now in force, or which shall be passed in the present or any future session of Parliament, or from any future revision

and alteration under the authority of Parliament of the rates and duties authorized by this act.

XLVI. Except as is by this act expressly provided, this act, or anything therein, shall not take away, lessen, prejudice, or affect any of the estates, rights, franchises, powers, and privileges of the lord of the manor of Saint Bees, for the time being, or any right he may now have of using any of the present hurries or staiths and approaches thereto.

XLVII. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice the rights or interests of any mortgagee or other person having any lien or claim on any of such rates or duties which may be altered or otherwise affected by the passing of this act and every such mortgagee or other person shall have the same or like lien or claim, on any substituted rates or duties to be imposed or levied under the authority of this act, which he previously had on any rates or duties imposed under any former act or acts for which other rates or duties shall be substituted under this act.

XLVIII. In citing this act for any purpose whatsoever, it shall be sufficient to use the expression "The Whitehaven Town and Harbour Act, 1859."

XLIX. The expenses of applying for and obtaining this act, and incidental thereto, shall be defrayed by the trustees for the time being out of the funds of the trustees.

The Schedules to which the foregoing Act refers.

SCHEDULE A.—Acts relating to the port, harbour, and town of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland.

7 Anne, c. 5.	32 Geo. III., c. 75.
10 Anne, c. 3.	46 Geo. III., c. 115.
13 Geo. II., c. 14.	56 Geo. III., c. 41.
1 Geo. III., c. 41.	58 Geo. III., c. 15.
2 Geo. III., c. 87.	12 Viet. c. 17.
28 Geo. III., c. 61.	21 Viet. c. 2.

SCHEDULE B.—*Description of Wards.*—1. St. James Ward comprises those parts of the town which are bounded as follows (that is to say):—By a line commencing at the south-east end of Duke-street, proceeding in a northerly direction along the walls of White Park and Harris Park, unto and round the north-east corner of Hilton Terrace; thence in a westerly direction along Hilton Terrace to the boundary of Whitehaven township, near Wheelbarrow Brow; thence along such boundary in a northerly direction to the wall of the turnpike road leading from Whitehaven to Moresby; thence along the south wall of the said turnpike road in a westerly direction to a point opposite the Railway Hotel at Bransty; thence across the turnpike road, and proceeding northerly to a point between the Bransty ropery and Whitehaven gasworks; thence in a westerly direction to the Whitehaven junction railway, and along the boundary thereof to the arch near William Pit; thence westerly to high water mark of the sea shore, and along the said high water mark and shore, in a south-western direction, to the North Pier; thence along the strand, between the harbour and the shipbuilding yards occupied by Messrs. Lumley, Kennedy, and Company, to the north-west corner of Duke-street, and thence along the centre of Duke-street to the point first beforenamed.

2. St. Nicholas ward comprises those parts of the town which are bounded as follows (that is to say):—By a line commencing at the south-east corner of Roper-street; thence proceeding along the centre of Scotch street to the centre of Duke-street; thence along the centre of Duke-street, in a northerly direction, to the south-west end of Duke-street, near the Bulwark; thence

in a westerly direction, between the town and the harbour, as far as East Strand; thence along East Strand, across the Market Place, and along the centre of Roper-street, to the point first named.

3. Trinity ward comprises those parts of the town which are bounded as follows (that is to say):—By a line commencing at the south-east end of Roper-street; thence proceeding along the centre of Scotch-street to the centre of Duke-street; thence along the centre of Duke-street, in a southerly direction, to the land of the Earl of Lonsdale, adjoining to Somerset House; thence in a southerly direction, along the boundary of the township of Whitehaven, to the turnpike road near Corkickle; thence across such road, and proceeding in a southerly direction along the south-west side thereof, to the Retreat, round the Retreat to Fox Houses and Meadow House, and along the western boundary fence of the garden at Meadow House, and from thence in a northerly direction to the coach road, across the said coach road to the south boundary wall of ironworks and land in the occupation of Mr. John Johnston Peile; thence along such boundary wall in a western direction, across the Whitehaven and Furness junction railway, to Poe Beck; thence in a northerly direction, along Poe Beck and across the railway station, to the north-western corner at the cricket ground; thence in an easterly direction by the boundary walls of Mill-street and the militia barracks, and thence in a northerly direction to the north-west corner of the Castle Meadow; thence in an easterly direction, along the boundary walls of houses in Irish-street, to the point near Trinity Church first named.

4. Newtown ward comprises those parts of the town which are bounded as follows (that is to say):—By a line commencing at the south-east end of Roper-street, and proceeding along the western boundary wall of Trinity Churchyard to the Castle Meadow; thence in a westerly direction, along the boundary walls of properties in Irish-street, to the north-west corner of the Castle Meadow; thence in a southerly direction, along the eastern wall of the militia barracks, to the cricket ground; thence along the north-western sides of the cricket ground to the railway station; thence in a southerly direction, across the railway and along the centre of Poe Beck, to the south-east corner of Mr. John Wilkinson's pottery, at the Ginns; thence in a westerly direction to the highway leading from Whitehaven to St. Bees; thence across such road to the south-west corner of the new houses, and thence along the west side of the back row of the new houses in Preston Quarter, and in a straight line to a point in the land of the Earl of Lonsdale in the line of the centre of Albion street; thence in an easterly direction, across the said land and along the centre of Albion-street, to the centre of James-street; thence in a southerly direction to Irish-street; thence along the centre of Irish-street, in an easterly direction, to the point first named.

5. Harbour ward comprises those parts of the town which are bounded as follows (that is to say):—By a line commencing at the south-east end of Roper-street; thence proceeding in a north-western direction along Roper-street, across the Market Place, to the patent slip yard situated in the East Strand; thence along the custom-house quay and the West Strand to and round the wash and bath-houses on the east side thereof, and so round the houses near the south end of the West Pier; thence in a south-western direction, along high water mark of the seashore, to the boundary of the township of Whitehaven, near Willington Pit; thence in a southern direction along such boundary, through the coal yard and coal staiths of the Earl of

Lonsdale, to Mount Pleasant, and along the west side of Mount Pleasant to Rosemary-lane, across the said lane, in a southerly direction, to a point in the land of the Earl of Lonsdale opposite to the centre of Albion-street; thence in an easterly direction, across the said land and along the centre of Albion-street, to the centre of James-street; thence in a southerly direction to Irish-street; thence along the centre of Irish-street, in an easterly direction, to the first named point at the south-east end of Roper-street.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

St. Nicholas's Church is a large plain structure, with a spacious burial-ground ornamented with trees, situated in the neighbourhood of Church-street, Lowther-street, and Queen-street. It was erected in 1687-93, at an expense of £1,006 16s. 2½d., which was defrayed by Sir John Lowther and the inhabitants. In the same year a petition was presented to Parliament, praying that Whitehaven might be constituted a separate and distinct parish, but the prayer was refused. The church has, externally, no pretensions to architectural elegance; the interior is, however, handsomely fitted up. The organ is a fine-toned instrument, built by Snetzler, and was placed here in 1756. There are several mural monuments to members of the Richardson, Hartley, Gale, Griffin, Hudleston, Littledale, Lutwidge, and Benn families. St. Nicholas's was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at about £60 per annum, £10 of which arose from seats, and £20 from contributions. It has since received a Parliamentary grant of £800, and is now worth about £188 a year. The benefice is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The registers commence in 1694. The three churches in Whitehaven became separate and distinct parishes for all ecclesiastical purposes on the 10th of June, 1835, by an act passed some time previously, which enabled the Queen in council to form new parishes. Under this new arrangement St. Nicholas's Church had an ecclesiastical district attached to it, which is bounded on the north by Duke-street, on the west by the sea, and on the south by the ecclesiastical district attached to the Trinity Church. The population of the parish of St. Nicholas, in 1851, was 4,482. The number of males was 1,925, of females, 2,557; there were at the same period 860 inhabited houses, seventy-nine uninhabited, and four in course of erection.

INCUMBENTS. — Yates, 1693; Francis Yates, —; Curwen Hudleston, 1738; Wilfrid Hudleston, 1771; Andrew Hudleston, 1811; Frederick W. Wicks, 1851.

Holy Trinity Church, situated at the junction of Scotch-street, Irish-street, and Roper-street, was erected in 1715, and is in style very similar to St. Nicholas's. The communion table occupies an apse, or semicircular

recess, and is surmounted by a painting of the Ascension, by Reed. The organ is by Wrenn of Manchester. The church contains several mural monuments; one of which, near the tower, is to the memory of Sir James Lowther, the fourth and last baronet of this branch of the family, who died without issue in 1755. The families commemorated on the monuments and tablets are Harrison, Benn, Church, Moore, Littledale, Spedding, Bateman, and Pennyfeather. Holy Trinity Church was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at about £60, of which £10 arose from sittings, and the remainder from contributions. In 1831 the living was returned as of the annual value of £250, having been augmented by William Earl of Lonsdale, and with £100 received from Queen Anne's Bounty. The presentation to the living is vested in the Earl of Lonsdale and the seat-holders, who present alternately. By an order in council, bearing date June 10, 1855, an ecclesiastical district was attached to this church, and it was constituted a separate and distinct parish for all ecclesiastical purposes. The district is bounded by the higher part of Lowther-street, and part of Scotch-street, Carter Lane, part of Queen-street, part of Roper-street, down through the market-place to the sea; and on the south by the limits of the borough. In 1851 Holy Trinity parish comprised a population of 4,306 persons, of whom 2,063 were males, and 2,243 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 818, of uninhabited, forty-five, and two were in course of erection.

INCUMBENTS.—John Dalton, 1715; William Brisco, 1729; Thomas Sewell, 1745; Charles Cobbe Church, 1781; Thomas Harrison, 1808; Thomas Dalton, 1840.

St. James's Church was erected in 1752, and occupies an elevated situation at the top of Queen-street. In style it is somewhat similar to the two churches just described; and it contains monuments to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Spedding, the Rev. Richard Armitstead, and various members of the Dixon, Wood, Grundy, Brown, Harrison, Forster, Sarjeant, and Richardson families. This church, like that of St. Nicholas, received a grant of £800, and an augmentation from William Earl of Lonsdale. The living is a perpetual curacy, returned to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the annual value of £200. The Earl of Lonsdale is patron. Attached to this church there is an ecclesiastical district, which, by an order in council dated June 10th, 1835, was created a separate and independent parish for all ecclesiastical purposes. This new parish is bounded on the north by Moresby parish, on the north-west by the sea, on the south by Duke-street, and on the south-east by the turnpike-road to

Hensingham, including part of that village. In 1851 the parish comprised 6,020 inhabitants, 2,757 of whom were males, and 3,263 females, inhabiting 1,211 houses, 17 being uninhabited, and 9 building.

INCUMBENTS.—Thomas Spedding, 1752; Richard Armitstead, 1783; William Jackson, 1821; John Jenkins, 1833; John Robinson, 1852; Charles Augustus Perring, 1855.

Christ Church, situate in Preston-street, is a neat structure in the Norman style, erected in 1847, at a cost of about £2,200, all raised by subscription, with the exception of £700 obtained from the Diocesan and Incorporated Societies. It will seat nearly 1,000 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England with £200 a year, and was in the alternate patronage of the queen and the bishop of the diocese, until the Earl of Lonsdale purchased the patronage in 1858. Attached to this church is an ecclesiastical district, formed by order in council, dated August 5th, 1845, and which, on the consecration of the church, in 1847, became a separate and independent parish for all ecclesiastical purposes. It is bounded on the north by Whitehaven township, on the west by the sea, on the south by the township of Sandwith and part of Preston Quarter, and on the east by the turnpike-road from Whitehaven to Hensingham. In 1851 this parish contained 3,969 inhabitants, of whom 1,933 were males, and 2,036 females, inhabiting 739 houses; ten being uninhabited, and four building. The Rev. John Rimmer is the first, and present incumbent.

St. Mary's (Catholic) is in Duke-street, and is a very poor building. It was erected about the year 1780, and enlarged in 1821.

St. Gregory's (Catholic) is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the town, on the road leading from Gimms to Corkiele. It was built in 1834, on land given by the Earl of Lonsdale, who also contributed £100 towards the erection. It is a plain building, capable of accommodating about 650 persons. The enclosure contains a small burial ground, with presbytery or priests' residence. The Revs. T. M. Shepherd and J. B. Jolley are the present priests.

The Baptist (English) Chapel is situated in Charles-street. It was erected in 1751, but was rebuilt and enlarged in 1842, at a cost of £300, which was defrayed by subscription. It is a plain stone structure, with accommodation for 300 persons. This congregation was formed in 1751. There is a Sunday-school in connection with the chapel.

The Scotch Baptists have a chapel in Goro's Buildings.

The Independent Chapel, Duke-street, was built in

1793, and enlarged in 1838, at a cost of about £650. It will accommodate about 800 persons. This chapel originally belonged to Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. It has a good Sunday-school attached, which is numerously attended.

James-street Presbyterian Church. About the latter end of the seventeenth century four or five families of Presbyterians from the north of Ireland settled in Whitehaven, and shortly afterwards received a grant of land from Sir John Lowther, lord of the manor, upon which they erected a church, in 1695. About sixty years afterwards, in consequence of the increased numbers of the congregation, the church was considerably enlarged, and a manse erected for the residence of the minister; the cost of this alteration being defrayed by a bequest from one of the congregation, named Hicks. In 1857 the church was again enlarged, beautified, and otherwise improved by the erection of a front in the Gothic style, at a cost of upwards of £800. The wood work in the interior is all stained, and there are several stained glass windows. The church will seat about 800 persons. The Rev. James Burns is the present minister.

The United Presbyterian Church is in High-street. It is a plain stone building, erected about the year 1760, and possesses accommodation for about 700 persons. The Rev. W. Drummond is the minister.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, situated in Mill-street, was erected in 1859, at a cost of about £500, and will accommodate about 600 persons.

The Society of Friends have a meeting-house in Sandhill Lane. It was erected in 1727, and has a small burial ground attached, which ceased to be a place of sepulture under the Health of Towns Act, in 1855. The society have now a plot of ground specially set apart in the new cemetery. Prior to the erection of this present place of worship, the members of this religious body were principally engaged in agriculture, and their place of worship was at Crossfield, near Keckle Grove, about two miles distant from the town, where the site of the burial ground may still be observed.

The Wesleyan Association Chapel is situate in Catharine-street. It was built in 1836, the year after the secession, at a cost of £1,700, and is a neat structure, possessing accommodation for 1,000 persons. Behind the chapel there is a spacious building which serves as a Sunday-school. In 1858 the congregation of this chapel united themselves with the Methodist Reformers, who now bear the title of the United Methodist Free Church.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in Michael-street,

was rebuilt in 1818. It is galleried all round, and has sittings for 1,000 persons. The Sunday-school attached to this chapel was the first established in Whitehaven.

The Birdites, so called from their attachment to the doctrines and views put forward by the late Rev. George Bird, have a place of worship at the Guinea Warehouse.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Foremost among the schools of Whitehaven, in point of age, stands the Marine School. It was founded in 1817, by Matthew Piper, Esq., of Whitehaven, a member of the Society of Friends, who munificently endowed it with £2,000 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." In 1859 an additional bequest was made by the late Mrs. Benson of Sandwith, of £100, the interest to go towards the education of three additional scholars. The school, which is situated in High-street, was erected by the Earl of Lonsdale, and opened in 1822. Prior to being admitted, every boy must be able to read the New Testament, and be above eight years of age—none are allowed to remain more than five years. "Although the school is intended to convey such material 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."

The National School occupies a large building at the top of Wellington Row, erected in 1824, and is a good stone building, of two stories high, and eighty-four feet long; the girls' school is held on the second floor. It was cemented and palisaded in front in 1835, by the late Mr. John Pennyfeather, at a cost of £150. In 1852 the late Rev. Andrew Huddleston, D.D., incumbent of St. Nicholas, left £1,000 invested in the harbour bonds at four per cent. towards the support of this school. It will accommodate 500 children. The number in attendance is 120 boys and 100 girls. St. James's Sunday-school is also held here.

St. Nicholas's Infant and Sunday-school, in Scotch-street, which was erected in 1846, at a cost of £930, is a neat building, possessing accommodation for 300 children. The average number in attendance is 240. It is under government inspection, and is conducted by one master, aided by four pupil-teachers.

The Refuge School, for children of both sexes, is situate in James'-street. It was erected in 1852, and enlarged in 1859, upon a site granted by the Earl of Lonsdale, on a lease for ninety-nine years, at a cost of

£1,200, defrayed by subscription, and will accommodate 100 children; the average number in attendance being 80 on weekdays, and 250 on Sundays. The school is in connexion with the Church of England.

The Dissenters have a Refuge Sunday-school, held for some time in the Temperance Hall, but now held in an adjoining room.

The Whitehaven Colliers' School for the education of the children of the workpeople employed in the coal mines of the Earl of Lonsdale, was commenced by his lordship in 1853, the old glasshouse in the Ginns being altered and made suitable for that purpose. There are rooms for boys and girls, capable of accommodating 500 pupils. The children pay a small charge weekly. The schools are conducted by a master and mistress, with assistants. The average attendance is about 300.

Holy Trinity National School, situated in Howgill street, was erected in 1852, the cost being defrayed by the money received from the railway company for the old schools, and a grant from the Committee of Council on education. The amount incurred in the erection, inclusive of teachers' residences, was £1,500. The schools are under government inspection, and are conducted by a master and mistress, with nine pupil teachers, five males and four females. The average attendance is, boys 214, girls 150.

St. Nicholas's Schools, in Scotch-street, were built in 1847, at a cost of £1,000, and form a substantial stone building, capable of accommodating 300 children; the average number in attendance is about 160.

The Catholic School, held in the chapel, Dnke-street, is supported by subscription, and is attended by about 100 children. Efforts are being made to erect a new school.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Whitehaven and Westmoreland Infirmary occupies a large building in Howgill-street, and has a dispensary, and house of recovery, or fever hospital attached. A dispensary has existed in the town since 1783, and a house of recovery since 1819, but the Infirmary was only established in 1830, and the great benefit of such an invaluable institution has become more apparent every year. The building was enlarged in 1857, by the addition of new wards, erected by the late Baroness de Steinberg, at a cost of upwards of £6,000. The same benevolent lady paid £50 a year to a chaplain, and previous to her decease endowed the chaplaincy for ever. During the first thirteen years of its existence, the number of patients averaged between forty and fifty annually. In 1844 the number of patients admitted was 104. From the report for the year 1858 we learn that the number of out-patients who attended

at the surgery was more numerous than that of the preceding year, whilst the patients attended at their own homes, though fewer than in the previous year, were above the average. The spring and summer months were unusually fatal to consumptive patients, although the town was at that time comparatively healthy. The diseases commonly so prevalent in autumn were less severe than usual. During the last two months of the year there was a great amount of sickness among children, especially infants. This may partly be attributed to the epidemics of scarlatina and measles which began to be prevalent about the end of September; and although the mortality from these diseases was slight, they left much weakness behind them, which predisposed children to numerous other complaints. A large proportion of infantile diseases occurred in the vicinity of the Market Place: in one street nearly every house had one or two inmates invalided, and the deaths were nearly one third of the number attended. This contrasts with what occurred in the higher part of the town, which suffered so much from the epidemic of small pox in 1857. The number of patients admitted into the wards was smaller than the year previous, owing to there having been few cases of fever. An ambulance was obtained in 1858, which will add much to the comfort of patients who have to be conveyed to the infirmary from a distance. The following are the number of in-patients admitted within the year 1858:—remaining on the books, December 31st, 1857, 11; since admitted, 86; total, 97. They are classified as follow:—accidents and operations, 26; other cases, 71; of whom 72 were cured, 1 relieved, 1 unrelieved, 9 died, and 11 remained on the books at the close of the year. The statistics of the out-patients are as follow:—remaining on the books, December 31st, 1857, 13, since admitted, 1,611; total, 1,654. The accidents and operations number 74; skin diseases, 61; measles, 56; scarlatina, 29; consumption, 22; other cases, 1,110; of whom 1,121 were cured, 18, relieved, 69 re-admitted, 65 dead, and 78 remain on the books. Of the above number, 600 were attended at their own homes. The dental report gives the number of teeth and stumps extracted at 661. The receipts for the year ending December 31st, 1858, amounted to £627 9s. 1d.; the expenditure for the same period, £519 13s. 9d.; balance in favour of the institution, £77 15s. 4d.

In 1815 the Earl of Lonsdale established an hospital in the Back Row for the benefit of those who met with accidents in his lordship's employment.

Besides the Infirmary, Whitehaven possesses the Ladies' Charity, which affords relief and assistance

to married women in childbed, in their own houses, and to widows whose husbands have died during their pregnancy, resident in the town and suburbs. It was instituted in 1805. There are also a Ladies' Benevolent Society, for visiting and relieving the sick poor, formed in 1818; and a Blanket and Clothing Society, which not only supplies the poor with cheap clothing, but also enables them to deposit small sums, and to pay for articles of clothing by such instalments as they can conveniently spare. There is also a Soup Kitchen, in Queen-street, which furnishes the poor with nutritious soup in winter, pursuant to a bequest of the benevolent Matthew Piper, Esq., who left the interest of £1,000 for that purpose.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, &c.

The Copeland District Committee for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, was established in 1821, and is supported by the clergy and others of the Established Church in this deanery. The annual subscription is not less than one guinea, and the number of books distributed during the year 1858 was 230 Bibles, 140 Testaments, 350 Prayer-books, 5,060 miscellaneous books and tracts. The receipts for the same year amounted to £110. The depository is in Lower-street.

The Independents have a branch of the London Missionary Tract Society, and there are missionary and other societies belonging to the Wesleyans, Baptists, &c.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Town Hall is a fine building, in Duke-street, now in the hands of trustees, and in its rear, in Scotch-street, is the police station. The petty sessions are now held in a new office, erected in 1859, behind the police station.

The County Court, situate in Sandhill Lane and Scotch-street, is a good substantial stone building, erected in 1857, at a cost of £2,000. It contains the public offices, registrars' offices, and court-room.

The Temperance Hall, rebuilt in 1857, is a neat building, with sitting accommodation for 500 persons.

The Lonsdale Hotel, one of the largest and finest buildings of the kind in the north of England, was erected in 1846-7. It is in the Lombardian style of architecture, and was built by the Earl of Lonsdale, at a great expense, from a design by, and under the superintendance of, Mr. Barnes, of London: Mr. Hugh Todhunter, of Whitehaven, being the builder. It covers an area of 6,000 superficial feet: is 100 feet in length, and sixty in width. There are about eighty rooms, including a spacious ball-room, a large public

coffee-room, &c. It is situate at Bransty, contiguous to the Whitehaven Junction Railway Station, and is a great ornament to the town and harbour. This fine building is now (1859) closed, and it is rumoured that it is intended to convert it into a part of the intended new railway station, when it will serve as offices, &c.

NEWSPAPERS.

The press of Whitehaven comprises four newspapers, all weeklies. The *Cumberland Packet*, published every Tuesday, by Mr. Robert Foster, King-street, is the oldest newspaper in the county, having been established in 1774, by Mr. Ware, and is conservative in politics; its circulation is very extensive. The *Whitehaven Herald*, established in 1830, is published every Saturday, by Mr. William Smith, Lowther-street—it favours the whig or liberal policy. There are also two penny papers, published on Thursday, the *Whitehaven Times*, and the *Whitehaven News*. Two other weekly newspapers have been published here, viz., the *Chronicle*, which only lived for a short period, and the *Gazette*, which continued from 1819 to 1826, when it was purchased by the proprietor of the *Packet*.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, &c.

The Whitehaven Mechanics' Institution, situated in Lower Queen-street, was established in March, 1845. Its objects are "the diffusion of useful knowledge in general literature, the sciences, and the arts, by means of a library, a reading-room, and news-room, a museum, the delivery of lectures, discussions, and the reading of essays, &c., by the formation of classes for the study of any art and science, and such other means as the committee for the time being may deem expedient." The members are divided into honorary, who pay a subscription of 10s. each per annum; ordinary, paying 6s. per annum; females, paying 4s. per annum; juvenile, who, being under sixteen years of age, or apprentices, pay 4s., and subscribers to the news-room, who pay 4s. per annum. The institution is supported by the subscriptions of its members, the number of whom is now about 300. The library contains about 2,000 volumes, and is rapidly increasing. There are several elementary classes held during the winter season. The reading-room is well supplied with quarterly, monthly, and weekly periodicals, and the news-room with the various metropolitan and local papers. The institution is in connection with the Society of Arts, London.

The Whitehaven Christian Improvement Society was founded in 1858, and holds its meetings in the room above the Guinea Warehouse. It is instituted to promote the mental and religious improvement

of young men, by means of readings in Scripture, discussions, conversations, essays, and lectures. The affairs of the society are managed by a president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, with a committee of ten members, the whole of the officers being elected by ballot. The number of members at present (1859) is sixty; the subscription, one shilling a year.

The Subscription Library was founded in 1797, and now occupies a handsome building, in Catharine-street, erected by the late Earl of Lonsdale. It comprises about 10,000 volumes, and has at present 132 members, subscribing one guinea each per annum. The entrance fee is one guinea.

The News Room, in the upper part of the public office, Lowther-street, is very elegantly fitted up and ornamented with paintings of William IV., her present Majesty, and the late Earl of Lonsdale. It is attended by subscribers of one guinea each per annum, and is well furnished with the various London and provincial papers, &c.

COURTS OF LAW, &c.

The sessions for the county were removed to Carlisle in 1858. Petty sessions are held here every Monday and Thursday. A Court Barou for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held monthly, under the lord of the manor. The County Court for the recovery of debts under £50 is also held here monthly. The police establishment consists of a superintendent, inspector, two sergeants, and twelve men, for the borough.

BANKS, MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.

There are three banks in the town, viz., the Bank of Whitehaven, the Whitehaven Joint Stock Bank, and a branch of the Carlisle Old Bank (J. M. Head & Co.) established in 1819. The first bank established in Whitehaven was opened in 1786, by Messrs. T. Hartley, M. Hartley, and S. Potter. Another was established in 1793, by Messrs. Moore, Hamilton, Harrison, Sergeant and Co.; another under the firm of Johnston, Adamson, and Co., suspended payment during the panic of 1825, and the commercial institutions now in the town are concentrated in the banks above-mentioned. There is also a Savings' Bank, which was established here in 1818, its deposits now amount to £79,537, belonging to 2,462 depositors, including charitable and friendly societies.

The markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and are well supplied with all kinds of provisions, especially on Thursday, which is the principal market day. The Market Place, which is surrounded with well-stocked retail shops, is tolerably spacious,

having been enlarged and rendered more commodious about a century ago, by throwing an arch over the Pow Beck, which runs under this part of the town. It now extends from King-street to Irish-street, and contains a neat market house, designed by Smirke, which is devoted to poultry, butter, eggs, &c. The Corn Market is held in Duke-street. Chapel-street divides the shambles into two parts, viz., the Low Market, extending to King-street, and George's Market, which leads to Church-street. The two butcher markets are private property; they have slaughter-houses attached. Formerly the harbour occupied that part of the town on which the buildings between Strand-street and Chapel-street now stand. The gut which separated them was filled up early in the last century. The stone bridge which crossed the Pow Beck, opposite the Golden Lion, was removed, and the stream covered over as at present. Fairs are held annually on the 12th of August.

The Whitehaven and West-Cumberland Benefit Land and Building Society was established in 1854, and it now numbers about 200 shares at £30 each.

RAILWAYS, GAS, WATERWORKS, &c.

Whitehaven is the centre of a railway system which connects it with the north and south of the county, and the other parts of England. These lines, which will be found fully described at page 66, are the Whitehaven and Furness, the Whitehaven Junction, and the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont. The railway station, which is totally unworthy the wealth and importance of the town, is situate at Bransty, and it is hoped will, before long, give place to a better and more convenient structure. The Furness line had a station in Preston-street till 1856, when it was annexed to Bransty, by means of a tunnel from that station to Corkide, the tunnel also serving as a means of communication between Bransty and the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont line.

Until 1831 Whitehaven was lighted with oil lamps, but in the year just named gas works were erected at a cost of £8,000, raised by a company in £20 shares. These works are situated at Bransty, and comprise twenty-six retorts, which supply two gasometers, capable of containing 2,500 cubic feet of gas. A new gas-works was established in 1853, in the Preston Quarter, and the competition between the two companies has been of the greatest value to the public, who are supplied with gas at two shillings and two shillings sixpence per 1,000 feet.

The Whitehaven Water Works, situated in the Preston Quarter, between Hensingham and Whitehaven, and one mile from the latter place, were commenced

in 1849, and finished in 1850, at a cost of £25,000. They are under the superintendence of the town trustees. The water is conveyed from Ennerdale Lake, a distance of eight miles, and has a fall of thirty feet per mile. There are filtering beds at Wath, from which place pipes, ten inches in diameter, convey it to the town. Hensingham is also supplied with water from the same source, by steam power attached to the works. The daily supply averages one million gallons.

While speaking of the water works we may advert to the baths and washhouses, in Newtown, erected by the Earl of Lonsdale, in 1858, for the use of his work-people; and though last not least in our estimation, the public drinking fountains, seven of which have been erected and opened in Whitehaven. The first of these in point of time is that in the Green Market, which was erected by the Loyal Lebanon Tent of the Order of Rechabites in Whitehaven, at a cost of about £10. It is a handsome upright of cast iron, painted dark green, the upper part being ornamented with a variety of griffin-like faces, from the open mouth of one of which flows a sparkling jet of mountain water fresh from Ennerdale. A white metal ladle of shell pattern hangs by a chain from each side. The fountain was opened May 12th, 1859, by Mrs. Bateman Wilson, in the presence of a numerous concourse of spectators.

On the West Strand is a convenient suite of cold, warm, and shower salt water baths, erected by the town and harbour trustees in 1814.

Whitehaven Cemetery is situated in Preston Quarter, and will be found noticed at page 432.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Previous to 1832 Whitehaven was without a representative in the Imperial Parliament, but by the Reform Bill, passed in that year, it was invested with the privilege. The parliamentary borough of Whitehaven consists of the township of Whitehaven, and part of the township of Preston Quarter, containing 4,726 inhabitants. The population is 18,916: the number of electors being 535. We subjoin a list of the members of Parliament from 1832 to the present time:—1832-35, M. Attwood, Esq.: 1835-37, M. Attwood; 1837-41, M. Attwood; 1841-47, R. C. Hildyard; 1852-56, R. C. Hildyard; 1856-7, R. C. Hildyard; 1857, G. Lyall; 1859, G. Lyall.

POOR LAW UNION.

The Whitehaven Poor-law Union embraces four sub-districts, viz., Harrington, including Harrington, Distington, Arleedon, Lamplugh, Salter and Eskat, Ennerdale, Kinniside, Weddicar, Moresby, and Parton;

Whitehaven, which includes the township of Whitehaven; St. Bees, comprising Hensingham, Preston Quarter, Sandwith, Rettington, Lowside Quarter, and St. Bees; and Egremont, containing Cleator, Egremont, Hale, St. John Beckermeth, St. Bridget Beckermeth, Ponsonby, Gosforth, and Nether Wasdale. The area of the union is 99,203 statute acres. Its population in 1851 was 35,614, of whom 17,108 were males, and 18,506 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 6,743, of uninhabited 260, and there were 47 in course of erection. The total receipts of the union in the year 1858 amounted to £7,911 9s. 8s.; and the expenditure to £7,900 10s. 9d. Until 1855-6 there was no new workhouse erected in this union from the time of its formation, the old workhouses being considered sufficiently capacious. The new workhouse, situated in Preston Quarter, was erected in the years just named. It is a good substantial stone structure, possessing accommodation for 400 persons, and cost £8,140 inclusive of the site. It is considered the finest building of the kind in the north. The number of inmates at present (1859) is 260. There are two fever wards, one for males and the other for females.

CHARITIES.

Mrs. Gale's Charity.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gale, by will dated 30th February, 1735, left £200 to trustees on trust to place out the same, and pay the interest at Christmas yearly for the augmentation of the salary of the minister of the old chapel in Whitehaven, and his successors, provided that he and his successors should continually cause twelve poor children at least to be instructed to read English, and should yearly on Christmas Eve, within the said chapel, distribute 40s. to and amongst so many of the poor inhabitants of Whitehaven, as he and they should think meet; and the testatrix expressed her desire that the said £200 should be laid out in obtaining Queen Anne's bounty for the said chapel, the minister still being subject to the provision before-mentioned. At a vestry-meeting held in 1752, it was agreed that this bequest should be laid out in building on a vacant spot of ground near twelve yards square, behind the minister's house, and belonging to the said chapel, fronting Church-street, and that the income should be applied for the augmentation of the minister's salary, subject to the provisos in the will. It appears that an application had been made to obtain Queen Ann's bounty, but without effect. Some buildings were erected on the spot, which are now chiefly divided into small rooms, and if all were properly let, they might be worth seven guineas a year; but the present minister does not receive so much as two-thirds of that sum. The premises being

occupied by poor persons, it is difficult to obtain any rent at all. It is not quite clear what buildings were erected with this bequest, and what were previously existing there. The minister distributes annually on the Epiphany 40s. to forty poor widows, and the same distribution appears to have been made regularly; but we do not find that any children have ever been instructed according to Mrs. Gale's will. This latter condition was not known to the minister till the enquiry of the Charity Commissioners took place; and it is clear that the bequest would be far from an augmentation to his salary if he were obliged to provide for the education of twelve children, which would not cost less than £12 a year. The bequest would be an injury to the minister on such terms; and if on failing to comply with the condition, he were called upon to give up the advantage of this donation, we do not see how the rent of buildings could be separated from the land belonging to the chapelry on which they are built. The mode in which this bequest was laid out, appears not to have been well considered, as these buildings may, very probably, be an injury rather than an advantage to the incumbent.

Mrs. Grace Towerson's Charity.—Mrs. Grace Towerson, by will dated 12th April, 1776, gave to the Rev. Wilfred Hudleston, and Henry Littledale, £100 in trust, that they and the survivor of them should place out the same on good security, and apply the interest yearly towards putting to school and educating such and so many poor children belonging to the town of Whitehaven as they should think proper; and the further sum of £100 upon trust, to pay the interest thereof yearly unto such and so many poor widows of the town of Whitehaven, as they should judge the most deserving. The amount of these bequests was paid to Mr. Hudleston, who then resided at Whitehaven. Mr. Littledale died many years ago, and the whole management rested with Mr. Hudleston, in whose hands the money remained. The sum of £1 has been distributed regularly on the 4th of June, as interest of £100, amongst poor widows of Whitehaven, in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s. No money was for many years applied for putting boys to school, and £100 was added as arrears of interest for twenty years, to the principal sum of £100 in the trustees' hands for the purpose of putting boys to school. The sum of £200, together with the £100 before-mentioned, was subsequently laid out in the purchase of £358 1s. 2d. four-per-cent. stock, (£119 8s. for the poor widows, and £238 16s. 2d. for putting boys to school) and the charity is now carried out as directed by the testator.

Joseph Glaister's Charity.—Joseph Glaister, by will dated 22nd January, 1773, gave £5 yearly for ever, to be distributed every Christmas Eve to poor housekeepers in the town of Whitehaven, at the discretion of the minister and chapelwardens of Trinity Chapel for the time being; and he directed his trustees to vest in some of the public funds, or place out at interest in the harbour or turnpike of Whitehaven, in the name of the minister and chapelwardens of Trinity Chapel, as much as would be sufficient from the yearly interest or dividends to pay the said sum yearly to poor housekeepers in Whitehaven. By a codicil to his will, the testator directed that a ticket or instrument for £200, entitling the possessor to receive £4 10s. per cent from the trustees appointed by act of Parliament, for enlarging and preserving the Maryport harbour, should be appropriated as a fund to secure the payment of 50s. annually to poor housekeepers of Cockermouth, as mentioned in his will, and for the above charity of £5 a year for poor housekeepers of Whitehaven: and he directed that no less a sum than 5s. should be given to each poor housekeeper, and whatever yearly interest should accrue from the said ticket.

Mrs. Sewell's Charity.—Mrs. Susannah Sewell, by will dated 17th December, 1782, bequeathed to the Rev. James Sedgwick, then lately elected minister of Trinity Chapel, £200, upon trust to place the same out on good public or private security, and distribute the interest on St. Thomas's Day unto and amongst twenty poor families or single persons who should keep house, in such proportions as he should think suitable to their circumstances; and in case the said James Sedgwick should resign or be removed from the said chapel, the testatrix gave the same to the next succeeding minister and chapelwardens of the said chapel, and their successors, upon the same trusts. The sum received under this bequest was invested in 1786 in the purchase of £100 stock in the five-per-cents, in the names of the minister and chapelwardens. In 1810 it became necessary to have the stock transferred into the names of new trustees, by which an expense was incurred of £8 18s. 5d. The dividends arising from Mrs. Sewell's bequest, and the annual payment left by Mr. Glaister, are distributed together on St. Thomas's Day, by the minister and chapelwardens of Trinity Chapel. The money is divided amongst twenty poor persons. As Mrs. Sewell's donation is limited to twenty persons and Mr. Glaister's is directed to be given away in sums not less than 5s. to each person, it is thought advisable to adopt this mode of distribution. The trustees generally select widows for the objects of this charity, and it is their wish to give to those who do

not receive parochial relief; but this is not strictly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS, CUSTOMS, &c.

The Theatre is a neat structure, in Roper-street, erected in 1769.

The Cricket-ground and Bowling-green, at the end of Howgill-street, covers an area of about six acres, and has been given for the purpose by the Earl of Lonsdale. It affords healthy recreation to the young gentry of the town, and is well supported by 160 members, who pay a yearly subscription of ten shillings each.

At Christmas the old custom of "mumming" is still kept up—the mummers going about among the country houses, and exhibiting their dramatic powers in the halls or kitchens. The very curious and simple kind of drama which they perform is of very ancient date, somewhat resembling the old Miracle Plays. On Christmas Eves the whole town seems alive and waking till near dawn—music of all kinds, merry-making and psalm-singing, and a constant crowd parading the streets, make the sleep of the soberer inhabitants a thing almost impossible. There is a superstition among the inhabitants of Whitehaven, concerning a very remarkable and unearthly noise, which until the last few years was often heard at night by them. It is called the "Newtown Bogle," (Bogle being a common word for some uneasy spirit) and is supposed to be some wicked and restless ghost; though the traditions of its origin are various and uncertain. The noise, however, is by no means a fiction, as, though it has not been heard for eight or ten years, it is distinctly vouched for by many persons as a wild and fearful scream, beginning in a low wail, and gradually rising to a higher pitch. The only practical solution of the mystery is, that it may have been caused by the escape of air from the numerous coal-workings with which the foundations of the town are honeycombed. Some such general source it would seem there must be for so widely-extended a result, though in this case, it is not known why it should now have ceased.

EMINENT MEN.

Among the eminent men connected with Whitehaven, we may mention the following:—

Bacon, Anthony, Esq., who was born in this town, and raised himself, after his thirtieth year, by his talents, from the position of a master mariner to the rank of one of the first merchants in London, and to a seat in the House of Commons during three successive parliaments.

Bacon, Thomas, author, who published in a large folio volume, "A Digest of the Laws of Maryland," a volume of sermons, and the "System of the Revenue in Ireland."

Brownrigg William, M.D., F.R.S., physician, who, while in practice in this town, fully investigated the nature of the exhalations which produced such extraordinary effects in the coal mines. He also applied himself to the study of mineral waters, and is said to have been the first to discover the nature of chalybeate springs. He died in 1800, aged eighty years.

Nutter, Henry, a celebrated portrait painter.

Dixon, J., Esq., M.D., physician, author of a "Life of Dr. Brownrigg," and a treatise on air, fevers, &c.

Spedding, James, Esq., well known for his philosophical attainments. He died in 1789.

Williamson, Rev. David, pastor of the United Secession Church in this town, author of "Lectures on Civil and Religious Liberty," political debates, and correspondence with the Rev. John Newton, of London.

Chambers, William, schoolmaster, author of several works on algebra, navigation, and kindred subjects.

The celebrated Dean Swift is said to have received the rudiments of his education in Whitehaven.

ST. BRIDGET BECKERMET PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Hale and St. John Beckermets, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south-east by the river Calder, which separates it from Ponsobly, and on the east by the mountains of Copeland Forest. The soil on its western side is light and fertile, but towards the east it is cold and sterile. Freestone is found here; towards the eastern extremity of the parish are Cald Fell and Wasdale Fells, which afford pasturage to large flocks of sheep. The parish possesses no dependent townships.

The area of St. Bridget Beckermets is 5,025 acres, and its rateable value £3,496. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 490; in 1811, 469; in 1821, 545; in 1831, 574; in 1841, 630; and in 1851, 664; who are chiefly congregated in the villages of Beckermets and Calder Bridge, and the hamlets of Sella Park, or Sella Field, Prior Scales, Yotton Fews, and Scalderskew. Agriculture is the principal employment, and Whitehaven the market usually attended.

The manor of Great Beckermets, so called to distinguish it from that of Little Beckermets, in the adjoining parish of St. John, has never been severed from the demesne of the barony of Egremont, and in consequence is now held by General Wyndham. One estate, known as the Calder Lordship, belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. The landowners in the parish are Captain Irwin, John Sharp, Esq., Edward Stanley, Esq., Thomas Brocklebank, Esq., Miles Ponsobly, Esq., Messrs. Isaac Bateman, Thompson and Snooks, Henry Gunson, George Jackson, Robert Sherwen, the executors of the late Jacob Benson, Isaac Powe, Charles Mossop, William Nicholson, Joseph Watson, Clement Mossop, Thomas Douglas, John Dalzell, John Dixon, Isaac Atkinson, Robert Bone, John Chester, Joseph Hartley, John Poole, Russell Atkinson, Mrs. Mary Shepherd, Mrs. Iredale, and Miss Hannah Brocklebank.

The village of Beckermets is partly in this parish

and partly in that of St. John, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Egremont.

Calder Bridge is a pleasant village four miles south-south-east of Egremont, on the high road, where the river Calder is crossed by a good bridge, and hence its name. For the convenience of tourists and others there are two good inns, one of which is on the south side of the Calder in Ponsobly Parish.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is situated in the village of Calder Bridge. It was erected in 1842, at the sole expense of Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Calder Abbey, and is a very neat cruciform structure, with a square tower, surmounted with pinnacles. The exterior of the church has a chaste and elegant appearance, as has also the interior; the communion table is of oak, beautifully carved, and there is an excellent organ. The church contains two monuments, one to the late Rev. Sharp Mossop, first minister of the new church, recently erected by the parishioners and his friends; the other to the memory of Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, Esq., and his eldest daughter, erected by Mrs. Irwin. The old church, which is now used only for interments, is situated about half-a-mile south-west of the village of Beckermets. On the south side of the churchyard is an interesting monument, consisting of the remains of an ancient cross of the Anglo-Saxon

times. It is in its present state a cylindrical column, bevelled to a square near the top, and on one of the bevels may be traced an inscription in Runic characters, like all these early inscriptions in verse, and commemorating, as it has been read and translated by the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh, of Erdington,¹ Tuda, bishop of the Northumbrians, who perished in the terrible pestilence which ravaged the whole island in the year 664. The inscription mentions the pestilence, and is doubly valuable as identifying Beckermets as the site, hitherto unknown, of the early monastery of Pagnalæch, where Bede says that Bishop Tuda was buried "honourably." There is nothing on record relative to the first foundation of the church of St. Bridget Beckermets, but, as we have seen, the ruined cross in its churchyard connects it with Anglo-Saxon times. It appears to have been appropriated to the abbey of Calder previous to 1262, and continued so till the time of the Dissolution, during the whole of which period this parish, and those of St. John and Arleedon, were under the spiritual supervision of the community of the abbey. On the suppression of the monastic institutions, the parish fell into a state of great poverty, as the revenues of the church were not restored after being granted to the Flemings of Rydal. In the time of Bishop Bridgman, who held the see of Chester from 1619 to 1657, the parishes of St. Bridget and St. John paid synodals and procurations jointly, but, since that period, they have been exempt, "by reason of their poverty." From the time of the Dissolution till 1842 these two parishes were supplied by one curate, who officiated at each church alternately. John Fleming, Esq., gave the church of St. Bridget to Sir Jordan Crossland, Knt., on his marriage with his daughter, whose coheireses sold it to Richard Patrickson, Esq. It subsequently became the property of the families of Todd and Gaitskell, and in 1840 was purchased by Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Calder Abbey, the present patron. The living is not mentioned in the King's Book, excepting as being appropriated to the Abbey of Calder. It was returned to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the annual value of £7. Henry Gaitskell is the impropiator of the tithes, except those belonging to the Calder Abbey estate. The Rev. John Hutchinson is the present incumbent.

"About a mile from Calder Bridge stand the ruins of Calder Abbey, the way to which is through the churchyard, and along the banks of the Calder, where again the most beautiful tricks of light are seen, with brown

¹ In a paper on "The Saxon Cross at Bewcastle," published in the transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

water and its white foam, red precipitous banks, and the greenest vegetation, with a wood crowning all. The scene is thoroughly monastic. There is no sound at noon-day besides the gushing water, but the woodman's axe, and the shock of a falling tree, or the whirr of the magpie, or the pipe of the thrush: but at night the rooks on their return to roost fill the air with their din. The ruins are presently seen, springing sheer from the greenest turf. Relics from the abbey are now placed beside the way; and the modern house appears at hand. The ruins should be approached from the front, so that the lofty pointed arches may best disclose the long perspective behind of grassy lawn and sombre woods. The abbey is built of the red sandstone of the neighbourhood, now sobered down by time into the richest and softest tint that the eye could desire. . . . The church was small, as the scanty remains show; and the monastery, which now looks like a continuation of the same building, could not have contained a numerous company. From the fragments of obelisks preserved, it appears that some eminent persons were buried here; but who these knights and nobles were, there is no record that can tell,—carefully as these memorials were wrought to secure the immortality of this world. The eye is first fixed by the remains of the tower, from whose roofless summit dangles the ivy, and whose base is embossed by the small lilac blossoms of the antirrhinum; but at last the great charm is found in the aisle of clustered pillars. Almost the whole aisle is standing, still connected by the cornice and wall which supported the roof. The honeysuckle and ivy climb till they fall over on the other side. There is a sombre corner where the great ash grows over towards the tower, making a sort of tent in the recess. There are niches and damp cells in the conventual range. It is a small ruin, but thoroughly beautiful: and when the stranger looks and listens, as he stands in the green level between woods, he will feel how well the old monks knew how to choose their dwelling places, and what it must have been to the earnest and pious amongst these Cistercians to face their river bank, and to attune their thoughts to the musing music of the Calder flowing by. In the broad moon it is a fine thing to see the shadows flung, short and sharp, on the sward, and to catch the burnish of the ivy, and woo the shade of the avenue: and in the evening, it is charming to see how the last glow in the west brings out the projections and recesses of the ruins, and how the golden moon hangs over the eastern mass of tree tops, ready to take her turn in disclosing the beauties of the monastic retreat." Such is the description given of Calder Abbey by the gifted Harriet Martineau, and we may

now add such an account of its rise and fall as we have been able to glean from the records of the past and from the works of those who have preceded us. Calder Abbey was founded about the year 1131, by the second Ranulph de Meschines, for monks of the Cistercian order, but it is said not to have been finished till the time of Thomas de Multon, one of its benefactors. Its church, like all other Cistercian churches in ancient and modern times, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was a filiation from the abbey of Furness. West, in his history of that abbey, gives the following account of the settling of the new community at Calder. He tells us that "Gerold, abbot of Calder, having been detached from the abbey of Furness, anno 35th Henry I. (1134-5), 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 to the mother monastery in Furness. This happened about the 3rd of King Stephen. The abbot of Furness refused to receive Gerold and his companions, reproaching them with cowardice for abandoning the 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 absolved 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 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 Salo, abbot of Savigni, who received his dependance on that house, anno 1142; but dying at York on his return, Roger, one of his companions in Caldre, succeeded him in his abbacy. 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." From a charter of confirmation granted to the abbey by Henry II., we learn that it possessed the following previous to that confirmation: "By the gift of Ranulph de Meschines, the ground on which the abbey stood, and Bemerton and Holgate with the appurtenances, one house in Egremont, two salt works of Whithaue, a fishing in Derwent, another in Egre, pasture for the cattle in the forest of the said Ranulph as much as required, necessaries for their salt works and fisheries and building of their houses, and liberty for their hogs without pannage. By the gift of John, son of Ada and Matthew his brother, all the land of Stavenage with the appurtenances. By the gift of Robert Bonekill, one carucate of land in Lesser Gilerux, and twelve acres one perch more in the same; and one acre of meadow between the Greater and Lesser Gilerux, and pasture for twenty oxen, twelve cows, and six mares, with their young of one year. By the gift of Roger, son of William, lands in Ikelinton and Braekampton, and part of the mill of Braekampton. By the gift of Richard de Lucy, one moiety of the mill of Ikelinton, with all things therunto appertaining. By the gift of Beatrix de Molle, five bovates of land in Lesser Gilerux, and a fourth part of the mill of Greater Gilerux. By the gift of Thomas, son of Gospatrick, a toft in Workington, and twenty salmon yearly at the feast of St. John the Baptist, and one net in Derwent between the bridge and the sea. By the gift of Thomas de Multon, a moiety of the vill of Dereham, with the advowson of the church there." In 1212 Sir John le Fleming, Knt., of Beckermot, gave lands in Great Beckermot to this abbey, and in the year 1262 the churches of St. John Baptist, Beckermot, and St. Michael, Arleedon, were appropriated to the same institution. Besides the benefactors to the abbey mentioned above we have the following:—William de Esseby and Hectrat his wife gave Beckermot and its appurtenances; Richard de Boisville gave nine acres in his part of Caldretun, with common of pasture and other appurtenances; John de Hudlestou gave pasture

for four horses and six cows, and their calves of one year old, and for forty sheep and their lambs until one year old, in the common pasture of Millom, on condition of the community 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 Rattanpul in such manner that it should do no injury to their said works. In 1291 John, son of John de Hulleston, assigned to the abbot and monks of Calder, William, son of Richard of Loftscates, with all his retinue and chattels, "so that from this time they may be free, and exempt from all state servitude and reproach of villeinage" from the grantor or his heirs. From this period till the time of Henry VIII. we have nothing recorded of Calder Abbey. In the King's Book, compiled by order of that monarch, we find the possessions of the abbey described as worth £50 9s. 3d. It is very probable that Calder Abbey was dissolved in 1536, when Henry VIII. suppressed about 380 of the lesser monastic institutions. The revenues of the abbey were valued by Dugdale at £50 9s. 3d., and by Speed at £64 3s. 9d. By letters patent bearing date July 26th, 1538, the 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 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 enclosures by name, containing in the whole 217 acres, at Calder aforesaid (with divers granges elsewhere) of the clear yearly value of £13 10s. 1d., to hold of the king *in capite* by the tenth part of one knight's fee and the rent of £27 0s. 1d. in the name of tenths, to be paid into the court of augmentations." Sir Ferdinand Leigh, grandson of the Dr. Leigh, to whom the grant of Calder was made by Henry VIII. sold the property to Sir Richard Fletcher, Knt., of Hutton, who gave it in marriage with his eldest daughter, Bridget, to John, second son of Thomas Patrickson, Esq., of Castlehow. His son sold

it to Mr. Tiffin of Cockermonth, by whom it was given to his grandson, John Senhouse, Esq. On the marriage of Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, Esq., with Thomas Irwin, Esq., she brought the estate to that gentleman, who is now the proprietor of Calder Abbey, where he resides, a modern mansion having been erected on the south side of the ruins.

Irwin of Justustown and Calder Abbey.

Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Justustown, and in right of his wife, of Calder Abbey, J.P., high sheriff, 1836, born 19th Nov., 1789, married 16th April, 1823, Mary, only daughter and heiress of the late Joseph Senhouse, Esq., of Calder Abbey, who died 15th March, 1803. Mr. Irwin is a captain on half pay of the Enniskillen Dragoons. He is son of the late Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Justustown (who married in 1788, Jane, second daughter of John Senhouse, Esq., of Calder Abbey, and died 3rd January, 1832), and grandson of Thomas Irwin, Esq., of Mosside and Justustown. Captain Thomas Irwin has had two brothers and three sisters, viz., John, lieutenant E. I. Co.'s service, died 21st September, 1824; Joseph, lieutenant R. N., married Emily Dillon (of an Irish family); Jane; Mary, wife of W. N. Hodgson, Esq., of Carlisle; and Sarah, wife of T. A. Hoskins, Esq., of Higham, near Cockermonth.

Arms.—Arg., three holly leaves, ppr.

Crest.—A dove holding an olive branch in its beak.

Motto.—Hand ullis labuntia ventis.

Sella Park, an ancient retired mansion, situated one mile and a half from the mouth of the Calder, was formerly the property of the community of Calder Abbey, who had a deer park here. On the suppression of the monastic institutions, Sella Park was granted to Sir Henry Curwen, Knt., of Workington, whose grandson, Darcy Curwen, built the present mansion, which has however fallen from its high estate, and now serves as a farm-house. Having been purchased from the Curwens by the Stanleys of Ponsonby, it is now the property of Edward Stanley, Esq.

Sella Field Hamlet is near the sea. Sella Field Tarn is a small sheet of water between the Ehen and Calder. Prior Scales are two farms and a few houses, about a mile above the abbey, opposite the mountain called Cald Fell, near to which rise the "Haycocks" and Great Gowder Crag.

Situated near Beckermest village, in this parish, is a forge for the manufacture of spades: there is also a saw-mill close to the forge: both are driven by water power.

ST. JOHN BECKERMET.

St. John's parish is bounded by the parishes of St. Bridget, St. Bees, Hale, and Egremont. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and bacon curing is extensively carried on in the village of Beckermot. This parish contains the south-eastern suburbs of the town of Egremont and a part of the village of Beckermot, as divided by the Kirk Beck.

The area of the parish is 2,752 acres, and its rateable value £2,350. The population in 1801 was 328; in 1811, 391; in 1821, 549; in 1831, 397; in 1841, 463; and in 1851, 541.

The manor of Little Beckermot has for many ages been in the possession of the Flemings of Rydal, in Westmoreland, who, as mesne lords between the barons of Egremont and the possessors and land tenants of Rotington, Frisington, Arleedon, and Weddicar, did hold them as fees of Beckermot, and itself as demesne of the baron of Egremont barony. An inquisition taken in 1578 informs us that William Fleming at that time held the hamlet of Little Beckermot by homage, fealty, and suit of court from three weeks to three weeks, and by the ninth part of a knight's fee, and paid yearly for cornage 11d., and for seawake and serjeant's food 2s. 5d., in all 3s. 4d. The manorial rights and privileges are now held by Lady Le Fleming. The landowners are W. Hartley, Esq., Henry Gaitskell, Esq., and some smaller owners.

The village of Beckermot is situated at the junction of the Black Beck and Kirk Beck, two and a half miles south of Egremont. The name of this village, formerly Beckermot, is a pure Scandinavian name, signifying "the meeting of the becks," and is derived from its situation. An old Cumbrian saying in connection with this place, "Let us gang together like lads of Drigg and lasses of Beckermot," is explained by a tradition referring to the manner in which the Danish city of Barnscar, near the foot of Devoke Water, was peopled. This was accomplished by taking the men of Drigg and marrying them to the women of Beckermot, whose original husbands had been slain in battle.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ivy-covered edifice, occupying a delightful situation on the side of a hill, near the Kirk Beck, and near the junction of the parishes of Hale, St. John, and St. Bridget. It consists of nave, chancel, and west porch, over which is a bell turret containing two bells. The entrance to the porch is by a pointed arch, preserved from the old church, enriched by a triangular canopy, ornamented with crockets. The cross which ornaments the east end of the chancel is also a relic of the old

church. The present structure was erected in 1810. It contains mural monuments to members of the Richardson, Todd, and Birley families. A gravestone, with a cross and sword in good preservation, but with no inscription, is built into the north wall of the porch. The church of St. John was given by the Flemings to the abbey of St. Mary, at Calder, and in the year 1262 it was totally appropriated to that house, and the community performed all the duties appertaining to the cure of souls in the parish till the period of the Dissolution, when St. John's parish suffered the fate of so many others in England, and was left in a state of poverty and without anyone to minister to the spiritual wants of the inhabitants.¹ In the year 1702 a curate was nominated to the two parishes of St. John and St. Bridget, by Richard Patriekson, Esq. In 1767 Henry Todd, Esq., was the improPRIATOR; and in 1828 the curacy was in the improPRIATION and patronage of the Rev. Henry John Todd, rector of Settrington, Yorkshire. It was shortly afterwards sold to Henry Gaitskell, Esq., the present improPRIATOR and patron. The living was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £7 per annum; it is now worth £57. The Rev. John Hutelinson is the present incumbent.

The parochial school is situated near the village of Beckermot, but in the parish of St. Bridget. It was rebuilt in 1858 at a cost of about £120, raised by subscription, the material required for the erection of the building being carted free of charge by the farmers of the parish. It is a neat stone building, capable of accommodating 100 children, and has an average attendance of thirty.

CHARITIES.

John Richardson's Charity.—John Richardson, by a codicil to his will dated 4th October, 1808, directed his wife, whom he appointed his executrix, out of his personal estate to lay out £100 at interest, either in the public funds or in good real or personal security, the interest thereof to be applied annually on Easter Sunday amongst such poor persons, inhabitants of the parish of St. John's, as should not receive any relief from the poor rates of the said parish, in such proportions as his wife should think fit during her life, and

¹ See St. Bridget Beckermot, as the same remarks are applicable to both parishes.

after her death to be divided by her executors or administrators together with the minister of the parish of St. John's, as they should think fit, amongst such poor persons.

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

Wotobank, or Wodowbank, near the village of Beckermet, and about a mile south of Egremont, is the seat and property of William Hartley, Esq. It bears the name of Wotobank from the hill upon which it stands. The derivation of the name is assigned by tradition to the following incident. A lord of Beckermet, with his lady and servants, were one day hunting wolves. During the chase the lady was discovered to be missing.

After a long and painful search her body was found on this hill or bank, slain by a wolf, which was discovered in the very act of tearing it to pieces. In the first transports of his grief, the husband exclaimed, "Wo to this bank!"

"Wo to thee bank! th' attendants echoed round,
And pitying shepherds caught the grief-fraught sound:
Thus, to this hour, through ev'ry changing age,
Through ev'ry year's still ever-varying stage,
The name remains; and *Wotobank* is seen
From ev'ry mountain bleak, and valley green—
Dim Skiddaw views it from its monstrous height,
And eagles mark it in their dizzy flight."¹

Yeorton Hall, three miles south of Egremont, is the seat and property of Henry Gaitskell, Esq.

Situated near Egremont, in this parish, is Briseo Corn Mill.

¹ Mrs. Cowley's "Edwina," in Hutchinson's Cumberland, vol. ii., p. 15.

SALTER AND ESKATT EXTRA-PAROCIAL PLACE.

SALTER and Eskatt is an extra-parochial place, situated about eight miles east-by-south of Whitehaven.

The demesne of Salter was given by Gospatric, son of Orme, son of Ketel, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, and was subsequently consigned to the priory of St. Bees. After the suppression of the monastic institutions it was purchased by Dr. Leigh, and sold by his grandson to the Salkelds of White Hall, from whom it passed to the families of Patrickson, Robertson, and Fryer, and is now the property of Mrs. Margaret Dickinson. The area is 490 statute acres. The popu-

lation in 1821 was 37; in 1831, 42; in 1841, 40; and in 1851, 35.

Salter Hall is one of the oldest houses in this part of the county, having been built by Thomas Salkeld in 1583, as appears from an inscription over the kitchen door. There is here a very ancient staircase of carved oak. Unlike most old houses, Salter Hall is both commodious and comfortable.

WORKINGTON PARISH.

THE parish of Workington is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, which separates it from Camerton, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south by Harrington, and on the east by the river Marron, which divides it from the parishes of Dean and Brigham. A tract of light sandy soil extends along the coast, but towards the eastern part of the parish the soil in some places consists of a fertile loam, and in others is inclined to moss. The Whitehaven, Maryport, and Carlisle railway, and the Cockermouth and Workington railway, run through the parish. The inhabitants attend the markets at Workington, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, and Maryport. Workington parish comprises the townships of Workington, Great Clifton, Little Clifton, Stainburn, and Winscales, whose united area is 8,310 statute acres.

WORKINGTON.

Workington township comprises an area of 2,819 acres, and its rateable value is £15,412 15s. Its population in 1801 was 5,716; in 1811, 5,807; in

1821, 6,421; in 1831, 6,415; in 1841, 6,045; and in 1851, 6,280;—who are principally congregated in the town of Workington. The township has been enclosed, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Parliament

passed in 1809, when allotments were made to the rector and the lord of the manor.

A Roman road, connecting the station at Moresby, near Whitehaven, with that at Ellenborough, near Maryport, is supposed to have gone through this township. Its course here would be along the Old Ford, over the Cloffocks, by Borough Walls Hill, where traces of a Roman camp or station still exist; thence along by Siddick, or Sea Dyke, past Flimby, to Maryport. On the north side of Workington is a Roman camp or station, called Borough or Burrow Walls, which appears to have been overlooked by all historians. That it has been a station of some importance, is proved by the foundations met with recently, and which have been traced over an area of at least twenty acres of ground. It would seem that no remains were found previous to 1852. In that year the workpeople employed by Mr. Jackson, of Seaton Mill, near Workington, whilst engaged in digging about the foundations of the present walls, for the purpose of draining the land around, met with several Roman altars, in a very dilapidated state. One of the most perfect of them Mr. Jackson has kept, and it may be seen in his garden at Seaton Mill. It has upon one side what appears to be a priest in his vestments, with a rod or staff of office in his right hand, whilst in his left hand he holds what appears to be a small vessel for burning incense. On the reverse side is a female figure, also holding a staff in her right hand; she has something in her left hand, but what it is cannot be made out. Probably she is meant to represent Victory. This altar was discovered close to the foundation of what appears to have been the main entrance to the station. Besides the Roman altars found, there were several pieces of earthenware, or Roman pottery, discovered; as also quantities of hand millstones, for grinding corn, and some tablets, one of which (in the possession of Mr. Jackson, of Seaton Mill), has the following letters inscribed on it, S L A N. Some human skeletons were also dug up, which, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. The skeletons were found on the breast of the hill, close to the foundation of the west wall, where there was also found a quantity of very large rams' horns, broken, and teeth and bones of various animals, as if they had been thrown in a heap and buried.

In a niche in an old building erected in 1703, at Cross Hill, Workington, is a small equilateral cross, said to have been taken out of a chapel erected there in the reign of King Richard I., by some one who went out with the king. Parties formerly, when bringing their dead to bury from the country, used to rest the bier, &c., at this spot, and a homily was read over the

corpse before proceeding into the town. The market was also held here about 130 years ago.

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 How Michael. Pennant mentions having noticed on an eminence near the sea a small tower called the 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 Sowkey, 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 dimensions, but destitute of all ornament. The building is useful to mariners as a land mark; and is kept regularly whitewashed. The hill top upon which it stands is ninety feet above the level of the sea.

Within a mile of the town, and in the township of Workington, is the Schoose, a very ancient farm-house where the proprietor, Henry Curwen, Esq., about forty or fifty years ago held an annual agricultural show. The farm now comprises about 1,000 acres; but was at that time considerably larger.

The only hill in this parish worth noticing is Chapel Bank Hill. Romar, or Roman Bog Well, on Clifton Moor, is a mineral spring strongly impregnated with iron. The Friars', or Friar's Well, is a spring of remarkably pure water issuing out of the Workington Hall grounds, underneath the Hall Brow.

The bridge over the Derwent, which was nearly opposite Workington Hall, was, according to Mr. T. Denton, rebuilt by the county in 1650. This bridge was replaced in 1763 by one of three arches, but so exceedingly narrow and dangerous, that, after having been the source of numerous accidents, was at length superseded by the new one adjoining the soapery, Workington, built by Mr. Thomas Nelson of Carlisle, in 1841, and considered one of the finest pieces of masonry in this part of the county. In the centre of the bridge is a stone with the following inscription: "Workington Bridge, built A.D. 1811; Thomas Milton, civil engineer; Thomas Nelson, builder."

There are two corn-mills, Workington Hall Mill and Seaton Mill, and a marble works mill.

The manors of Workington and Lamplugh were given by William de Lancaster, in exchange for Middleton, in Westmoreland, to Gospatric, son of Orme, brother-in-law of Waltheof, lord of Allerdale. Thomas, son of Waltheof, having a grant of the great lordship of Culwen, in Galloway, his posterity assumed the name of De Culwen, subsequently changed to Curwen, and continued to hold the manor of Workington until almost our own times. By an inquisition taken in the 34th Henry VIII. (1542-3), it was found that, at that date, Sir Thomas Curwen, Knt., held the manor of Workington of the king by knight's service, as of his castle of Egremont by the service of one knight's fee, 45s. 2d. cornage, seawake, and puture of two serjeants. In 1578 another inquisition was taken, and we are told that Sir Henry Curwen, Knt., held the manor by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and by knight's service, and by the rent of 45s. 3d. cornage, 4s. seawake, and 1s. 8d. for serjeant's food and fee farm. Up to the year 1666 the manor had been entailed by various owners. In that year, Thomas Curwen and Eldred, his half-brother, joined in a fine and a recovery, and by deed enrolled declared the uses to Thomas for life, his issue in tail male; to Eldred for life; to Patricius, Eldred's son, for life, and his issue in tail male; to Henry, Eldred's second son, for life, and his issue in tail male; to the other sons of Eldred in tail male; to the use of Darcy Curwen, of Sella Park, for life, and his issue in tail male; remainder to two brothers of Darcy; and an ultimate remainder to the right heirs of Thomas for ever. This settlement remained in force until 1725. Thomas died without children in 1672. Eldred, his half-brother, succeeded to the estate, and died in 1673. Patricius, Eldred's first son, died in 1669; and Henry, the second son, succeeded to the manor and estates, which he enjoyed for upwards of fifty years, till his death, on the 25th of May, 1725, unmarried, and without issue. This Henry Curwen is remembered as "Henry the Horse Courser," or "Galloping Harry," having been in his time a renowned patren of the turf. By virtue of the settlement in 1666, the manor on the death of Henry the Horse Courser, reverted to another branch of the family, viz., the children of Darcy Curwen of Sella Park, who was himself then dead, and Henry Curwen was his eldest surviving son. He entered upon the manor, and in Hilary Term, 1725, suffered a recovery declaring the uses to himself in fee. He died in London on the 12th July, 1727, and was buried at the parish church of St. Swithin there on the 19th of the

same month, and dying without issue was succeeded by his only brother and heir-at-law Eldred Curwen. Eldred Curwen, Esq., died in 1745, and was succeeded by his only son Henry, who died in 1778, leaving an only daughter, Isabella, to whom he devised the manor in strict settlement. Miss Isabella Curwen, in 1782, married her cousin, John Christian, Esq., of Unerigg Hall, in Cumberland, and Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall is the eldest son of the marriage, and lord of the manor, which is extensive, with the townships of Workington and Winscales, and also comprises certain lands at Clifton, known by the designation of Clifton in Priestgate. These lands have all been enfranchised by the Curwen family, reserving the royalties, except one estate, called Crossbarrrow, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, which is still a customary estate of inheritance parcel of the manor. All the lords of the manor in succession have been interred at Workington, except Henry Curwen, Esq., who died in 1727.

The customs of the manor of Workington, regulating the tenure of lands therein, are for the most part similar to other customary tenures in the county of Cumberland as distinguished from copyhold, which is a tenure of a very different character. The manor contains two divisions, Uppergate and Priestgate. In Uppergate the tenants pay a fine of 20 years' rent on death of lord and tenant, and 30 years' rent on alienation. In Priestgate the lord is said never to die, fines being payable only on death of tenant and alienation. A tenant in Priestgate dying intestate, his widow is entitled during her widowhood to a moiety of the estate. If a tenant of the manor mortgages his estate the lord is entitled to a licence fee of one shilling in the pound on the amount of the mortgage money and the alienation fine in such cases is usually respited. The course of descent of customary lands in the manor of Workington is regulated by the common law except in the case of females, for it is said they take in a succession similar to the crown of England, the eldest being preferred first, so if a tenant die leaving daughters, sisters, or nieces only, the eldest daughter, sister, or niece is his customary heir. The lord is entitled to work all mines and minerals under the customary lands, and the trees, woods, and underwoods belong to him, except what may be lawfully required for repairing the tenements. The lord by his steward holds a general court baron once in five years, but a special court can be held before the steward at any time to suit the convenience of tenants requiring to transfer their property. The court rolls extend no further back than 1725, the period of the death of

Henry the Horse Courser, and the accession of the Sella Park branch of the family. Henry the Horse Courser was on bad terms with his successor, and having alienated the manors of Seaton and Stainburn from the family possessions, it is believed the earliest court rolls of the manor of Workington went into the hands of Charles Pelham, Esq., of Bracklesby in the county of Lincoln to whom the manors of Seaton and Stainburn were devised.

We subjoin the boundaries of the lordship of Workington, kindly contributed by C. Litt, Esq., of Stainburn House:—"Whoso will ryde or goe the boundary that divides Coupland and Allerdale and the towns and Coupland, shall have knowledge in the buke as the meres were sett and bounded in old tyme in the king's bukes. First, for dividing of Coupland and Allerdale ye shall begin at Kyblan Stone, the foot of Derwent, nere the grand eb, and so from the said stone to a dub called the Patturde in the same water, and so by the mid stream under the kirk of Workington by the south side of Fyt Cloffhow to Hearll Dub under Stainburn, and then over the water to the end of the mere dyke at the Aÿne Fytt, and so by the said dyke to the ege of Pimdar Banks, and so lineally to the mere stone on Sunny Banks, and then descending to the great mere stone to the foot of Scalesgill Beck at the benyngge brige, and at that placo begins the boundary of the six towns and Coupland, and so you sall goe up the said Scalebeck to the head of Scale Gill at the foot of Crakbeck, and then ascending upwards up the mere dike by the north side of Water of Skewes called the Ox Close, and so lineally up the mere dyke by the north side of Laynebarrow Mere or to Gilderscow Beck, and then ascending up the mere dyke of Gilderscow to Custes Stone, and so descending lineally by Bigrigge Dyke on to Pystbeck Stone, and then turning northwards by the mere stane lying on the west side of Cranberry Moss, and so then eastward by the said moss to the mere stane on Calyl Bank; the whilk mere stane has en^d bene called a pall mere betwixt Coupland and the six townes, and so fro the said stone going south-east to the great mere stone, lying in the corner of Stargill Close, and so fro the said mere stone turning south and be este lineally to the blak mere stone at the east side of the ajanke wa by the stanges, and then up the east side of Cozenhow Bek to the old mere stane sett to the south side of Lucy Close, and so up the beek to the foot of the marras of Withmire at the north side, and then going on the south-east side of the said Withmire, allway by the marras of the hard land deptyes and merys sett them on in to Gilgarron Bek, and then up the bek for the six townes, and down Gilgarron Beck for dividing of lordships of

Workington and Distington and Harrington, and then descending by the mid-stream from the south end of the said morass to the south side of the old dike above the mill of Distington, and so then ascending and descending by the said dike up to the head of Harrington Baughsyke at the foot of Hornhow Gyll, and then descending westward the said syke to the gate side of Harrington ege, and so ascending lineally up Harrington ege to layuyngge rayse, and then descending by the said rayse by the dike of Dykesthow Gill by the mere dyke called Chwane Dyke on to Ellerbeck, and so descending by the said mid-streame of Ellerbeck to the north side of the psen close of Harrington, and so from the corner of the said close descending to the great mere stone at the east end of dowff Scarth at the whilk stane, the Kirkland denydys fro Weddry^ofs and lavay flats to the old mere stanes en sett, and so under the said dowff Scarth to the arabel land of ymp garthes, and so then turning south-eastward unto the old water rase towards the mill-dam's head and then going north-west to Horrow."

The boundary betwixt Workington and Stainburn "begins at Hearl, and so on by the high side of Millfitt to Huming Beck, thence up the beck to the Scows, and thence up the hedge betwixt the Scows and Stainburn Fields, and so by the hedge betwixt the lord's ground and Stainburn to the foot of Gilderskugh, thence up by the hedge to cut stone in the Flatts Dyke, thence to the head of Bunnbank Gill, and from thence to the heap or ruckol of stones on Brackenbarrow—1705."

The boundary of Stainburn "begins at the north end of the town to the stakes of Cammerton Mill, from thence ascending in a direct line towards the south through the middle of the Storthie Rayne by the ancient ditch called the Byorlathe, and from thence by the north part of the ditch of Stainburn hills, and so from thence in a straight line by the old ditch to the west end of Hest Gill, and so ascending to a stone upon Brown Bank, from thence towards the south to a great stone upon Brackenbarrow, and from Brackenbarrow to Armat Gill, otherwise Swinstny Gill, and so rising by the bottom of Lostrigg to Trindells of Rothmer, and so by Trindells of Rothmer to a great stone called Moredimple, on the south side of Stargill, and so rising up to Monkwith, and so from Monkwith descending to Haithkeld, and from Haithkeld to a stone on the south side of Cavel Gill, and so straight thro the middle of Winscales Tarn to a certain lapidum (stane) at the ditch of Hungill, and so from Hungill coming down the ditch between Winscales and Hungill to a certain *siletii*, and so by (*siletum*) westwards to the west end of Gilderscow, and from the head of

Gilderscow in a line towards the north to a stone in Esthus, and so in a line northwards beyond Ellerbeck to the north part of Wangappe, and so rising by Ellerbeck to the north end of West Leeyes, and so going down by the old ditch or hedge to the corner of Neyldringe, and so descending by Sealegill to two stones at Henning Gate and from thence ascending Sunny Bank by the old ditch to the river Derwent towards the north.

This is a true copy of the boundary of Stainburn, the original of which is somewhat defaced, being dated in the year 1550. In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my hand, the 13th June, 1687.

(Signed) WM. HELME,
Steward of the Curwens."

Curwens of Workington.

The ancient and time-honoured family of Curwen derive their descent from Gospatric, earl of Northumberland; and took their surname, by agreement, from Culwen, a family of Galloway, whose heir they married. The first on record is

Ivo DE TALBOIS, or **TALBOYS**, first baron of Kendal, brother of Fulk, earl of Anjou and king of Jerusalem, who espoused Elgiva, daughter of our Saxon monarch Ethelred, and was father of

ELDRED, or **ETHELRED**, second baron of Kendal, who married Adgitha, and was succeeded by his son,

KETEL, third baron of Kendal. Ketel married Christiana, as appears by his grant of Morland to the abbey of St. Mary at York, to which she was witness. By her he had issue **ORME**, his successor; William; and Gilbert, who succeeded to the barony of Kendal, whose son William, according to Dugdalo, from being governor of the castle of Lancaster, assumed the surname of Lancaster, and from him descended John de Lancaster, summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1299. He received from William de Meschines a grant of Workington, Salter, Kelton, and Stockhouse; and gave the parish church of Workington, with two curcates of land and a mill there, to the abbey of St. Mary at York.

ORME, the second son, married Gunilda, sister of Waltheof, first lord of Allerdale, son of Gospatric, earl of Dunbar; and acquiring, by grant from the said Waltheof, the manor of Seaton, took up his abode there. By the same conveyance he had also the towns of Camerton, Greysouthen, and Flimby. Mr. John Denton says the walls and ruins of the mansion house at Seaton were visible in his time.

GOSPATRIC, 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. Gospatric received the manors of Workington and Lamplugh from his cousin-german, William de Lancastr, in exchange for Middleton, co. Westmoreland, in which exchange the said William reserved to himself and his heirs a yearly rent of 6d. at Carlisle fair, or a pair of gilt spurs, and bound Gospatric and his heirs to do homage, and to discharge his foreign service for the same, to the barony and castle of Egremont. He gave two parts of the fishery in Derwent to the abbey of Holme Caltram, with the appurtenances, except Wayteroft, which he gave to the prior of Carlisle. John, then prior of Cur-

lisle, re-granted Wayteroft to Thomas, son of Gospatric, and his heirs; to be holden of the priory freely, paying yearly 7s. rent at Pentecost and Martinmas. He had issue **THOMAS**, his heir; Alan; Adam, parson of the church of Camerton; Gilbert; 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 gave to the convent of Holme Caltram, and the monks serving God there, the fishery of the Derwent at Seaton. He died December 7th, 1152, and was interred in the abbey of Shap, co. Westmoreland, to which during his life he had been a great benefactor. By his wife, Grecia, he had issue Thomas, who married Joan, daughter of Robert de Veteripont, but died without issue in the lifetime of his father; **PATRICIUS**, his successor; Hugo; and John. To his second son, Patricius, he had given, during the lifetime of his eldest son, the lordship of Culwen; and Patricius, assuming his name therefrom, became

PATRICIUS DE CULWEN; and his elder brother dying subsequently without issue male, Patricius succeeded to the whole estates, and was thenceforth known as Patricius de Culwen of Workington. The name of his wife is unknown; but he appears to have had three sons, **THOMAS**, his heir; **GILBERT**, who succeeded his brother; and Robert; and a daughter, Alicia, who became the wife of Thomas de Coupman. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS DE CULWEN, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

GILBERT DE CULWEN, known also as Gilbert de Culwen de Workington, who had three sons, **GILBERT**, his heir; Thomas, who died without issue; and John. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

GILBERT DE CULWEN, lord of Workington, who married Eda, or Editha, and by her had issue **GILBERT**, his heir; Robert; Roger; John; Thomas; and William, subsequently rector of Newbiggin, Westmoreland, and afterwards of Bromfield, Cumberland. An inquisition *post mortem* held in the 3rd Edward III. (1229-30) informs us that he was at that time deceased, that his wife Eda was living, and that Gilbert, his son and heir, was then thirty three years of age. His successor,

SIR GILBERT DE CULWEN, Knt., who married, firstly, Avicia, by whom he had a son and heir, **WILLIAM**, or **GILBERT**; secondly, Margaret. In the 14th Edward III. (1340-41), he gave a messuage and ten acres of land in Thavelberd to the abbey of Shap, that masses might be offered and prayers said for the repose of the souls of his wives, Avicia and Margaret. He was knight of the shire in the 47th, 48th, and 50th of Edward III. On his decease he was succeeded by his son,

SIR GILBERT, or SIR WILLIAM DE CULWEN, Knt., who was knight of the shire in the 5th Richard II. He died about two years afterwards, and was succeeded by his son,

SIR CHRISTOPHER DE CULWEN, Knt., who represented the county in Parliament 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 has ever since adhered. Sir Christopher (with Sir Thomas Baere of Gilsland and Sir William Fitzhugh, Knt.) was commissioned by Henry VI., A.D. 1442, to take the oaths of the wardens of the west marches for

¹ The Dodsworth MSS., Bibl. Bodl., Vol. XLV., f. 27, say Gilbert; but the MSS. Cotton. Jul. F. VI., p. 329, and one of the records in the Tower, say William.

the observance of the truce concluded with the king of Scots. By his wife, Elizabeth, he had

Sir THOMAS CURWEN, son and heir, who represented the county in the 13th, 20th, 27th, and 38th Henry VI., and died in the 3rd Edward IV. He married Anna, daughter of Sir John Hudleston, Knt., and by her had a son and heir, CHRISTOPHER, and William. He was succeeded by

Sir CHRISTOPHER CURWEN, his eldest son, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger Bellingham, Knt., and by her had issue THOMAS, son and heir; Edmond, John, and Robert; and two daughters—Alice, married to Thomas Lamplugh, Esq., of Dovenby; and Ellen, married to John Preston, Esq.¹ He 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 knight's fees in Cumberland, it is found that Sir Thomas Curwen, Knt., held the manor of Workington of the king by knight's service, as of his castle of Egremont, viz., by the service of knight's fee, 45s. 3d. cornage, 4s. seawake, and pature of two sergeants. He held at the same time the manor of Thornthwaite, and one-third of the manor of Bothills, and the manors of Seaton and Camerton, and divers tenements in Gilerux, Great Broughton, and Dearham. 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." By his wife, Agnes, daughter of Walter Strickland, he had issue HENRY, his heir; Lucy, married to Sir John Lowther; and Joan. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir HENRY CURWEN, knight of the shire 6th Edward VI. and 1st Elizabeth. 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, who died without issue; Thomas, who left (with two younger sons) Darcy, who had (with four other sons, who died without issue) HENRY, and ELDRED, who also succeeded to the estate. Sir Henry had the honour of receiving at his mansion-house Mary Queen of Scots, May 16, 1568, when she landed at Workington, on her way to Carlisle. He died 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 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, Jane

Crosby. He died without issue in the 13th George I., and was succeeded by his brother,

ELDRED CURWEN, Esq., M.P. for Cocker-mouth, in the 7th George II., who 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 conveyed to him the family estates; he assumed, in 1790, their surname and arms, and thus became

JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN, Esq. He had previously been married to Miss Taubman, of the Isle of Man, by whom he had issue,

I. John Christian, Esq., of Unerigg Hall, one of the deemsters of that island.

By the heiress of the Curwens (his second wife) he had issue,

II. HENRY, of whom hereafter.

III. William, in holy orders, rector of Harrington, now deceased.

IV. Edward, of Belle Grange, co. Lancaster.

V. John, in holy orders, rector of Harrington 1823 to 1840, in which year he died.

I. Bridget, married to Charles Walker, Esq., of Ashford Court, Salop.

II. 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 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 superintendance, which gave a novel direction to the business of the agriculturist." Mr. Curwen was the author of *Observations on the State of Ireland, &c.*, 2 vols. 8vo, 1818. He died on the 9th December, 1828, and was succeeded in his own estates by his eldest son, John Christian, Esq., in those of the Curwens by his second son,

HENRY CURWEN, Esq., who was born 5th December, 1783, and on the 11th October, 1804, married Jane, daughter of Edward Staoley, Esq., of Whitehaven, by whom he had issue,

I. JOHN.

II. Edward Stanley, formerly of the 14th Dragoons, married 22nd January, 1833, Frances, daughter of Edward Jesse, Esq., of Hampton Court, Middlesex, and has issue.

III. Henry, in holy orders, rector of Workington, married to Dora, daughter of Major-General Goldie, and has issue.

IV. Charles.

V. William-Blamire.

I. Isabella, married to the Rev. John Wordsworth, M.A., rector of Plumland and vicar of Brigham.

II. Julia.

III. 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.

Arms.—Arg., fretty, gu., a chief, az.

Crest.—A unicorn's head, erased, arg., armed, or.

Motto.—Si je n'estry.

THE TOWN OF WORKINGTON.

This market town and seaport, in the parish of the same name, is situated on the left bank of the Derwent, about

¹ Harl. MS., No. 1,499, p. 49.

a mile from its junction with the sea, in $54^{\circ} 39'$ north latitude, and $3^{\circ} 33'$ west longitude. It is distant 32 miles south-west from Carlisle, 306 miles north-north-west from London by road, and 330 miles by the London and North-Western and connected railways, *via* Carlisle. Its population in 1851 was 5,837, of whom 2,588 were males and 3,249 females, inhabiting 1360 houses, 119 being uninhabited, and five building. The town extends above a mile along the south bank of the Derwent, and though straggling and irregularly built, contains several good shops, spacious streets, and handsome dwellings.

The first of the old writers who mentions the town of Workington is Leland, who tells us that its name is derived from the Wyre, a rivulet which flows into the sea at Harrington, but there seems little probability in this statement, although the orthography of the name of the town as formerly written, Wyrekinton, Wyrkenton, and Wyrkington, may lend some sanction to it, as the stream is upwards of two miles from the modern town. The writer just mentioned, who lived in the time of Henry VIII. informs us that Workington, is a place "where as shyppes cum to, wher ys a prety fysher toun, cawlid Wyrkenton, and ther is the chif house of Sir Thomas Curwyn." From the time of Leland's visit we hear no more of Workington till the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1568 the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots determined to seek refuge in England from the treasons and rebellions which surrounded her in her native land. Miss Strickland informs us that she embarked at "the Abbey Burnfoot, the picturesque and secluded little bay where the beautiful rivulet that flows past Dunderman Abbey, after winding its way over a rocky bed for nearly two miles, through a long grove of ash and elder trees, rushed into the Solway Frith, at the point of Dunfriu. When the boat had laboured through the surf, which is always very heavy at the Abbey Creek, and pushed out into the broad expanse of waters, and Queen Mary looked back upon the land she was leaving, it presented a frowning prospect of broken rocks and rugged cliffs, rising like a hostile barrier against her, as if to forbid her return." The same gifted writer continues—"Mary's mind misgave her when she was fairly out to sea, and under sail for England, and she said she would go to France. The boatmen made an ineffectual attempt to change their course, but the wind and tide were contrary, and carried the little vessel rapidly across the Frith of Solway, and drove her into the harbour of Workington,¹ a small seafaring town on the coast of Cumberland.

The voyage is said to have been performed in four hours. The boat was navigated by four mariners; and there were sixteen persons who accompanied the Queen. As it was Sunday evening, the general holiday of high and low, an unusual number of people assembled to see the Scotch boat come in: no gaily-appointed galley or gilded barge, with the crown and royal lion of Scotland emblazoned on her poop and silken pennons, but one of the rough crafts used by the half-civilized Galwegians in their fishing expeditions, and transporting coals and lime.² Rude as this vessel was, she excited lively curiosity, for it was instantly perceived that her passengers were neither fisher folk, colliers, nor Kirkcudbright traders. There are some persons on whom nature has impressed traits of individual dignity that nothing can disguise, especially when accompanied with a lofty stature and an elegant line of features. This was the case with Mary Stuart. We have seen the ill success of her attempt to shroud her graceful form in a laundress's hood and muffler at Lochleven. It needed not regal ornaments, or robes of purple, to proclaim her rank, exhausted with grief and fatigue though she had been for the last three days and nights, and wearing the travel-soiled garments of white silk in which she had fled from the lost battle of Langside. The moment she stepped on shore she was recognized as the fugitive Queen of Scotland, from her majestic stature, far above the common height of women, and her resemblance to her pictures and her coins. The coarse libels of the traitors who had robbed her of her throne had not then been published to counteract the sympathy and lively interest which her calamities, her high and heroic courage, united with feminine softness and beauty, excited in generous hearts; and she was welcomed with enthusiastic demonstrations of affection and respect.

"St. George's Pier is said to be the place where Mary Stuart first set foot on English ground. Sir Henry Curwen, the manorial noble of the district, received her with great respect, and conducted her and her faithful little train to his own home, Workington Hall, a spacious castellated mansion pleasantly seated in a well-wooded park, on a gentle eminence, scarcely two

²Such indeed, even in our own days of luxurious travelling, are the only kind of boats, generally speaking, that ply between the now populous and wealthy towns of Kirkcudbright and Workington. At least, as lately as the year 1847, when, with another lady, the companion of my historical pilgrimage on Queen Mary's track from Longside to Dunderman Abbey, I desired, at the termination of our agreeable visit to the noble Ladies of St. Mary's Isle, to complete the adventure by crossing the Frith of Solway to Workington, but were dissuaded from making the attempt by the assurance that no lady would enterprise the voyage in one of these incommodious vessels, unless, as in the case of Mary Stuart, the necessity of the case amounted to a question of extreme urgency.

¹Camden. Historical Traditions of Workington and Kirkcudbright.

furlongs from the haven. This fine old house, which derives no slight historic interest for having been Mary's first resting-place in England, and, alas! almost the only one where it was her lot to repose a night in freedom, and to taste that hospitality and kindness which she had fondly anticipated, is still in existence. The embattled gateway, with its flanking turrets, is the same which overshadowed the royal guest whom Sir Henry Curwen brought home to share his Sabbath evening supper on the 16th of May, 1568. Mary was received and welcomed by Lady Curwen, the wife of her kind host, and the Dowager Lady Curwen, his mother,³ who is said to have supplied her and her ladies with a change of linen, and such articles of dress as could be rendered available for their use. One relic of Mary's visit to Workington Hall, a small Scotch agate cup, or quaigh, called "The luck of Workington" is carefully preserved there as a precious heirloom, being her parting gift to Sir Henry Curwen, when, as tradition affirms, she enhanced the value of the trifling token of the hearty old English fashion, with

³ Though his mother, Agnes Strickland, the daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland of Sizergh, and Edith Nevelle of Thornton Briggs, Sir Henry Curwen was the cousin of Queen Catherine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII. Queen Mary's aunt by marriage. By the said maternal descent, Sir Henry could also claim affinity in blood to Mary herself, and to Queen Elizabeth. Ralph Nevill Earl of Westmoreland, the grandfather of Cicely Duchess of York, having been their common ancestor: a family connection which, though unnoticed by any of the historians who record Mary's brief sojourn at Workington Hall, was not likely to have been forgotten by her host, who recognised in his illustrious guest, and kinswoman in the fifth degree of consinship, the heiress presumptive of the realm, and, in spite of her present reverse of fortune, anticipated the probability of her wearing the threefold garland of the Britannic empire. It is worthy of notice that Camden, the great topographical historian of Britain, and the author of the "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," was the nephew of Sir Henry Curwen. He was about seventeen years of age at the time Queen Mary was his uncle's guest at Workington Hall. It is therefore possible that he enjoyed the opportunity, not only of hearing her tell her own story, but also of obtaining its verification from the lips of the noble Scotch exiles who had for saken all to follow her fallen fortunes in a land of strangers. Of all contemporary historians, Camden bears the most important testimony in Mary's favour in his plain unvarnished statement of facts. "Writing" as he says, "with Cecil's secret correspondence before him," he possessed the key to many a political mystery which few besides could fathom. Burnet has endeavoured to impugn his veracity, by pretending that he wrote thus of Mary to flatter her son James I. but Camden was the most truthful and single-minded historian of his age—the only one who grounded his statements on documentary evidence. His illustrious contemporary Spencer, who as private secretary to the Earl of Essex and personally acquainted with all the prominent characters and events of the period, was a competent witness, passes the following well-deserved eulogium on him:—

"Camden, the nourice of antiquity,
And lanthorn unto late succeeding age
To see the light of simple verity.
Camden! though Time all monuments obscure,
Yet thy just labours ever shall endure."

Spencer, Ruiness of Time.

the friendly sentiment, "Luck to Workington!" This quaigh was evidently brought by Lord Herries, or one of the gentlemen, from Dundrennan Abbey, in the hastily-packed basket of refreshments provided for the voyage. It would be a violation of the propriety of historical biography to suggest the probability of the stout Galwegian lord having endeavoured to cheer the drooping spirits of his royal mistress and her ladies by proffering an occasional sip of the national cordial of Old Scotia from this fairy goblet, in the course of her passage from the Abbey Burfoot to the port of Workington. In the picture gallery of Workington Hall is the curious contemporary portrait of Mary Stuart, presented by herself to Sir Henry and Lady Curwen. It is in profile, and represents her at five and twenty, when the domestic sorrows and successive tragedies of two years and a half of unprecedented suffering had given her bitter experience of the pains and penalties of royalty, and tempered the brilliancy of her beauty with a pervading shade of sadness, genuine characteristic of a true Stuart. The costume in which she is delineated in the Workington portrait is a loose gown of crimson brocade, slashed with satin in longitudinal stripes, edged with gold escallops. She has no ruff, but a straight collar, embroidered and edged with gold, open in front to show a pearl necklace, white point tucker, and muslin kerchief. Her chestnut hair is rolled from the face precisely in the style which has been adopted by the Empress Eugenie, so as to display the contour of her noble forehead, delicately-formed ear, and long slender throat. A small round cap is placed at the back of her head, over which is thrown a large transparent veil, edged and diagonally striped with gold, which forms a graceful drapery, falling like a mantle on her shoulders. During her brief sojourn at Workington Hall, Mary wrote to Queen Elizabeth, explaining the injurious treatment she had received from the successful conspirators, who had reduced her to the dire necessity of throwing herself on her royal kinswoman's protection, confiding in her oft-reiterated professions of friendship and promises of assistance in her troubles. This letter, which is too long for insertion, concludes with the following touching appeal to the compassion of her royal kinswoman:—

I intreat you to send for me as soon as possible, for I am in a pitiable condition, not only for a queen but even for a gentleman, having nothing in the world but the clothes in which I escaped, riding sixty miles the first day, and not daring to travel afterwards except by night, as I hope to be able to show you, if it please you to have compassion on my great misfortunes, and permit me to come and bewail them to you. Not to weary you, I will now pray God to give you health and a long and happy life, and to myself patience, and that consolation that I await

from you, to whom I present my humble commendations. From Workington, this 17th of May.

Your very faithful and affectionate good sister and cousin and escaped prisoner,

MARIE R.¹

The date manifests the falsehood of the charge subsequently brought by Elizabeth against Mary through Walsingham, to the King and Queen mother of France, 'That the Queen of Scots landed privily in her dominions, and remained there concealed for several days, till her disguise was penetrated.'² Now, it is certain that Mary landed on the evening of the 16th of May at Workington, three days after the defeat of her army at Langside, and wrote to Elizabeth early the next morning, and that she was carried on to Cocker-mouth the same day.³

From the time of Mary's visit we have nothing of importance recorded relating to the town. Pennant describes the town as extending "from the castle to the sea; it consists of two clusters—one, the more ancient, near the castle, the other near the church and pier, and both contain about four or five thousand inhabitants; they subsist by the coal trade, which is here considerable. The Derwent washes the skirts of the town, and discharges itself into the sea about a mile west. On each bank near the mouth are piers, where the ships lie; and the coals are conveyed into them from frames occasionally dropping into them from the railroads. Ninety-seven vessels of different burdens, some even of two hundred and fifty tons, belong to this port." Hutchinson, in his "History of Cumberland," published in 1791, tells us that "the increase of this place has been very rapid of late years, and many of the new buildings are handsome; in the old parts of the town the streets are narrow and the houses ill built. The town contains between eleven and twelve hundred houses. The ground rents for building are lower here than in any part of the county, being no more than one shilling per yard front and twenty backwards. The river is navigable for ships of four hundred tons burden. There are now an hundred and sixty vessels belonging to this port, on an average about an hundred and thirty tons each; and every ship of an hundred tons costs £1,500, and so in proportion. The chief trade in export is in coals for Ireland, but some are taken up here for the east country service. The imports are timber and shipbuilding materials. During the summer season the situation of the town is delightful; but it cannot boast of many

elegant buildings, or the streets of being well paved. The number of inhabitants is computed to exceed six thousand." The ancient part of the town is narrow and irregular, but the modern is well laid out, and contains several good public buildings. The lower part of the town is situated on a marsh, hence the name of the Marsh Side, and the Marsh End Quay, now corrupted into the Merchant's Quay.

The coal trade of Workington is of great importance. The coal is met with at a depth of eighty-three fathoms from the surface, the seam, the Metal Band, being three feet thick; the next seam, the Moorbank Seam, three feet six inches thick, is found at 110 fathoms; at 134 fathoms the Little Main Band, three feet two inches thick; and at 150 fathoms the Main Band, ten feet thick. About the year 1722 the coal pits were described as from forty to fifty 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. About the same time eight or nine of Bolton and Watt's steam engines were erected in the neighbourhood of the town, for the purpose of raising the coal and pumping the water from the mines. The number of persons employed was about 600. There are now three pits in the Workington Colliery, viz., Buddle Pit, Jane Pit, and Jackson Pit. The Buddle Pit is forty-three fathoms deep, the Jane seventy, and the Jackson twenty-three. The Jane Pit is the only one now working. The chimneys of the engine-house are built in the castellated style, and have as pleasing an appearance as it is possible for chimneys to have. Chapel Bank Colliery was lost in 1837, owing to an eruption of the sea. We subjoin the following account of the catastrophe from a treatise on the "Winning and Working of Collieries," by M. Dunne, Esq.:—"Another of these frightful events," he tells us, "took place at this colliery on the 30th day of July, 1837. The two pits, Lady and Isabella, were worked to the distance of 1,500 yards under the Irish sea, with a ten-feet seam, which was ninety fathoms deep, both pits being situated close upon the sea shore. In the course of a long rolleyway, and in the intersections of several dykes, a good deal of level had been lost before arriving at the inmost working, which were also driven considerably to the rise, at the rate of one in the three, which at length brought them within fifteen fathoms of the bottom of the sea. The ordinary manner in which the colliery was worked was—width of working five yards, and the pillar seven to eight yards—which was barely sufficient to maintain the roof unbroken. Ralph Coxon, the manager of the colliery, having no fear of consequences, and being anxious to produce an excessive

¹ The original document, written in French, may be seen, in Mary's own hand, among the Cottonian MSS., British Museum.

² MS. Minutes of Privy Council—Instructions to Walsingham.

³ "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," vol. vi, p. 101, et seq.

quantity of coals to supply the market, proceeded in a most reckless and unguarded manner to attenuate the pillars, already scarcely sufficient to afford support to the superincumbent strata. His proceedings were deprecated by every one conversant with the colliery; and it had not been allowed to proceed for any length of time, till warning was given of approaching danger by some heavy falls of the roof, accompanied by currents of salt water. The danger of letting in the sea now became the subject of common conversation; but week after week passed on, without creating any change of system. In the meantime several of the men left the colliery through dread of consequences; and Mr. Bowness, one of the under agents, expressed his convictions and fears to me (as I formerly had the management of the colliery) in a succession of letters. In consequence of these letters the proprietor was apprised as to the risk which he was incurring, and which induced him to question Coxon; but he silenced all fears with asseverations of safety. Matters were therefore allowed to go on under implicit reliance on the present management, notwithstanding the repeated heavy falls and discharges of water, which were rendered still more hazardous by the contiguity of some material faults. The last communication I received from Mr. Bowness ran as follows:—'Unless some interference can be made, a very few days or weeks will most assuredly bring down the waters of the sea; and that opinion is now so generally expressed that men are leaving the colliery every day.' Thus matters stood till the 30th of July, 1837, when the whole neighbourhood was appalled by the breaking in of the sea; and so extensive was the commotion, that many persons at the distance of hundreds of yards, observed the swirl of the waters directly over where the fracture took place. A few of the pitmen escaped by groping their way to the day-hole in the rise workings underneath some cottages at Chapel Bank; and thirty-six men and boys, and as many horses, with all the extensive stock underground, were irrecoverably destroyed, the waters having filled up the whole of the extensive workings in this thick seam to the level of the sea in a few short hours. The event was the more deplorable since the deluge, before it occurred, was not only the subject of common conversation, but also, as before related, after repeated warnings had been given."

For five years previous to 1813 the average annual exports from the Workington collieries was about 28,000 waggon loads. In 1826 about 200,000 tons were shipped from the coal mines of Henry Curwen, Esq., Messrs. John Fletcher, and Thomas Westray. In 1837, 37,761 tons were shipped from the collieries

of Henry Curwen, Esq., alone. The following figures show the coal trade of Workington from 1850 to 1858 inclusive:—1850, 113,650 tons; 1851, 95,703; 1852, 85,014; 1853, 126,289; 1854, 128,681; 1855, 111,196; 1856, 129,275; 1857, 133,875; 1858, 133,211. Culm:—1855, 20 tons; 1856, 2; 1858, 20.

Next in importance to the coal trade is that of ship-building, for the operations connected with which there are two yards, one belonging to the Harrington and Workington Shipbuilding Co., who employ 150 hands in the various departments of their business, and have built since their commencement in 1773 about 250 vessels, with an average tonnage of 350 tons. The establishment of Charles Lamport, Esq., is well and favourably known, and affords employment to about 120 hands on an average. It was commenced in 1849, and has produced twenty vessels, varying from 150 to 1,000 tons burden. The establishment includes saw-mills and steam ropery.

Besides the coal trade and ship building, Workington possesses iron works. The Quarry Iron Works, which employs 120 hands, is engaged in the getting up of finished tin, for the manufacture of tin plates at their works at Seaton. Situated near the town, but in the township of Seaton, are the Workington Hemtite Iron Works, erected in 1857. Working operations were commenced in February, 1858, by a company bearing the designation of the Hemtite Iron Company (Limited). There are four blast furnaces, and the number of men employed amounts to 100.

The remainder of the Workington trade does not call for special notice, if it can be said to have any other, beyond the ordinary occupations of a seaport town. There are brick and tile works, roperies, and manufactories in which sail cloth and sails are made, but chiefly for local use.

It is almost unnecessary for us to remark that the shipping and shipping stock of the port have undergone the same vicissitudes as the trade of the town, decreasing with its decrease, and increasing with its increase. About the year 1770 Workington possessed ninety-seven vessels some of which were 250 tons burden. Twenty years later the number had increased to 160, with an averaged burden of 130 tons. In 1810 there were 134 ships, with an aggregate burden of 18,941 tons; in 1822, 117 ships, burden 18,094 tons; 1828, 129 ships, burden 19,930 tons; 1840, 217 ships, burden 36,800 tons; 1846, 80 ships, burden 12,000 tons. The following table made up from the Custom-house returns since 1850, exhibits the annual number of vessels, foreign and coastwise, which have entered and

cleared from Workington, the number and registered tonnage of vessels belonging to the port, and the amount of customs duties received, thus giving a résumé of the trade of Workington:—

Year.	CARGOES INWARD.		CARGOES OUTWARD.		VESSELS REGISTERED.		Duties Received £
	Foreign	Coast-ing.	Foreign	Coast-ing.	No.	Tons.	
1850	9	129	10	1077	102	18,510	3108
1851	13	136	7	854	103	19,516	3503
1852	10	121	6	727	99	18,187	3356
1853	11	165	7	1106	95	18,612	3045
1854	12	111	8	1202	96	18,572	2563
1855	7	109	5	1060	95	18,540	2319
1856	10	93	8	1247	99	19,921	1927
1857	12	111	12	1158	96	20,131	2398
1858	5	97	8	1194	99	20,777	2184

Workington possesses a safe and capacious harbour, with a breakwater and extensive quays, which are, however, capable of much further improvement. The Merchants' Quay and the South Quay are built on the opposite banks of a wide branch of the Derwent, called the South Gut, which, with the mill-race, separates the town from the large meadow or common called Cloflocks, about 1,800 yards long and 200 broad. The depth of water, at spring tides, is from fifteen to eighteen feet, and at neap tides from eight to ten feet. Vessels can sail into the harbour with a southerly, westerly, or north-north-east wind. When there are eight feet of water in the harbour a red ball is hoisted upon a pole on St. John's Pier, and at night a light is exhibited upon the pierhead, which answers a like purpose, and can be seen in clear weather at about three leagues from any point seaward. On each of the inner piers are two smaller lights to guide ships into the harbour. Workington was created a separate and independent port in 1850. The limits of the port of Workington are from a stream called Lowca Beck on the south-west to Canker Beck on the north-east of the town, and extending three miles seaward from low water mark.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The parish church of Workington, dedicated to St. Michael, is a plain structure without any architectural pretensions, rebuilt in 1780, and consists of a nave, with a low square tower, which formed part of the old church. It is lighted by two rows of semicircular-headed windows. The communion table occupies a recess at the east end of the nave, and is surmounted by a window of three lights, the upper part of which is filled with stained glass. On the north side of the window is a painting of the Descent from the Cross, and in the south another representing the Ascension.

There are two side galleries, and one at the west end containing the organ. 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 tomb, but it has been defaced and rendered illegible by successive coats of paint. Previous to its last painting the date 1110 could be traced. On the front side are five recesses, with cinquefoil heads, each of which contains a shield, which are thus described by Jefferson,—“1. Fretty and a chief, Curwen; impaling Lozengy 2. Curwen, impaling Fretty of six 3. Curwen, without impalement. 1. Curwen, impaling six Annulets, three, two, and 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 the tomb is part of an ancient octagonal stone font. The pew of the Curwen family has some fine old carved work, and the arms of the family occur twice, in one place impaling on a fess two lions' heads, between them St. Andrew's crosses. The tower contains six bells. On the east wall, south of the communion table, is a fine monument of white marble, by Dunbar, to the memory of the Rev. Edward Stanley, with two figures representing Faith and Justice, and an inscription. Near the south door is another monument, to the memory of the Rev. Peter How and his wife. There are also mural tablets to the memory of various members of the Curwen, Sherwen, Ponsonby, Beck, Plasket, Addison, Hodgson, Thompson, and Selkirk families. The church of Workington was given by Ketel (son of Eldred, son of Ivo,) third baron of Keudal, with two carucates of land and a mill there, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, to which it continued attached till the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII., who, by letters patent, bearing date August 20th, 1544, granted to Robert Brocklesby and John Dyer the advowson and right of patronage of the churches of Workington and Harrington, to hold the same of the king in free socage by fealty only, and not *in capite*. On the 27th of January in the following year they conveyed, by fine, these two rectories to Thomas Dalston, Esq., of Carlisle; and in 1556 we find John Dalston exercising the rights of presentation. 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 certain temporalities; and it was exchanged again by Queen Mary, for Childwall and other places; but it having been granted before to Brocklesby and Dyer, it was found that the bishop had no title.

On the 12th of October, 1564, a license was granted empowering John Dalston, Esq., to convey the advowson and right of patronage of the churches of Workington and Harrington to Henry Curwen, Esq., in whose posterity they have since remained. The living is a rectory, and is said to be the richest in the county. It was valued in the King's Book at £23 5s., and continues to pay a pension of £2 15s. 4d. to St. Bees, and 13s. 4d. to the sovereign for a chantry. It is now worth about £1,000 a year. The parish registers commence in 1663.

From the true and perfect terrier of the glebe, glebe houses, and out buildings, belonging to the rectory of Workington, signed August 20th, 1825, we learn that, at that period, the possessions of the church of Workington comprised "An ancient parsonage house, stable, and cow house, situated in a large court and garden ground, adjoining the church yard, Church Lane, and Parson's Lane, and opposite the latter a garden and poultry yard, an old house stead at the west end of Porter's Brow (which fell to the parson by escheat), and a tithe barn (now converted into a smithy) at Little Clifton. Besides, the above-named building, premises, and church yard, the ancient glebe lands belonging to the rectory of Workington consisted of about one hundred and seven acres in nine fields or closes; nineteen acres of which ancient glebe were exchanged in the year 1809 for thirty-eight acres of other lands in eight fields or closes, as they are fully set forth and described in certain deeds of exchange, enrolled in the Episcopal Archives of the Diocese of Chester, on ledger pages 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, and 548. Besides the one hundred and twenty-six acres contained in ancient fields and inclosures with gardens and premises immediately adjoining the parsonage house, seven hundred and two acres of new glebe have been added to the rectory of Workington in lieu of tithes, as particularly set forth and described in three Inclosure Acts and in the Commissioners' Awards, and also in two leases of certain allotments of the said new glebe in the townships of Workington, Winscales, and Stainburn, and of the privilege of working the glebe coal for twenty-one years, which said leases bear date the 15th day of March, 1816, and have both been confirmed by the diocesan; and in the latter lease there is a clause whereby it is stipulated that the present rector shall give up the whole of the principal of the reserved rent of one hundred pounds per annum, for erecting sufficient farm buildings and other purposes of permanent benefit to the rectory as by reference to the said lease may more fully appear, and a new dwelling house has been built this present year on the said new glebe. The

other tithes and possessions of the church which have not been exchanged or affected by the late Inclosure Acts are set forth in a terrier lodged in the Episcopal Registry of Chester, and bearing date in the year 1698, and in the court books, and other records, memoranda, and papers, belonging to the rectory of Workington."

RECTORS.—Edmund Whalley occurs 1535; — Lowther, occurs about 1642; Christopher Mattenson, 1662; John Bolton, 1679; Robert Loxam, 1724; John Stanley, 1726; William T. Addison, 1753; Edward Christian, 1792; Peter How, 1803; Edward Stanley, 1831; John Wordsworth, 1831; Henry Curwen, 1837.

St. John's Church, in Washington-street, was erected in 1823 by the Commissioners for Building Churches, at a cost of £10,000, and will accommodate about 1,600 persons. It possesses a Doric portico, the entablature of which is supported by four massive pillars; in other respects it is architecturally a failure. The seats in the body of the church are free; the rents of those in the galleries being devoted to the support of the incumbent. In 1816 a tower was added at a cost of upwards of £1,700, Henry Curwen, Esq., giving the stone. The churchyard was enlarged in 1819, during the prevalence of the cholera. In 1835 the parish of Workington, for ecclesiastical purposes, was divided, and a district assigned to St. John's Church, which thus became a district church; and by the operation of Lord Blandford's Act, passed in 1856, is now for all church purposes a separate and distinct parish. The new parish comprises the township of Winscales and part of that of Stainburn, and in the year 1851 comprised a population of about 3,000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the rector of the parish.

INCUMBENTS.—John Curwen, 1823; Joseph Simpson, 1828; Peter Von Essen, 1831; William Jackson, 1840; John Irving, 1856.

The Catholic church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated near the Guards. It is beautifully fitted up, and will seat about 500 persons. The Catholic body in Workington long formed a portion of the Whitehaven mission. About the commencement of the present century many Irish Catholics sought employment in the extensive coal mines of the neighbourhood, and eventually settled in the town. These became so numerous that it was found necessary to separate this place from Whitehaven, and, in 1810, a resident Catholic priest, the Rev. Thomas Rishton, a Monk of the Order of St. Benedict, was appointed to the charge of the Mission, which ever since has been served by members of the same religious order. At first the Catholics had no place of worship of their own, but rented a room here and there as circumstances per-

mitted. Most, if not all, the Catholics being in the employ of John Christian Curwen, Esq., lord of the manor, he generously presented them with half an acre of ground, in the rising land on the south-west of the town. On this was eventually built, by subscription, the church, and subsequently the presbytery, or priest's house. The ground is charged with a rent of £5 a year, which is regularly presented to the lord of the manor, but always graciously returned as a donation. We subjoin the succession of priests.

PRIESTS.—Thomas Rishton, 1810; Samuel Barber, 1814, removed the same year; John Rigley, 1814, who left in 1816, after which there was no resident priest till the return of Thos. Rishton, in 1819; Richard Tewers, 1820; Abraham Abram, 1822; Edward Glassbrook, 1831; Charles Kershaw, 1838; Henry Sutton, 1841; Michael Simmevan, 1843; Francis Williams, 1844; Cutbert W. Clifton, 1846.

The Independent chapel, situated in South William-street, is a good stone building, with a front in the Gothic style, remodelled and enlarged in 1855. there is a Sunday school attached. The Independents of Workington were first formed into a congregation about the year 1786, when Lady Glenorehy, on her way to Scotland, stopped at Workington, where she purchased ground for the erection of this chapel, and saw the work commenced before she left. During the works consequent upon the alterations in 1855, the workmen pulled down an old cottage in order to enlarge the burial ground, amongst the ruins of which a small glass tumbler was discovered, apparently of foreign manufacture, bearing the date 1680. The glass was of a pale blue colour.

The Presbyterian Church (English) is a neat structure, erected in 1858-9, upon the site of the manse and old church, and is in fact an addition to the latter building, though the architect, Mr. Charles Eaglesfield, has so tastefully designed the additions that they form one harmonious whole. The style of architecture adopted is the Early English, with a pointed door case, diamond-paned windows to harmonise, and buttresses between the windows. The body of the church contains some forty free pews and suitable accommodation for the choir; there is also a gallery for Sunday-school children, and another above the entrance for general use. Altogether there is accommodation for about 400 persons. The roof is supported with exposed timbers beautifully stained, and the temperature of the building is regulated by means of hot water pipes and apparatus. The total cost of the alterations, &c., amounted to £700. The Presbyterian congregation of Workington was first formed about the year 1746. The following have been the succession of pastors:—

Rev. Messrs. Thompson, Selkirk, Turner, Nicholson, Turbit, William Gordon, Alexander Douglas, David McLeod.

The Wesleyan Chapel, situated in South William-street, is a good substantial stone building, erected in 1810, at a cost of £2,000. The number of sittings is 860, of which 150 are free. The old chapel in Tiffin Lane was erected in 1794; it is now used as a Sunday-school. The first Wesleyan congregation in Workington was formed by the Rev. Jonathan Brown in the year 1767, when they assembled for worship at the hall stables, and afterwards at private houses till they were able to build their first chapel. The present minister is the Rev. J. R. Clementson.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, John-street, was erected in 1827, at a cost of £930. It is a neat stone building, containing 550 sittings, 260 of which are free.

Besides these chapels there is a room on the quay attached to the Bethel Union for the benefit of seamen.

SCHOOLS, &c.

The Free Schools, intended for the instruction of about 500 scholars, with residences for both master and mistress, are now in course of erection, from the design of Thomas Nicholson, Esq., Diocesan architect, Hereford, at an estimated cost, including the site, of £2,500. The land, part of the glebe, was presented by the Rev. H. Curwen, and the funds, including a government grant of £1,215, were obtained from public subscriptions. The style of the buildings is Early English, and the extended frontage is broken and relieved by recessing the two wings, and by a handsome central spire. The funds for carrying on this institution will be provided, beyond the children's pence and the capitation allowance of the Privy Council on Education, by private subscription. The trust deed enacts that "no religious Catechism shall be taught in the schools, but that the Bible shall be read daily, and fully explained, and shall form the basis of the moral training of the children therein." The master and mistress will be of the Church of England, and the rector of Workington ex-officio chairman of the school committee. The schools are expected to be open early in 1860, and will supply an educational want long and pressingly felt in the town.

The School of Industry, in Guard-street, is a good and substantial stone building, two stories high, erected in 1831. On the first floor is the infant school, perpetually endowed by the founder, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Workington, with the interest of £500, which is payable half-yearly to the teacher; and with the interest of another £100 to be applied to the necessary repairs

of the building. The average number in attendance is about seventy. The school of industry is limited to twenty pupils, and is supported by the ladies of the town, having for its object "the inculcation of habits of industry in young females, so as to make them notable housekeepers and good Christians."

The Church of England Schools, open to all denominations, the foundation-stone of which was laid June 12th, 1859, are now in course of erection upon a site consisting of an area, situated in John-street, nearly opposite the Primitive Methodist Chapel, being the east end of a field purchased by a few gentlemen interested in promoting the cause of education from Miss Tickell. The heads of the trust-deed adopted by the committee are as follow:—1. The schools to be open to children of all denominations. 2. The master and mistress to be members of the Church of England. 3. The schools to be opened daily with prayer. 4. The Bible to be read daily, accompanied by such general remarks from the master, by way of explanation, as he may consider suitable. 5. All the children to attend the Bible class. 6. The Church of England Catechism, and the Catechisms of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian bodies respectively, to be taught in the school. 7. The parents or guardians of each child shall be required to state which Catechism (if either), they wish their child to be taught. 8. No child to be required to learn their Catechism, where the parents or guardians object. 9. The ministers of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian congregations in Workington, to be, *ex officio*, members of the committee of management. 10. The instruction to be given in the Catechism and the formularies of the Church of England, and in the other Catechisms, shall form part of the fixed routine of the school instruction, and shall be given on the afternoons of, at least, two days in each week (say the afternoons of Wednesday and Friday), and within the regular hours: the former under the superintendence of the clergy of the parish church and St. John's, the latter under that of the ministers of the above-named congregations. 11. No one shall be eligible to be elected on the committee of management who is not a resident in the parish, and a member of the Church of England, or of one of the three dissenting bodies now existing in Workington, namely, the Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Independent.

Workington Mechanics' Institution, situated in Pow-street, was established in 1849. Its objects are the diffusion of useful knowledge in general literature, the sciences, and the arts, by means of a library, reading-room, news-room, and museum; by the delivery of lectures, discussions, and the reading of essays, &c.; and by the formation of classes for the study of the arts

and sciences, and such other means as the committee for the time being may deem expedient. The members are divided into honorary (who pay a subscription of not less than 10s. each per annum), and ordinary, including females, paying 5s. per annum; by paying £5 a person is constituted a member for life. The institution is supported by the subscriptions of its members, the number of whom is now about 300. The library contains about 1,700 volumes.

The News-room, situated in Portland-square, was established in 1810. It is supported by the subscriptions of its members, who pay 25s. a year.

GAS-WORKS, WATER-WORKS, &c.

The original gas-works, situated to the north-west of the town, were established by a private company in 1810-1, at a cost of £5,000; but in 1849, were purchased by the trustees of the town for the above sum. They contain one gas-holder, capable of holding 11,500 cubic feet; and 13 retorts. One purifier supplies 130 public lamps, and the annual consumption is now about 4,120,000 feet, which sells for 5s. per 1,000 feet. These will be superseded by entirely new and more extensive works (which are now nearly completed) erected at the lowest level of the town, adjoining the harbour. The gas-holder has a capacity of 36,000 feet, and the works generally will produce a supply of gas for a population double that of the town at present. The cost of the new works is £2,050, including the removals for the laying of the principal mains necessary for the change of site. Being in the immediate locality of the railway station, a considerable saving is expected in avoiding cartage of coal; and being also at a much lower level, the pressure on the mains, and consequently the leakage, will be less. The profits of these works are carried to the credit of the improvement-rates of the town.

The Workington Water-works were commenced in 1838, under the superintendence of Thomas Hawksley, Esq., engineer, by a joint stock company (limited), at an estimated cost of £8,000, raised in £5 shares, and are now completed. The water is raised from the river Derwent into a reservoir on the crest of the hill behind the Stainburn Old Hall, which is capable of containing a sufficient quantity for two days' consumption, and is constructed upon the most modern and approved principle, divided into a number of compartments, arched and covered with brick-work. From the reservoir an inclined cart road, cut out of the hill side, leads to the engine-house and other works connected with the establishment, manager's residence, &c. These are situated at the foot of

the hill, nearly opposite Seaton mill. An abundant supply of the finest water flows into the well, through a natural filter of sand and gravel, where two engines pump the water to the higher level, after which gravitation does its work, and in due course pours an ample supply through every street and lane in the town where it has been so long needed. It is impossible to even estimate the importance of this work in a sanitary point of view, and there can be little doubt of Workington proving, with an unlimited supply of Derwent water, followed by efficient drainage and cleanliness, one of the healthiest towns in the kingdom.

In 1859 Charles Lamport, Esq., presented the town with a drinking-fountain. It consists of a neat mural slab and basin of polished granite, and is situated in Sanderson-street.

A new covered market is now in course of erection by a company under the Limited Liability Act, the number of shares being 250, at £5 each. The market is expected to be completed in October, 1859. The principal entrance is in Portland-street; there is another in Curwen-street.

The Savings Bank, which occupies a good building in Pow-street, was established in 1828. The deposits now (1859) amount to £22,051 5s. 6d., belonging to 672 depositors, including charitable and friendly societies.

The Workington Benefit Building Society, which was established in May, 1857, has now 125 members, who at present hold 785 £21 shares. It is progressing very favourably.

CHARITIES.

Sir Patricius Curwen, Bart., by will dated 13th of December, 1664, bequeathed £10 towards erecting a school-house in the parish of Workington, in such convenient place as his wife and executrix should think fit; and he thereby further gave and bequeathed the annual sum of £6 6s. 8d., towards the maintenance of such schoolmaster or schoolmasters as should be appointed and elected by the ministers of Workington and Harrington, for the time being, and their several successors, when the said school should become vacant, together with the consent of any two of the churchwardens of the said parish of Workington, and which annual sum of £6 6s. 8d., for the maintenance of a schoolmaster so elected, he thereby directed should arise and accrue out of his demesne of Workington; and he thereby charged the said sum as a rent-charge upon his said demesne of Workington during the term of 999 years, to be paid yearly by the respective heirs and occupiers thereof to the said schoolmaster selected and appointed as abovesaid, with a power to the said schoolmaster to distrain in case of nonpayment. And

Thomas Curwen, by will dated 18th December, 1672, granted and bequeathed towards the maintenance and for the better encouragement of a schoolmaster in the said school, then lately built at Workington, all those three closes or inclosures, commonly known by the name and names of Colker Close, Dobby Miller's Close, and Moor Close, adjoining thereto, situate, lying, and being within the fields of Workington, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, to the proper use and behoof of the schoolmaster of the said school for the time being, and to all and every the successive schoolmaster or schoolmasters of the said school, for and during the term of 21 years after his the said testator's decease; and after the expiration of the said 21 years, the said closes with the appurtenances, to be to the use of the said school for ever; the respective schoolmasters paying yearly, upon the 2nd of February, 6s free rent to the respective heirs of Workington; and he thereby directed the several and respective heirs of his estate would in no wise oppose or withstand or endeavour to defeat the said charitable bequest and intention; and that his said bequest might attain the end of which he desired it, he thereby appointed his several and successive heirs of Workington, the parson of Workington for the time being, and his successors, together with the parson of Harrington for the time being, and his successors, whenever the said school should become vacant, to elect under their hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any two of them, a schoolmaster or schoolmasters, as they should think fit, for the said school to enter into the said closes, with the appurtenances to their or his the said schoolmaster's proper use and behoof, during his or their continuing master of the said school. It appears that a school-house was erected soon after the death of Sir Patricius Curwen, by his executrix, upon part of the wastes adjoining the town of Workington; and there was also a Grammar school kept there by a master, who received his appointment from the heirs of the Workington estate. Up to the year 1724, the closes of land devised by Thomas Curwen, seem to have been enjoyed by the schoolmaster for the time being, but it does not appear that the rent-charge of £6 6s. 8d., left by Sir Patricius, was ever paid; if it was, the payment has been discontinued for many years. In 1724, Henry Curwen, Esq. had obtained the possession of the closes, and information was filed against him by His Majesty's attorney-general, at the relation of the minister and churchwardens of Workington, for the purpose of having the two wills carried into execution and the charity established; the defendant, however, died before he

had put in an answer to the information, and the suit was never revived. It appears, however, that the schoolmaster enjoyed the closes again up to the year 1798, when Joseph Winder was appointed master; and he, by lease, date 23rd June, 1798, demised the same for the term of fourteen years, in case he should so long live and continue master of the school, to John Christian Curwen, Esq., who was then owner of the Workington estate, at the yearly rent of £42. The rent was regularly paid until the death of Joseph Winder, in 1803, Mr. Curwen 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 10s. per annum. The closes above-mentioned contain 70 acres of land, and are worth £140 per annum. An information was filed in 1810 against Mr. Curwen and other persons, by his majesty's attorney-general, at the relation of the Earl of Lonsdale, to compel the payment of the said rent-charge of £6 6s. 8d., and to recover the possession of the land above-mentioned, devised by Thomas Curwen. An answer was put in by Mr. Curwen, stating that the said Sir Patricius Curwen was merely tenant-in-tail of the said manor lands and hereditaments, and that the said Thomas Curwen was merely tenant for life of the same, and that they, or either of them, had no right to grant any rent-charge out of the said land, or to devise any part thereof; but that such devises were, and each of them was, void and of no effect. Exceptions were taken to his answer; and a further answer was put in by him, with a schedule of the deeds in his custody; and upon the inspection of those deeds, a letter, of which the following is a copy, was sent by the solicitor for the Earl of Lonsdale, to the solicitor for the defendant.

DEAR SIR,—After a minute investigation of the title to the Workington school lands, I beg leave to inform you, as Mr. Curwen's solicitor, that under the circumstances of the case the devise of Mr. Thomas Curwen cannot be established, and that the lands cannot be recovered for the use of the school.

I am, &c.,

To Ben. Thompson, Esq.

PETER H. YOUNGER.

Whitehaven, May 27th, 1813.

The information was soon after dismissed with costs, which were paid accordingly. It appears, upon enquiry, 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.

Scott's Charity.—Jane Scott, by will dated 24th of January, 1816, bequeathed £800 stock, five-per-cents, unto the Rev. Peter How, rector of Workington, and three others upon trust, out of the dividends thereof to pay sixteen persons therein named 40s. each for their lives, to be paid on the 1st of January; and as they should respectively die, or cease to inhabit the township of Workington, upon trust to pay 40s. in like manner to each such persons, being wives, unmarried women, or widows, and resident in the said township of Workington (to be appointed as thereafter mentioned), as should be considered by her trustees to be in want, and proper objects of the charity. And upon further trust, to retain and keep the remainder of the dividends, after payment of all expenses, to their own use and benefit as a compensation for their trouble. And the testatrix directed, that when any of the said annuitants should die, or no longer reside in the said township, or should not be considered as a proper object, her trustees should appoint another person to fill up the vacancy, so that the number of women should always be kept up to sixteen. And the testatrix directed, that in case the said Peter How should be no longer resident rector, that the other trustees might nominate another person, of Workington, to be a trustee in his stead, it being

her express will that the number of trustees should always be kept to four; and that one of the four should at all times, for ever, be the resident rector or minister of the parish church at Workington, provided that the surviving trustees should think him a proper person.

Jackson's Charity.—Mr. Robert Jackson, late of Workington, who died 11th April, 1826, by his will dated 6th December, 1820, bequeathed £800 for the benefit of sixteen poor women resident in Workington, to the vicar of Workington for the time being, and three other trustees. In consequence of a Chancery suit against the trustees and executors, the principal is now reduced to the sum of £130 3s., which is placed in the Three-per-cent Annuities. The dividends are paid to the poor women on each New Year's Day.

Leathes' Charity.—Miss Elizabeth Leathes, late of Workington, who died 7th July, 1858, by will dated 18th April, 1856, bequeathed £800 in the ordinary capital stock of the Great Western Railway Company, the dividends to be applied to the payment of £1 each to the four trustees, one of whom to be the rector of Workington for the time being; out of the remainder £2 each is to be paid to six poor women who are members of the Church of England, natives of Workington township, and not under sixty years of age. To be paid on the 25th of December each year. If any surplus after payment of annuities in any year, it is to be deposited in the Cumberland Union Bank, or Savings Bank, as a provision against any deficiency in the annual income, or pay such surplus to such other poor women, and in such proportions, as the trustees and rector shall think fit.

AMUSEMENTS.

Easter Tuesday is a great day amongst the colliers and sailors, who meet on the Cloffocks¹ at four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of playing the game of football—an old custom peculiar to the place, and which has existed for time out of mind, and which induces hundreds to come from a distance to witness. The mode of procedure is as follows. The centre of the Cloffocks being determined as near as can be done, the sailors take the lower part, to the end of the Merchants' Quay; whilst the colliers take the higher part of the said Cloffocks, to Workington Hall Park. The ball is then thrown off, when the sailors endeavour to force it down, by kicking and bearing and throwing it towards the Merchants' Quay; whilst

the colliers strive to prevent them, and endeavour to force it up bank towards Workington Hall. Every exertion is made on both sides; they haul and pull one another about like demented men, in many instances tearing each others clothes to pieces; each party cheering as the ball goes up or down. The colliers' main aim whilst engaged in the play is to force the ball into the river Derwent, which having accomplished they endeavour to carry it up the centre of the river; whilst the sailors, and others who are trying to get the ball down, strive to prevent, and duck one another overhead in the river, sometimes holding each other under the water for a considerable time. After playing for two or three hours the ball is haled by either one side or the other. The successful party is then treated with a sum of money, which is spent in drink, and eventually finish up with a fight or two, as all disagreements during the past year are put off until this night to settle; and the town is almost considered in a state of siege, as the lower class think whatever wrong they do on that day the law cannot lay hold of them.

GREAT CLIFTON.

This township contains 893 acres, and its rateable value is £1,646. The population in 1801 was 268; in 1811, 228; in 1821, 251; in 1831, 286; in 1841, 378; and in 1851, 374. Since the last census the population has greatly increased, in consequence of the extension of the collieries.

Great and Little Clifton form a manor, which was given by William de Meschines to Waltheof, son of Gospatric Earl of Dunbar, and by the heiress of that family came to the Lucys, and from them to the Eglesfields, and subsequently to the Berdseys, one of whom, William de Berdsey, in the 35th 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. for 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 serjeant's food. By a daughter and co-heir of the said William, Clifton manor came to the Salkelds of Whitehall. An inquisition taken in 1578 tells us that at that period "Lancelot Salkeld, Esq., in right of his wife, daughter and heiress of Michal Bardsey, Esq., held certain lands and tenements in Clifton, late the lands of Margaret Bardsey, by homage, fealty, and suit of court, and paid yearly for cornage 6s. 2d., and for free rent 17s. 5d., in toto per annum 23s. 7d." The Salkeld family sold Clifton manor to Sir James

¹ The extra parochial place called Cloffocks, comprising about 100 acres, seems to have been included in the returns for Workington township in 1801, 1811, and 1831. In 1821 the number of its inhabitants was 15; in 1841, 4. The houses having been taken down, Cloffocks was uninhabited in 1851.

Lowther, Bart., from whom it has descended to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present lord. The principal landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale and R. Watts, Esq. The townships of Great and Little Clifton were enclosed by act of Parliament, passed in 1814.

The village of Great Clifton, or Kirk Clifton, is situated on the south side of the Derwent, two and a half miles east of Workington, and five and a half miles west of Cocker-mouth. Tradition tells us that a market was formerly held here, and in corroboration of the statement the remains of an ancient cross are still pointed out.

THE CHAPEL.

Clifton Chapel is a very ancient edifice, said to have been founded in the time of Henry I., but it has been much modernised by frequent repairs. It occupies a very picturesque situation in the township of Little Clifton, on the summit of a cliff overlooking the village. In the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century marriages were solemnised in this chapel. The burial ground was disused, and the walls were in a state of decay, from 1736 to 1821, when Dr. Law, bishop of Chester, consecrated an additional piece of ground. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the rector of Workington, and is worth about £100 a year, arising from £800 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, in 1733, 1752, 1775, and 1793, with which twenty-two acres of land were purchased in Kinniside, near Whitehaven, in the year 1760, and subsequently fifteen acres two roods and sixteen perches in the township of Great Clifton. In addition, there was a Parliamentary grant of £1,000 obtained in 1819, and £25 a year from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1813. On the enclosure of the commons, in 1817, there were upwards of 329 acres allotted in lieu of tithes, prescriptions, &c., to the living of the old church of Workington; Little Clifton township giving 195 acres and 32 perches, and Great Clifton 134 acres and 20 perches. The chapel will accommodate about 220 people.

INCUMBENTS.—Joseph Winder, 1793; Anthony Dalzell, 1804; Joseph Hetherington, 1850.

The Wesleyans have a small chapel in the village.

Clifton House, the seat of Richard Watts, Esq., is a large mansion, occupying a delightful and elevated situation, two miles east of Whitehaven, overlooking the picturesque vale of the Derwent, and commanding beautiful and extensive prospects both by sea and land.

THE CLIFTON COAL FIELD.

This coal field, lying within the townships of Great and Little Clifton, comprises two workable seams,

known by the local designations of the Ten Quarters and the Main Band, which are separated by about twenty-five fathoms of sandstone and shales. The following sections of the two seams are taken in the workings in the Lowther Pit, belonging to Messrs. Fletcher:—

TEN QUARTERS.		ft. in.
Top Coal		2 3
Laying in		1 10
Parting		0 3
Stone		0 4
Sparr		0 7
Total		5 3
MAIN BAND.		ft. in.
Crow Coal		1 4
Black Shale		3 0
Top Coal		0 10
Slate		0 4½
Felling		1 8
Duff		0 1
Laying in		1 2
„ Duff		0 1
Bottom Coal		1 10
Cannel		0 6
Tom		0 9
Little Coal		0 10
Dirt		0 2
Total		12 7½

Workable part of seam.

The Main Band coal is considered superior to almost any other raised in Cumberland, and owing to its freedom from *pyrites* (sulphuret of iron) is well adapted for puddling and blast furnaces, and for locomotive purposes. It also enjoys a high reputation in the Irish markets both as a steam and house coal. Collieries are known to have existed at the rise, or southern extremity, of this coal field upwards of a century ago. Traces still remain, about half a mile higher up the river Marron than Little Clifton, of several iron furnaces which belonged to an ancestor of John Cookson, Esq., of Newcastle, and which were supplied with fuel from pits immediately adjacent. Some of these pits were worked by Mr. Cookson himself, and others by the Lowther family. They were drained either by *adits* driven from the side of the Marron or by means of water-wheels, for which that stream supplied the motive power. Towards the close of last century Mr. Cookson relinquished his collieries, owing to the exhaustion of some of his royalties and the suspension of his iron works. About the same time also, Sir James Lowther (afterwards Lord Lonsdale) threw in his pits here, in consequence, as tradition tells us, of a curious misunderstanding with his agent. It is said that the agent secretly entered into partnership with the originators of the Seaton iron works, for which a lease was to

be granted by Sir James, and that in this double capacity he managed to introduce into the lease some clauses much more favourable to the former than to the latter. One stipulation was, that as long as the Lowthers worked any coal-mines within a certain distance of the iron-works they were bound to supply the iron-works with coal at a specified price. In course of time Sir James happened to discover the state of the case, and having no power to break through this condition he at once determined to evade his liability by closing the whole of his pits within the proscribed circuit. Accordingly the Clifton, Seaton, and St. Helen's collieries were all abandoned, almost without a day's notice. So suddenly, indeed, was the step taken that the pumps and two brass working barrels, in Reelfit Pit, near Bridgefoot, were left in, where they remain to the present time. No further attempt was made to open out the Clifton coal field until 1827, when Mr. Thomas Westray accomplished the winning of the Ten Quarters Seam, and afterwards of the Main Band (at a depth of fifty-five fathoms), in a royalty belonging to the late Mr. Cookson, not far from Great Clifton. In 1812, Mr. Westray having worked out this royalty, the Earl of Lonsdale purchased the colliery, in order to afford him access to his own coal adjoining, and it has since been prosecuted to a considerable extent, first by his lordship and then by his lessees. In the year 1852, Messrs. Isaac and William Fletcher, of Tarn Bank (whose father and grandfather had been largely engaged in the coal trade of West Cumberland), took a lease of the royalties in Little Clifton belonging to Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, and immediately sank a pit (forty fathoms to the Main Band) near Crossbarrow. Two years subsequently these gentlemen obtained from John Cookson, Esq., a lease of his remaining coal in that township, and proceeded to open out another winning in the same seam at Harry Gill, about 100 yards from the river Derwent and contiguous to the Cockermouth and Workington railway. The success of the speculation induced Lord Lonsdale to sink a new pit half a mile to the westward, which reached the Main Band in the winter of 1855-6, at a depth of only thirty fathoms. A little prior to this time Messrs. Fletcher had taken of the owners of the surface some other royalties of coal in Little Clifton, to which the Earl of Lonsdale preferred a claim as lord of the manor. A dispute arose, and seemed likely to proceed to extremities, when it was set at rest by his lordship purchasing the estates in question, and in conformity with a previous arrangement, renewing the leases of the coal to Messrs. Fletcher. Several landowners in Great Clifton now raised a doubt whether

the lord of the manor was entitled as such to the coal under their freehold property adjoining his lordship's new pit. This dispute was finally settled in the same way as that in Little Clifton, and the noble earl very soon became the owner of nearly all the soil in both townships. In March, 1856, Lord Lonsdale granted a lease of the whole of his royalties, ancient and acquired, in Great and Little Clifton, to Messrs. Fletcher, who completed the working arrangements of the new (or Lowther) pit in a style of durability and efficiency that will bear comparison with that of any colliery in the kingdom. In working to the westward of this pit the lessees encountered a downthrow "fault" of twenty-five fathoms, beyond which they are now working the Ten Quarters Seam. They have recently sunk the pit thirty fathoms deeper to enable them to win by a drift the Main Band coal on the west side of the "fault." Messrs. Fletcher have at present three pits in operation, employing upwards of 600 hands, and it is understood they are in a position to raise from 600 to 800 tons daily. A portion of the coal is sent by railway to Cockermouth, for local consumption there, and a portion to the iron works at Workington and Seaton, but the great bulk is exported to Dublin and Belfast, and other Irish ports. The Workington harbour and the Cockermouth and Workington railway are both chiefly dependent for their revenues upon the Clifton colliery. The Earl of Lonsdale and Messrs. Fletcher have lately erected upwards of sixty cottages in connection with the colliery, in which a degree of provision is made for the comfort and decency of the inmates highly creditable to the owners. A national school¹—a very handsome Gothic building, capable of accommodating 400 scholars—has just been established, midway between Great and Little Clifton, for the benefit of the increasing mining population. A colliers' reading-room has also been set on foot at Great Clifton, where lectures are occasionally delivered. Messrs. Fletcher's workmen all belong to a medical club, and many of them to a general benefit club.

LITTLE CLIFTON.

The population of this township in 1801 was 166; in 1811, 193; in 1821, 203; in 1831, 224; in 1841, 281; and in 1851, 239. Its area is 1,038 acres, and its rateable value £1,665. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, Richard Watts, Esq., Isaac Thompson, Esq., and L. Bouch, Esq. Within this township

¹ The school cost upwards of £500; of which £350 was contributed by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, £250 (including the value of the site) by Messrs. I. and W. Fletcher, £100 by Lord Lonsdale, and £50 by Richard Watts, Esq.

are a corn-mill and an edge-tool and sickle manufactory.

The village of Little Clifton is situated on an eminence near the junction of the Marron with the small rivulet called the Lostrigg, three miles east of Workington, and four and a half west of Cockermouth.

STAINBURN.

The area of Stainburn is 1,143 acres, and its rateable value £1,604. In 1801 it contained 137 inhabitants; in 1811, 140; in 1821, 138; in 1831, 174; in 1841, 179; and in 1851, 152. This township is said to derive its name from *stain*, or *stein*, stone, and *burn*, a stream or rivulet, and means the stony stream. Waltheof, lord of Allerdale, son of Gespatric, earl of Dunbar, gave Stainburn, which consisted of three carucates of land, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, for the use of the cell of St. Bees. The prior of the last-named house seems to have built here a chapel or oratory, to which Henry IV. presented Robert Hunt; but the right of presentation as exercised by the king was questioned by the abbot of the mother house of York, and the king, upon inquiry and trial, revoked the grant. The manor-house of Stainburn was burnt by the Scots in 1315. Lord Lonsdale, J. Harrison, Esq., and Michael Falcon, Esq., are the principal landowners. This township was enclosed in pursuance of an act passed in 1812. At the enclosure of the common there was a portion set aside as a public quarry, for the use of the inhabitants of the township.

We subjoin the following customs of the manor of Stainburn:—This manor seems anciently to have been held under the church by some particular customs yet remaining; accordingly we find that it still pays a free rent of 3s. 4d. yearly to the dissolved monastery of St. Bees. The Earl of Lonsdale is impropriator. There was formerly a chapel at Stainburn, situated probably in a field about a quarter of a mile south-west of the village, which still retains the name of Chapel Close: there is now no vestige remaining to point out the place. It is held nearly by the same tenure as Priestgate, in the manor of Workington, which also pays a small free rent to St. Bees, and whilst both manors were held under the Curwens of Workington Hall, the tenants were said to attend at both courts as jurymen or suitors on special occasions. Stainburn is also obliged to send a man twice in the year to attend the head courts of Cockermouth, held in the spring and autumn, to make presentments if anything is wrong about hedges, roads, water-courses, pinfolds, &c., within the manor, who is liable to serve on the jury and answer the call for Stainburn. In Stainburn manor the lord never dies: that is, there is no general fine

due or paid on his death in that respect, resembling lands held of the king or of spiritual lords of church lands. A tenant of Stainburn dying possessed of a messuage or tenement, his or her heir-at-law pays a twenty-penny fine certain, or twenty times the ancient yearly customary lord's rent upon his or her admission to the descended premises. A tenant of Stainburn selling his customary estate, the purchaser pays a thirty-penny fine certain, or thirty times the ancient yearly customary fineable lord's rent on his or her being admitted tenant to the alienated premises. A man and his wife being joint purchasers were formerly admitted as joint tenants on payment of a forty-five-penny fine certain (being equal to an alienation twice-and-a-half.) But this has been out of usage of late, the stewards not choosing to have more than one tenant for one parcel. How far this is right yet remains to be tried. It is certainly not in accordance with the custom of the manor. A tenant of an estate at Stainburn dying unmarried or a bachelor (without leaving a widow) the estate pays no heriot. A tenant in Stainburn having occasion to mortgage his customary estate, pays a license money of five per cent. to the lord. The mortgagee is admitted tenant, and the alienation fine is respited for seven years on the mortgagee giving his note for the money, payable at the end of that time; which the lord has seldom or never been known to receive, though forfeited. There is a fog mail rent paid yearly to the lord on Good Friday of 3s. 4d., being 5d. each land for eight original lands, for the right of putting each a cow into the lord's ground in fog time; this privilege seems at present lost or fallen into disuse. The greave for Stainburn, collecting the lord's rents, hens and eggs, and fog mail, &c., pays no hens nor eggs for his estate the year he does the office of greave. There is a prescription in lieu of tithe hay paid out of Stainburn yearly to the rector of Workington, being 6s. 8d., equal to 10d. each tenement for eight original lands. The customary lands in Stainburn pay corn-tithes in kind to the rector of Workington, being the tenth-part and other small dues. The hall demesne is exempted on paying a prescription. Stainburn township maintains its own poor.

The village of Stainburn is on the Cockermouth road, one mile east of Workington.

Stainburn House is the property of John Harrison, Esq.; Briery Dale the residence of Michael Falcon, Esq.; and Ellerdale the seat of Charles Litt, Esq.

Harrison of Winstales and Stainburn.

JOHN HARRISON, Esq., of Winstales and Stainburn, married, in the year 1834, Anne, eldest daughter of Allison Crowthwaite, Esq., of Workington, and has issue two sons and one

daughter. This gentleman is the eldest son of William Falcon, Esq., by Jane, his wife, second daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq., of Winscales, and great grandson of Michael Falcon, Esq., a shipbuilder of great eminence at Workington, who was the descendant of a very ancient family in Cumberland. The surname he now bears Mr. Harrison assumed by royal license, dated 19th August, 1844, on succeeding to the estate of his maternal ancestors, at the decease of his uncle, John Harrison, Esq.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., two bars gemelles, sa., between three hares, courant, ppr. for Harrison; 2nd and 3rd, erm., two chevrons, paly, az. and sa., between three falcons, ppr., belled, or, and holding in the beak a lure, of the last, for Falcon.

Crest.—Upon a mount, vert, a stag, courant, regardant, sa., semee of quatrefoils, attired and unguled, or, holding in the mouth an arrow, in bend, sinister, ppr. of Harrison; on a fret, sa., a falcon, rising, belled, or, and holding in the beak a lure, of the last, for Falcon.

Motto.—Vite, courageux, fier.

WINSCALES. ♦

Winscales comprises an area of 903 acres, and its rateable value is £908. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 153; in 1811, 165; in 1821, 157; in 1831, 100; in 1841, 111; and in 1851, 111. Winscales is included in the manor of Workington. It includes the small hamlet of Midtown, two miles south-east of Workington, and several scattered farm-houses. The principal landowners are Henry Curwen, Esq., and John Harrison, Esq. This township was enclosed in pursuance of an act passed in 1809.

Winscales House, a neat mansion, commanding extensive prospects, is the property of J. Harrison, Esq.

Joseph Thompson, a farmer at Winscales, an eccentric character, used to attend Harrington church

during the time of Mr. Noble's ministry, and sat beside the clerk reading aloud with him the responses, which used to annoy the clerk so much, that on one particular Sunday, Mr. Thompson responding louder than usual, so incensed the clerk that he gave Mr. Thompson a slap across the mouth with his hand, exclaiming, "thee clerk or me clerk," which, when service was ended, Mr. Thompson complained of to Mr. Noble. Mr. Noble rather sided with the clerk, and gently reproved Mr. Thompson, telling him "he ought not to read so loud as to drown the clerk's voice." "Very well," Mr. Thomson says, "if I am not allowed to please myself I will come no more to your church." Which promise he faithfully kept, never entering the doors again. Mr. Thompson, when on his death bed, desired that his body might be quietly buried at midnight in the middle of the moor (now enclosed land) at Scaw, near Harrington, without any service being read over it, which was accordingly done at his request; and there is still to be seen at the top of a field called Headstone Field, at Scaw, a massive headstone with the following inscription engraved on the top:—

"Joseph Thompson may here be found,
Who would not lie in consecrated ground.
Died May 31, 1745,
Aged 63 when he was alive."

Some farmer at Scaw having thoughtlessly pulled up the headstone out of the middle of the field and placed it underneath the hedge at the top of the rigg that Mr. Thompson was buried upon.



Bootle Ward.

THIS new division of the county has been formed in pursuance of an arrangement made by the magistrates of the county at the quarter sessions held at Carlisle, October 20th, 1857. The new arrangement came into effect on the 1st January, 1858, but does not extend to police purposes. Bootle Ward embraces the parishes of Bootle, Corney, Muncaster, Waberthwaite, Whicham, and Whitbeck; and the township of Birker and Austhwaite, Millom, and Ulpha, in the parish of Millom, and the township of Eskdale and Wasdale, in the parish of St. Bees. The Esk and the Duddon are the principal rivers in this part of the county. Bootle and Ravenglass are the principal towns.

BOOTLE PARISH.

BOOTLE parish is bounded on the north by Waberthwaite, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south by Whitbeck, and on the east by Corney and Thwaites. It comprises no dependent townships. Esk Meals, which extends along the coast, is remarkable for its large rabbit warren. In this parish is a small bay, called Selker's Bay, where, it is said, in calm weather the sunken remains of small vessels or galleys can be seen, which, tradition says, are Roman, having been left here by the imperial legionaries in one of their invasions.

Bootle parish comprises an area of 7,146 acres, and its rateable value is £3,705. The population in 1801 was 547; in 1811, 602; in 1821, 656; in 1831, 737; in 1841, 696; and in 1851, 811, who are resident in the town of Bootle and in dispersed dwellings all over the parish. Agriculture is the principal employment, but bacon-curing, and the manufacture of candles afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The soil is much varied, but on the whole fertile. The Whitehaven and Furness railway passes through the lower part of the parish, and has stations at Bootle and Esk Meals. The inhabitants attend the markets at Ulverstone and Whitehaven.

The manor of Bootle includes the parish of Bootle and part of the parish of Whitbeck. The boundaries of the manor are as follow:—Beginning at the north end of a place called Prior Park Wall, at which place the boundary of this manor unites with the boundary of the manor of Ulpha, and from thence to a place called Paddy Cragg, which said Paddy Cragg is the north boundary of the manor of Thwaites, and from the said Paddy Cragg south-westerly to Little Paddy Cragg, from thence to Charity Chair, and from thence south-

east to Black Dyke (being the confines of Fell Side Pasture and Swinside), and from thence south-westerly to a place called Seavy Syke, and from thence to Raw-treeford, from thence alongside the boundary of the manor of Whicham and Silecroft through a place called Hentoe, in a direct line south-westerly between Great Godderside and Little Godderside, being the south-west boundary of the manor of Whicham and Silecroft, and from thence in a direct line westerly to a great stone upon the common or fell above a place called Broughton Tenement, near Monkfoss, and from the said great stone south-westerly, or near west, to a place called Gutterby Lane-end, at the sea-beach, and from thence in a direct line down to low water-mark, and from thence northwards along the coast to the foot of the river Esk, where the same runs into the sea. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

At Bootle there formerly stood an old mansion of the Copelands, an ancient family who had an estate here, which, in the reign of the unfortunate Richard II. or Henry IV., was divided between three daughters, co-heiresses, married to members of the Hudleston, Pennington, and Senhouse families.

THE TOWN OF BOOTLE.

This ancient market town, said to be the smallest market town in England, is situated in $54^{\circ} 7'$ north latitude and $3^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude. It is sixty miles south-south-west from Carlisle, and 278 north-west from London by road, and about two miles west from the Irish Sea. It consists of a long street of tolerably well-built houses. 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 14th. The market has been discontinued for many years; but fairs for cattle, horses, and sheep, are held on the 26th of April and 24th of September; and for the hiring of servants, on the Friday before Whitsuntide and the Friday before the 11th of November. The market cross is surrounded with steps, and has four shields at the base of the shaft, one of which is charged with the arms of the Hudlestons, formerly lords of Millom.

THE CHURCH.

Bootle church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, which in the course of ages has undergone extensive alterations, retaining in our days but little of its original appearance. It was repaired at the end of the last century, and again in 1837, when north and south transepts were added. The church was originally Norman, but when the additions were made the whole was altered to Early English, with the exception of the chancel, which is still Norman. The erection of a tower was begun in 1853, but from the want of funds is not yet completed. When digging the foundations for this part of the church six skeletons were found, of tall stature, lying north and south. The interior of the church is neatly pewed, and all the improvements have been effected in good taste. The font is a capacious red sandstone basin, of an octagonal form, having in each square two shields, with the following inscription in black letter: "In Nomine Patris & Filii & Spirit Sancti." There are also the initials "n. n.;" and on another shield a bugle horn, and the initials "a. n." in black letter. A monumental brass on the south wall of the chancel bears the effigies of a knight in armour, with the following inscription: "Here lieth Sir Hugh Askew, Knyght, late of the seller to Kyng Edward the VI., which Sir Hugh was made Knyght, at Musselborough felde, in the year of oure Lord 1547, and died the second day of Marche, in the yere of our Lord God 1562." There are tablets and inscriptions to the memory of members of the Benson, Hulton, Steele, and Wennington families. The church was enlarged in the year 1837, by which means 118 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, eighty-four of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to 315 sittings formerly provided, thirty of which are free. The benefice, a rectory, was given to the abbey of St. Mary at York, by Godard Dapifer, the second lord of Millom. In the year 1527 the abbot and convent presented a rector; in 1660 William Pennington presented; and in 1664 a rector was instituted on the presentation of the king. In 1717 R. Pennington, Esq., was certified as the patron. Lord Muncaster, his descendant, sold it to E. W. Wakefield, Esq., of Kendal, from whom the advowson was purchased by the Earl of Lonsdale, the present proprietor. The living was valued in the King's Book at £19 17s. 3½d., and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £70 2s. 2d.; but it is now worth £525 a year. The tithes were commuted in 1849 for £439. The parish registers commence in 1655.

RECTORS.—Richard Brown occurs 1535; Richard Hulton, 1660; Richard Hulton, 1664; Henry Holmes, 1704; Daniel Steele, 1729; Miles Wennington, 1764; Henry Crookbaine, 1771; Thomas Smith, 1776; Thomas Smith, 1789; James Satterthwaite, 1807; John Fleming, 1813; Alexander Scott, 1835; Arthur Wilkin, 1848.

The rectory, pleasantly situated near the church, is a handsome Elizabethan building, erected by the late rector, at a cost of about £1,200.

There is one dissenting place of worship in the town, which was erected in 1780, by the late Mr. Joseph Whitridge, for the use of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, and he endowed it with £1,000, vested in trustees, who have placed the chapel in the hands of the Presbyterians—or, rather, the minister, the Rev. Thomas L. Lessel, is connected with that religious body. The chapel will accommodate about 250 persons.

Bootle parish contains two schools. The old school, situated at Hysemoor, was rebuilt by the railway company in 1847, the old school-house being required by them. It consists of two separate schools for boys and girls, and possesses an endowment, for which the master educates gratuitously six children of this parish, and also children from the three estates of Middleton Place, Whitstone, and Kimmot in Corney parish, and from the estate of Annaside, in the parish of Whitbeck. The other school, erected in 1830, is a good substantial building, in the Gothic style. The cost of erection was defrayed by the late Captain Shaw, who also bequeathed the sum of £300 to the rector of Bootle

and Corney, and the perpetual curate of Whitbeck for the time being, in trust, to be invested by them in government securities at three per cent; and he directed that the interest so arising should be annually applied by them, in the first instance, towards the necessary repairs of the school, and the residue in payment of the master's salary.

CHARITIES.

Henry Singleton's Gift.—Henry Singleton, by deed dated 29th January, 1713, gave to trustees the sum of £200 for the use and towards the perpetual maintenance of a master to teach a free school for the benefit and education of children of the parish of Bootle and the towns of Middleton Place, in the parish of Corney, and Annaside in the parish of Whitbeck (in which places he had lands); the school to be kept in the school-house then erected on Hysemoor Side, in Bootle; and he directed that the said £200 should be put out at interest, laid out in lauds, or otherwise disposed of; and that the product thereof should belong to the master of the free school for the time being for ever. The rector and seven other persons are trustees.

Ann Hodgson's Bequest.—Mrs. Ann Hodgson, by will dated 9th May, 1779, left £50 to the minister and churchwardens of Bootle, to lay out the same to the best advantage for the use of the free school, and to pay the interest thereof to the schoolmaster for the time being; and she directed that the estates of Low Kinmount and Whitstones, in the parish of Corney, should be free to the said school by virtue of her legacy.

Rev. Henry Holmes's Gift.—The Rev. Henry Holmes, a former rector of Bootle, also gave £50 to this school.

Mrs. Ann Hodgson's and Rev. Miles Wennington's Charities for the Poor.—Mrs. Ann Hodgson left £10, and the Rev. Miles Wennington, rector of the parish, £20, to the minister and churchwardens, in trust, that they should lay out the same for the use of poor housekeepers in Bootle, not being pensioners, the interest thereof to be distributed by them amongst such persons yearly on St. Thomas's Day. This sum of £30 was carried to the parish account, and 30s. out of the poor rates is annually distributed, on St. Thomas's Day, amongst four or five poor housekeepers, who do not receive regular parish relief.

POOR-LAW UNION.

The Bootle poor-law union is divided into two sub-districts, viz.: Muncaster, comprising Eskdale and Wasdale, Birker and Austhwaite, Irton, Drigg, and Carleton, embracing Muncaster, Stainton Farm, and Waberthwaite; and Bootle, including Corney, Bootle, Whitbeck, Whicham, Chapel Sucken, Millom Below,

Millom Above, Thwaites, and Ulpha. The area is 100,066 statute acres. The population in 1851 was 6,008, of whom 3,154 were males, and 2,854 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 1,056; of uninhabited, 58; and 12 were building. The total receipts of the union in the year 1858 amounted to £1,889 17s. 1½d., and the expenditure to £1,816 16s. 3½d. Situated between Bootle and the railway station is the new workhouse, which was erected in 1856-7, at a cost of £2,250. It is a substantial stone building, capable of accommodating 100 persons. The number of inmates at present (1859) is fifty.

At Seaton, in this parish, are the remains of Seaton Priory, called also the Nunnery of Leakley, consisting of a portion of the priory chapel, including a fine Early English window. The date of the foundation of this religious house does not appear to be known. It must have been previous to the commencement of the thirteenth century, for we find that at that period Henry Fitz Arthur gave lands at Seaton to the nuns of Leakley, or Seaton, which lands were excepted in the deed of feoffment made by him to his daughter Gunhilda. The priory was founded for nuns of the order of St. Benedict, and was dedicated to St. Leonard. The church of Irton appears to have been appropriated to this nunnery in 1227. Shortly after its foundation, Henry Duke of Lancaster, subsequently King Henry IV., by charter, dated 1357, granted to the nuns of Seaton the hospital of St. Leonard in Lancaster, with power to nominate the chaplain. This grant was made in consequence of the poverty of the community of Seaton. In 1459 Thomas York, abbot of Holme Cultram, leased to Elizabeth Creft, prioress of Seaton, all the lands between the rivers Esk and Duddon, for twelve years, at the yearly rent of twenty shillings. These lands appear to have been granted to Holme Cultram Abbey by Gunhilda, daughter of Henry de Boyville, fourth lord of Millom, and were confirmed to the same abbey by John de Hudleston and Joan his widow. In the King's Book the priory of Seaton is valued at £12 12s. per annum. At the Dissolution the possessions of this convent were valued at £12 12s. 6d. according to Dugdale, or £13 17s. 4d. according to Speed. In the year 1542 Henry VIII. granted this priory to Sir Hugh Askew, Knt., to hold of the king, *in capite*, by the service of the twentieth-part of one knight's fee, and of the rent of 9s. 2d., to be paid yearly into the court of augmentations. Sir Hugh settled the property upon his wife (a daughter of Sir John Hudleston); and she, after his decease, marrying into the family of the Penningtons

of Muncaster, gave the same to her younger son, William Pennington. It was subsequently sold by John Lord Muncaster, and is now the property of Edward Wakefield, Esq., of Kendal.

Seaton Hall, which adjoins the ruins of the ancient priory, is the residence of J. E. Weston, Esq.

Esk Meals, the seat and property of Mrs. Falcon, is situated at the northern extremity of the parish, three and a half miles north of Bootle.

Blackcombe, rightly so called from the gloomy heather on its surface, is in this parish. The base being at the extremity of the mountain chain, on the

sea shore, between Ravenglass and the estuary of the Duddon, the prospect is one of the greatest variety. The sublime ocean forms one-half of the circumference, with Peel Castle and the Isle of Walney on the south; in the west, the Isle of Man is a conspicuous object; the fine indented coast, the bulwark of Cumberland, tends away to the north; the towns of Egremont and Ravenglass, Bootle and Broughton, give animation to the scene; the beauties of Duddon repose at the feet; and, far in the east, a mighty assemblage of mountains rear their gigantic heads.

CORNEY PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Waberthwaite, on the west and south by Bootle, and on the east by a range of lofty fells extending to Blackcombe. The soil on the west or low side of the parish consists of a deep clay or loam, exceedingly productive in the growth of wheat and other grain; and on the high grounds it is for the most part light and dry, yielding large quantities of green and other crops, and supplying pasturage for numerous flocks of sheep. Iron-ore exists in several parts of the parish. Corney possesses no dependent townships.

The area of Corney parish is 3,890 acres, and its rateable value £1,772 10s. The population in 1801 was 222; in 1811, 231; in 1821, 289; in 1831, 292; in 1841, 273; and in 1851, 278; who are dispersed over the parish. Agriculture is the only employment; Whitehaven and Ulverstone are the markets attended. Many of the farms here are occupied by their respective owners, and the parish is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. The lovers of picturesque scenery will be amply repaid by visiting a deep ravine on the Corney Hall estate, called Black Dub Gill, where the spectator cannot fail to be agreeably surprised at the majestic rocks which rise one above another, clothed with wood of every hue, while the deep sound of the Annas,¹ which flows through this romantic glen, adds not a little to the general interest, making it one of the most delightful places in the neighbourhood. Corney has long been noted for its superior breed of cattle.

The manor of Corney belonged at an early period to "Michael Falconer," whose posterity assumed the local name, styling themselves De Corney, and in the reign of King John, or Henry III. were enfeoffed of the

manor. This family is supposed to have failed in issue male, and so became extinct, in the reign of Henry III., when the heiress of the De Corneys brought it in marriage to the Penningtons, ancestors of Lord Muncaster, the present lord of the manor. The manor house, long since decayed, was at Middleton Place, the ancient residence of the Middleton family. Several of the estates here have been enfranchised, yet there are still many customary tenants. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of certain lands, messuages, &c., and a few of the landowners are lords of their own lands. About sixty acres of land, called Whitway, pay poor and highway rates to Waberthwaite, and a prescription, or modus, of two shillings a year to the rector of Corney. The landowners are Lord Muncaster, Richard Hobson, Esq., John Benn, Esq.; Miss Tyson, Mrs. Ann Jackson, Elizabeth Pritt, Miss Jane Grindale, Mrs. Jane Falcon, Mrs. Anne Falcon, Elizabeth Piekthall; Messrs. Edward Hardy, Edward Suddard, Joseph Jackson, Thomas Smith, William Pritt, Daniel Pritt, John Jackson, Henry Pullein, J. B. Postlethwaite, William Dickinson, Thomas Carr, Captain John Willock, John Borrowdale, Edward Wakefield, John Poole, John and Robert Piekthall, William Piekthall, Thomas Jackson, and others. The parish was enclosed in 1848.

THE CHURCH.

Corney church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a plain edifice, occupying an elevated site near the centre of the parish, four miles south-south-east of

¹ The Annas takes its rise at Corney Fell, and after flowing through the parish, enters that of Bootle, which it divides from Whitbeck, finally emptying itself into the sea at the hamlet of Annaside. On the 23d of July, 1836, the inhabitants of this parish were suddenly alarmed by the bursting of a water-pit on Corney Fell. The mountain presented one entire sheet of water, which came rolling down with awful impetuosity, in its course demolishing fences, tearing up and rendering impassable the roads, washing down several bridges, and inundating the low grounds to an extent never before known.

Ravenglass, and two miles north-by-east of Bootle. A vestry was added in 1817. The benefice formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, the abbot of which presented in 1536, but it is now a rectory in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, the advowson being purchased of John, first baron of Muncaster, in 1803. The living is valued in the King's Book at £9 17s. 1d., and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £22 11s. 10d.; it is now worth £175 a year. The tithes were commuted in 1845 for a yearly rent charge of £117. The parish registers commence in 1754.

RECTORS.—Robert Hutton occurs 1535; Francis Berkeley, 1661; Robert Crompton, 1666; William Benson, 1677; John Fisher, 1738; Peter How, 1787; Allison Steble, —; Thomas Harrison, —; William Benn, 1840; Clement Fox, 1846; Christopher Abbott, 1848.

There is an old parsonage-house near the church,

but it is uninhabitable. A gravestone, with a cross and sword, but without any inscription, is placed as a lintel over the door of an outhouse.

CHARITY.

The sum of £30 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.

Mr. Edward Troughton, an eminent mathematical instrument maker, of London, was born at Welcome Nook, a farmhouse in this parish.

Middleton Place is a small hamlet, about a mile north of the parish church. High Corney is another small hamlet, three and a quarter miles north-north-east of Bootle. Parknook, where the manor courts are held, is another hamlet, containing a good inn, one and a quarter mile north-north-west of the parish church.

MUNCASTER PARISH.

THE parish of Muncaster is bounded on the north by Irton and Drigg, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the south by Waberthwaite, and on the east by the chapelries of Upha and Eskdale. It comprises two townships, Muncaster and Birkby, whose united area is 5,166 acres, and its rateable value £2,652 2s. 6d.; the former including the lands between the Mite and the Esk, and Birkby lying on the south side of the latter river. The soil towards the sea is loamy, and tolerably fertile; but farther eastward it is mossy, and near the mountains gravelly. A vein of iron ore is supposed to exist at a place called Brankenwalls Gill; but neither coal, limestone, or freestone, is found in this parish. The Esk, Mite, and Irt abound with trout; and there was formerly so great an abundance of woodcocks here that, "by a special custom, the tenants were obliged to sell them to the lord for one penny each."

MUNCASTER.

The population of the parish in 1801 was 148; in 1811, 591; in 1821, 555; in 1831, 657; in 1841, 602; and in 1851, 623. The landowners are Lord Muncaster; Anthony B. Steward, Esq.; Rev. Samuel Dupre; Messrs. Caddy; Messrs. Benjamin Bibby, W. Thompson, John Brown, William Middleton, John T. Taylor, — Hodgson, Joseph Benn, Edward Bibby, John Troughton, William Vickers, Abraham Vickers; Mrs. Runner; Mrs. Nicholson; and a few others.

In old records Muncaster appears as Meoleastre, Mealeastre, and Mulcaster. Near Ravenglass is an old building bearing the name of Walls Castle, which is said to have been the ancient residence of the Pennington family, from whom the present Lord Muncaster is descended, but some writers consider it to be the work of one of the ancient Celtic tribes who formerly peopled Cumberland. The walls are cemented with run lime. Remains, usually designated

Celtic by archaeologists, have been found in its neighbourhood, as well as Roman and Anglo-Saxon coins. The Messrs. Lysons tell us that "a small brass kettle, with two handles, standing on three legs, in form exactly resembling the iron ones still in use, was found at the Roman station on Esk Meals, in this parish, and is now in the possession of E. L. Irton, Esq." "This vessel," continue the same writers, "does not exhibit anything 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." According to Jefferson a very singular custom is observed here on New Year's Eve, "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.'" He adds, "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?"

The manor of Muncaster is thus noticed by Mr. John Denton: "The next fee unto Millum, holden immediately of the barony of Egremont, is Muleaster, 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 the 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 the manor. The place is now corruptly called Muncaster, howbeit the right name is Muleastre, or Meolastre, of an old castle there towards the water side, near under to 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 state, and for avoidance of the air and sharp distempers of the sea. It was called Meoleastre, or Muleastre, from the meal on which it anciently stood; and it is accordingly written Mulceastre, and Mealeastre, in all the old evidences and records. Eskmeal (whereon the ancient castle stood) is a plain, low, dry ground, at the foot of the Esk, between the mountains and the sea, which sort of ground, 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 Mull 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 Muleastre) was always theirs as aforesaid, yet some have greatly mistaken the same to have been first the Muleaster's patrimony, and to have come from them to the Penningtons by marriage or purchase.

All the Muleasters are descended from one David de Muleaster, the son of Benedict Pennington, who lived in King John's time. He had two sons, John and Adam, called both De Muleaster, and so their posterity take their name of the place where their first ancestor, David, died." In 1578 Joseph Pennington, then under age, the heir of William Pennington, Esq., held the manor of Muleaster by homage, fealty, and suit of court from three weeks to three weeks, and the sixth part of a knight's fee, and the rent of 8s. by the year, and for seawake 1s., with serjeant's food, &c.

Muncaster Castle occupies a delightful situation on the side of an eminence north of the Esk, rather more than a mile east of Ravenglass. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and commands extensive views of the vale of the Esk, bounded by wild mountain scenery. The castle is a modern structure, having been nearly rebuilt by John, first baron Muncaster. The principal tower of the ancient fortified mansion has been preserved, but has no longer its original external appearance. The windows of the entrance hall contain some very fine 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 bedroom contains a full length portrait of Henry VI. kneeling before an altar, with the "Luck of Muncaster" in his hand. The bedstead 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 staircase 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:—

"Thos. Skelton late Fool of Muncaster's last Will and Testament"

"Be it known to ye, old 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 Barrow Serjeant beene,
Of Wigan Bailiff too, as may be seen
By my white staff of office in my hand,
Being carried straight 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 rouges and rascals too.
 Fair Dolly Copeland in my cap is placed;
 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 Charneck 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.

“Sing'd, Sealed, Publish'd, and Declared
 in the presence of

Henry Rawling,
 Henry Troughton,
 Ths. Turner.”

THS. SKELTON,
 ✕ his mark.

“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, which has since been preserved with the most religious care.¹

The castle contains a large number of pictures and family portraits; among which we may mention the following:—In the drawing-room: John, first lord of Muncaster, a full length, with other portraits in the same picture. In the dining-room: Sir William Pennington, first baronet, died 1730; Sir Joseph Pennington, fourth baronet, father of the first Lord Muncaster, died 1773; Sir Joseph Pennington, second baronet, died 1744; John, first Lord Muncaster; The Hon. Margaret Lady Pennington, sister of Henry Lord Viscount Lonsdale. On the grand staircase: A large painting representing King Henry VI. giving to Sir John Pennington, on 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, died 1730; Sir James Lowther,

Bart., son of Sir John Lowther, Bart., of Whitehaven, died 1755; John, first Lord Viscount Lonsdale, born 1655; Sir John Lowther, Bart., of Whitehaven; William Pennington, Esq., died 1652; Sir Joseph Pennington, fourth baronet; Richard Viscount Lonsdale, died 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, Knt., A. D. 1571; Henry Lord Viscount Lonsdale, died 1751.

Pennington, Lord Muncaster.

The ancient family took their name from Pennington, in Furness, Lancashire, where they resided until about the year 1212, 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.”¹ The first ancestor of this family that occurs after the Conquest, is

GAMEL de PENNINGTON, a person of great note and property.² 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,³ he was father of another Gamel, and gave the church of Moleastre (Muncaster) and the chapel of Aldeburg to the hospital of Conishead. The same Benedict,⁴ 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 Westmoreland; and after that Gamel de Pennington gave to the priory of Conishead the church of Pennington, with appurtenances: and confirmed the grant 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,⁵ 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,⁶ 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 Pennington⁷ is witness to a grant from Gilbert de Bardesey to the monks. 33rd Henry III. Agnes, daughter of 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

¹ A similar relic is preserved at the seat of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., well known as “The Luck of Edenhall.”

¹ West's Furness.

² West's Furness.

³ Monast. Ang.

⁴ Dodsworth's MS.

⁵ Dodsworth's MS.

⁶ Dodsworth's MS.

⁷ Dodsworth's MS.

Alan de Pennington. Hence it appears that T. de Pennington died before his father; and the Alan, who occurs in the reign of Edward I. was the son of Thomas, and succeeded his grandfather, Sir Alan.

WILLIAM DE PENNINGTON,¹ 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 Muleastre, Pennington, Whitbeck, and of Orton in Westmoreland, 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 lauds 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 Ravenglass. 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, Knt., son of Sir Alan, who was steadily attached to the unfortunate monarch, Henry VI., whom he had the honour of entertaining at Muncaster Castle in his flight from the Yorkists.² In acknowledgment 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 490) with a prayer that the family should ever prosper, and never want a male heir, so long that 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.³

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, Esq., of Warthole, the estate came to the second brother,

WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Esq., who was succeeded by
JOSEPH PENNINGTON, Esq., son and heir.

¹ Dodsworth's MS.

² 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 at 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 favour 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, 1464, 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 twelve month." This unfortunate monarch was also concealed for some time at Bolton Hall, in Yorkshire. (See "Gentleman's Magazine," May and June, 1811.)

³ His grandson, Sir John Pennington, was in the battle of Flodden Field; another descendant of the same name was admiral to King Charles I., and much trusted by that monarch in naval affairs.

Sir WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Knt., son and heir, married Isabel, daughter of John Farrington, Esq., of Warden, in Lancashire, 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 Sir William held the manor of Muncaster of the king as his castle of Egremont, by the service of the sixth part of one knight's fee, rendering to the king yearly for seawake 12d., and the puture of two sergeants; and that he held the haulet of Ravenglass in like manner, by homage and fealty, and the service of the 17th part of one knight's fee, and puturo of sergeants as above.

JOSEPH PENNINGTON, Esq., married Margaret, daughter of John Fleetwood, Esq., of Penwortham, co. Lancaster. 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, Esq., of Warter, co. York (son of Sir Philip Stapleton, Knt.) with whom the manor of Warter came to the Penningtons. He had issue,

- i. JOSEPH, his heir.
- ii. Philip, died 1731, without issue.
- i. Elizabeth, married 1stly to John Archer, Esq., of Oxenholme, and 2dly to Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh.
- ii. Margaret.

Sir William dying in 1730, was succeeded by his son.

Sir JOSEPH, M.P. for the co. of Cumberland, who married the Hon. Margaret Lowther, daughter of John Viscount Lonsdale; and had issue,

- i. JOHN, his heir.
- ii. JOSEPH, successor to his brother.
- i. Catherine, married in 1731, to Robert Lowther, Esq., governor of Barbadoes.

Sir Joseph died in 1744, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN, M.P. for Cumberland, lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum of the co. Westmoreland, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir JOSEPH. This gentleman married Sarah, daughter and sole heir of John Moore, Esq., of Somersetshire, by whom he left,

- i. JOHN HEXAM, his successor.
- ii. Joseph.
- iii. LOWTHER, second lord.
- i. Jane.
- ii. Margaret.
- iii. Catherine, married to H. B. Osbaldeston, Esq., of Hummanly.

He died in 1773, and was succeeded by his elder son.

Sir JOHN, who was created a peer of Ireland 21st October, 1783, as Baron Muncaster, with remainder to his brother, Lowther Pennington, Esq. His lordship married Penelope, daughter and heir of James Compton, Esq., by whom he had,

Maria Frances Margaret, who married in 1811 James, present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; she died 16th Nov. 1860.

He died in 1813, leaving no male issue, when the peerage devolved, according to the limitation, upon his brother,

LOWTHER, 6th baronet, as 2nd Baron, a general officer in the army, and colonel of one of the royal veteran battalions. His lordship 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 October, 1827) he left at his decease, in 1818, an only son,

LOWTHER AUGUSTUS JOHN, 3rd Baron; born 14th December, 1802; married 15th December, 1828, Frances Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and by her (who died in 1853) had issue,

- i. GAMEL AUGUSTUS, present peer.
- ii. Josseph, an officer in the army; born 25th December, 1841.

- III. Alan Joseph, R.N., born 1837.
 I. Fanny Caroline. II. Rachel Matilda.
 III. Louisa Theodosia.

His lordship died in 1838, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GAmEL AUGUSTUS PENNINGTON, Baron Muncaster, in the peerage of Ireland, and a baronet of Great Britain, born 3rd December, 1831; succeeded his father, as 4th baron and 8th baronet, 30th April, 1838; married 2nd August, 1855, Lady Jane Grosvenor, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster.

Creations.—Baronet, 21st June, 1676. Baron, 21st October, 1783.

Arms.—Or, five fusils, in fesse, az.

Crest.—A mountain-eat, passant, ppr.

Supporters.—Dexter, a lion, regardant, ppr.; charged on the breast with an oak branch, vert; sinister, a horse, ppr., braided, or.

Motto.—Vincit amor patriæ.

Seats.—Muncaster Castle, Cumberland; and Warter Hall, Yorkshire.

THE CHURCH.

Muncaster church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, standing in the park, near the centre of the parish, and closely adjoining the castle. It is completely surrounded by trees; and with its ivy-clad walls and venerable appearance, produces that tranquillising effect upon the mind so conducive to devotional feeling. It consists of nave and chancel, with a western bell-turret containing two bells. The masonry is good. A south porch has been converted into the vestry: its gable seems to have been surmounted with a cross. The principal entrance is from the west, beneath a window of three lights with cinquefoil heads under a semicircular arch. On the apex of the gable of the eastern end of the nave where it joins the chancel, is a small turret, supposed to have contained in Catholic times the "Sanctus Bell,"—a bell rung at the conclusion of what is called the Preface, a prayer preceding the Canon of the Mass, and again at the Elevation. The parapets of the nave and chancel are battlemented. The nave is lighted by square-headed windows of two lights. Its walls are hung with boards, upon which texts of Scripture are inscribed. There is a gallery at the west end. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed under the chancel arch, on the south side, thus leaving the whole interior exposed to view. The chancel is lighted by an east window of three lights. It is in the Perpendicular style. In the south side of the chancel are three windows of two semicircular-headed lights each. The walls of this part of the church are covered with monuments to various members of the Pennington family, whose pew occupies the north side of the chancel. The earliest of these monuments bears the date 1390. Another has this inscription:—"Of youre charitie praye for the soul of Syr John de Penyngton, soune of Syr Alan de Penyngton who hadde to wyfe Elizabeth dowter of Syr Nichols de Radcliffe de Derwentwater, a woman of noble blode yis Syr John reserved holic Kynge Harrye whyche was Henry ye Sixth

at Molecastre 1461 Kynge Harrye gave Sir John a brauve workyd glasse cuppe, with his rod before yat whyllys the famylie shold keep hit unbreccken thei shold gretelye thrif whyche cuppe is kalled the lucke of Molecastre. He was a grete captain, and heded the left winge of the armie agayne the Scotties; whylles Erle of Northumberland heded the mayne bodie." On the south side of the churchyard is an ancient cross, four feet nine inches high, and ornamented with guilloches. Near it are two venerable yew trees. The church of Muncaster was appropriated to the priory of Conishead by Gamel de Pennington, in the reign of Henry II. The appropriation was confirmed by Edward II. On the suppression of the religious houses the church was restored to the Pennington family, and they have since continued possessors of the advowson. The benefice was formerly returned as worth £10 a year. In 1723 it received from Queen Anne's Bounty an augmentation of £200, and was returned to the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Ecclesiastical Revenues at £97 per annum. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Muncaster. The registers commence in the year 1720.

INCUMBENTS.— Thomas Nicholson, 1774; Joseph Stanley, 1825; Thomas Robinson, 1844.

CHARITIES.

Joseph Pennington's Charity.—Joseph Pennington by will, dated 6th March, 1640, left £32 10s., the interest thereof to be bestowed in penny loaves of bread, twelve loaves to be dealt weekly every Sunday throughout the year to the poor of Muncaster, at the parish church, by the churchwardens for the time being. The lord of the manor of Muncaster for the time being to see to the application. This charity is now distributed in money at the same time with the other charities of the parish, to the most necessitous poor, those being preferred who do not receive parochial relief. Since the death of John Lord Muncaster, the money so laid out has been charged to the account of the estate.

Bread and Cheese Money.—There is an entry in the parish book, dated 1667, which states that "20s. is yearly given at Easter by the lords and owners of Muncaster, for lieu and in consideration of bread and cheese formerly given at Easter." This is the only account we have of the origin of this charity. The sum of £1 is regularly paid at Easter, and charged to the account of the Muncaster estate. It is distributed with the interest of the poor money hereafter mentioned.

Poor Money.—Previously to the year 1817, there was a sum of £35, the interest of which was distributed

amongst poor persons. Of that sum, twenty marks appear to have been left by Thomas Troughton, in 1610, to help and maintain the poorest sort at Muncaster to pay the tithes, and other good and charitable purposes. Of this poor money, £10 was placed in the hands of one Joseph Jackson, a man of some property in the parish. In 1817 he failed, and afterwards died insolvent, and nothing has been recovered from his effects. Of the remainder of the money, £25 is now out at interest, which amounts to 16s. 8d. per annum, and is distributed together with the twenty shillings, called bread and cheese money, on the Sunday after Easter, to poor persons not receiving parochial relief.

School.—Richard Brocklebank, by will dated 2nd June, 1696, left £160 for the use and benefit only of so many of the parishioners within the parish of Muncaster as should contribute proportionably to the building of a school in Muncaster Town Lane, the interest thereof to be disposed of for the maintaining a master to teach the said free school in Muncaster, for the sole benefit of so many of the parishioners of Muncaster as should contribute proportionately to the building of the school aforesaid; no other person whatever to be free to the said school. By articles of agreement entered into by several of the parishioners, dated 5th April, 1706, reciting that a school-house had been erected by the parties thereto at their own expense, it was agreed, and the said parties obliged themselves in the penal sum of £20 to repair the free school, and pay all cesses to be laid thereon; and that the advantage of the said free school should extend to the several estates which belonged to the parties to that agreement; and it was also agreed that future purchasers of land within the parish, if they descended from certain persons therein named, who had contributed to the building of the school should have the full benefit thereof; and that it should also be extended to such poor persons at Muncaster as should receive alms. The sum of £160, left by Richard Brocklebank, together with £100, left to the school by Sir William Pennington, £10 left by Thomas Kirby, and £3 paid by two parishioners for the freedom of the school, amounting in the whole to £273, form the endowment. The master takes no children free, the trustees having found it necessary to permit him to take 1s. 6d. a quarter from those who are called free. A higher quarterage is demanded from those who are not entitled to their freedom. There are upon an average forty or fifty children in the school. They are taught reading, writing, and accounts.

Lord Muncaster's Charity.—John Lord Muncaster, by will dated 11th April, 1812, directed his executors to pay to the respective clergyman and overseers of the poor

of the several parishes of Muncaster, Waberthwaite, and Drigg, the sum of £50 each, to be distributed at their discretion to the poor of these respective parishes not receiving alms.

THE TOWN OF RAVENGLASS.

The ancient market town and port of Ravenglass is in the township of Muncaster. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Esk, Irt, and Mite, about sixteen miles south-south-east of Whitehaven, and six miles north-by-west of Bootle. The estuary of the three rivers just named forms a large sandy harbour, which has twenty-two feet of water on the bar in spring tides, and twelve feet at neap tides. Sandford tells us, that formerly Ravenglass was a place of some importance as a fishing town. Mr. John Denton gives us the following account of the place:—"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 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." The yearly fair above alluded to was held on the eve, the day, and the morrow after the Feast of St. James the Apostle, and the weekly market every Saturday. With respect to the manor, we have only to add that from an inquisition taken in 1578, we learn that, at that date, Joseph Pennington (at that time under age, the heir of William Pennington, held Ravenglass by homage, fealty, suit of court from three weeks to three weeks, and the twelfth part of a knight's fee, and a rent of four shillings per annum. The same inquisition further informs us that the lord's tenants in Ravenglass had common of pasture on Muncaster Fell, for which they yielded several boon days, and a small payment annually. Until comparatively recent times the fair at Ravenglass was attended by some customs which, in all probability, had been observed from the period that the fair was first established. These customs are thus given by Nicolson and Burn, whose work was published in 1777. "At present," they say, "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 diversements during the remainder of the day." In 1796 John Lord Muncaster procured a charter for two weekly markets at Ravenglass, on Wednesday and Friday, and three fairs for one day each: 11th March, 14th April, and 12th October. These fairs have already become obsolete. Two ancient fairs for horses and horned cattle are still held; one on the 8th June and the 5th August. The market has long since fallen into disuse. Some of the steps of the market cross still remain. Railway communication has entirely done away with the shipping trade of the port, which now only possesses one vessel. Guano is occasionally imported for use in the neighbourhood. The salmon fisheries belong to General Wyndham.

The Whitehaven and Furness railway has a station near to the town.

BIRKBY.

The acreage, population, and rateable value of Birkby are included in the parish returns. The township is small, containing a few scattered houses, three miles south of Ravenglass, on the south side of the river Esk, which is here crossed by a good bridge. At a place called Chapelgarth, in this township, some ruins were dug up in 1822, supposed to have been those of a chapel or church which formerly stood here. There is a bobbin mill in this township.

The manor of Birkby has long been the property of the Stanley family, and is now held by Edward Stanley, Esq., of Pensonby Hall. Jefferson gives us the following extracts from the rolls of this manor:—"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, 4d.; duck, 3d. Every long mallard or widgeon, 2d.; woodcock or partridge, 1d.; feelfaws, throistles, onsels, each four for 1d. Every curlew, 3d.; for two seals, 1d.; plover, 1d.; lapwings, one halfpenny; under pain and forfeiture of 3d.: 4d. for every fowl otherwise sold, as formerly accustomed."

On Birkby Fell, near the foot of Devoke Water, are the remains of a fort or encampment, called the ruins of the city of Barn-scar, or Bardscar, which is traditionally stated to have belonged to the Danes. The name is purely a Scandinavian one, "derived," says Mr. Ferguson, "from its probable founder, some Northman called Barna or Bar li." The description of the place in Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland" is as follows: "This place is about 300 yards long from east to west, and 100 yards 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 housesteads, 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." At present (1859) there is little more to be seen than a number of small piles of unwrought stones scattered along the foot of the lake, and upon the hills bordering the north side: the stones comprising the foundations appearing to have been gathered into heaps in order to clear the ground. About the beginning of the last century a considerable treasure of silver coin was found concealed in the foundation of one of the houses, none of which, unfortunately, has been preserved. This Danish city is said to have been peopled by taking the men of Drigg and marrying them to the women of Beckermert, whose original helpmates had been slain in battle. This event is preserved in the Cumberland saying, "Let us gang together like lads of Drigg and lasses of Beckermert."

WABERTHWAITE PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by the river Esk, which separates it from Muncaster, on the west by Bootle, and on the south and east by Corney. The soil here is rich and loamy, except on the eastern side of the parish, where it is high and rocky. It possesses no dependent townships, but includes a small village of its own name, and the small hamlet of Newbiggin.

The area of the parish is 1,901 acres, and its rateable value £808 13s. The population in 1801 was 122; in 1811, 111; in 1821, 138; in 1831, 139; in 1841, 146; and in 1851, 212; who are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attend the Whitehaven markets.

The manor of Wabertwhaite was held in ancient times by a family bearing the local name, one of whom married a daughter or sister of Arthur Boyville, third lord of Millom, son of Godard Dapifer, with whom the said Arthur gave this manor in free marriage. The Wabertwhaites subsequently removed to St. Bees, and then to Clifton, in Westmoreland, settling ultimately at Isell. This manor came afterwards to the Penningtons of Muncaster, but whether by sale or marriage historians are not agreed, some stating that it passed in the former manner, some in the latter. Lord Muncaster is the present possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. Formerly the customary tenants paid arbitrary fines, rents, heriots, and boon service, but they have been enfranchised, and many of the farms are now occupied by their respective owners. Messrs. James Pickthall, Daniel Pritt, Edward Chorley, John Knight, Philip Myers, Joseph Pearson, Benjamin Bibby, Joseph Burrough, A. Borrow, John Caddy, Thomas Jackson, James Pritt, John Dalgson, and Mrs. Falcon, are the principal landowners.

The village of Wabertwhaite is about two miles south-by-east of Ravenglass.

THE CHURCH.

Wabertwhaite church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient plain building, consisting of nave and chancel. The living is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £3 11s. 8d., and returned to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £18 16s. 6d. clear yearly value. It has since been augmented by that bounty, and is now worth about £130 a year. The great and small tithes produced £30 in 1791, and in 1842 they were commuted for a yearly rent charge of £105. In 1421 and 1425 Sir Richard de Kirkby presented to this rectory. In 1580 Henry Kirkby presented. In 1608 the presentation appears to have been in the Penningtons, in whom it still continues. The parish registers commence in 1695.

RECTORS.—William Walker occurs in 1595; William Granger, 1677; Henry Holmes, 1698; Robert Manston, 1704; John Steele, 1708; John Steds, 1737; Thomas Nicholson, 1776; Joseph Stanley, 1795; T. Molineux, 1847.

CHARITY.

Poor Stock.—There is an ancient poor stock of £100 belonging to this parish. £80 of which were given by the Rev. Mr. Park, rector of Barton, Norfolk, the interest thereof to be distributed annually. This parish also shares in a bequest of Lord Muncaster, the particulars of which will be found stated in our account of Muncaster parish.

Newbiggin is a small hamlet in this parish.

WHICHAM PARISH.

WHICHAM parish is bounded on the north by Whitbeck, on the west by the sea, and on the south and east by Millom. It contains the village of Silcroft and several scattered dwellings, but has no assemblage of houses bearing its own name. The soil towards the sea is fertile, but eastward the parish stretches over hilly grounds, which afford pasturage to large flocks of sheep. There are no dependent townships. The Whitehaven and Furness railway runs through the parish, and has a station at Silcroft.

Whicham comprises an area of 7,502 acres, and its rateable value is £2,057 15s. The population in 1801 was 235; in 1811, 261; in 1821, 304; in 1831, 285; in 1841, 299; and in 1851, 329. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants; they attend the markets at Whitehaven and Ulverstone.

The manor of Whicham was formerly held as a fee of Millom, and is said to have received its name from Wyche, its possessor, in the reign of Henry I., but analogy would lead us to infer that the name of the place dates its origin from Anglo-Saxon times, and that it was the home of some Anglian chieftain. The two

sons of the Wyche just mentioned appear as witnesses to a deed of mortgage in the reign of Henry II., but the issue general brought their lands into other families about the time of Henry III., for at that period we find that Radulph de Bethern held land here, and in the 6th Edward I. (1277-8) he granted estovers¹ to John, parson of Whicham, in his woods there. In the 9th Edward I. (1280-81) Robert, son of Radulph de Bethern, did warrant lands in Silecroft and Satterton, in the lordship of Millom. In the 9th Edward II. (1315-16) the manors of Silecroft and Whicham appear to have been held by another family, as appears by a fine thereof levied between William Corbett and Alicia his wife, complainants, and John de Corney. The maner was subsequently divided into severalties, and passed through many hands, but all account of these transfers appears to have been lost. Whicham and Silecroft are now held by the Earl of Lonsdale, the former estate having been purchased by Sir James Lowther, Bart., from Mr. Henry Fearon and others. Part of the parish is still attached to the lordship of Millom. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, Mrs. Kirkbank, Messrs. John Kirkbank, William Brocklebank, Richard Cleminson, William Case, John Porter, Philip Hartley, John Hodgson, William Myers, Henry Myers, William Newby, John Walton, George Newton, Bernard Gilpin, and John Case.

Whicham Hall, now occupied as a farm house, is the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. Near this hall is a field, known as Scots' Croft, where, according to tradition, a battle was fought between the English and Scots during the turbulent days of border warfare.

THE CHURCH.

Whicham church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain ancient structure. In 1858, it underwent several repairs, new windows being put in and a north transept added. It was given by "Reynard the Fewer" to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, to which it continued attached till the period of the Dissolution, when the patronage was granted to Hugh Askew, Esq., who

¹ "Estovers" from the Norman French *estoffer*. In law, necessities, or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant.

presented in 1544. In the year 1717, one of the Penningtons occurs as patron, and it continued to be held by that family till Lord Muncaster sold it to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present patron. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £8 15s. 10d., and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the annual value of £49 13s. 3d. It is now worth £160 a year, and there are seventy-five acres of glebe. The parish registers commence in 1569.

RECTORS.—John Wodall, occurs, 1535; Robert Crompton, 1630; — Tabman occurs about 1642; John Lawrey, 1720; William Scott, 1745; Robert Scott, 1794; James Satterthwaite, 1801; Allison Stebble, 1814; Alexander Scott, 1832; George Wilkinson, 1847.

The rectory is a very ancient building.

CHARITIES.

Whicham and Millom Grammar School.—By an inquisition taken under a commission of charitable uses, and bearing date 28th September, 1686, it is found by the jurors, that some person unknown, had by deed or by will, given to the parishes of Whicham and Millom, an annual payment of £16, for the maintenance of a free grammar school in the parish of Whicham, for the benefit of the parishes of Whicham and Millom. The sum of £16, which forms the whole of the endowment, is payable out of the crown revenues of the county of Cumberland, in pursuance of a warrant from the Exchequer to that effect.

Parish Money, and the Rev. Robert Crompton's Bequest.—It appears, by the parish books, that there was formerly in the hands of different persons the sum of £21 6s. 4d., the interest of which was distributed amongst poor persons. The only bequest of which we could find any trace, was the sum of £5, which, according to an entry in the parish register, was left to the poor by the Rev. Robert Crompton, who died rector of this parish in 1720. Whether that £5 formed any part of the £21 6s. 4d., or whether it was distributed at the time, we could not learn.

Silecroft is a neat village near the sea, four miles south-by-east of Bootle, and eight miles south-west of Broughton, Lancashire, where there is a station on the Whitehaven and Furness railway.

WHITBECK PARISH.

THE parish of Whitbeck is bounded on the north by Bootle, on the west by the Irish sea, on the south by Whicham, and on the east by the mountain of Black Comb. The soil towards the sea is rather sandy, inclining to a clay, and towards Black Comb gravelly. The surface of the parish is irregular and uneven. A vein of peat moss, containing in some places nearly one-fifth of the breadth of the parish, runs longitudinally through the middle of the greatest part of the land, dividing the soil into two kinds. The sea has made considerable encroachments in many parts of the parish, old roads and hedges being visible some distance below low water mark. There are no dependent townships.

The parish contains 5,372 acres, and its rateable value is £1,660. The population in 1801 was 180; in 1811, 191; in 1821, 221; in 1831, 231; in 1841, 208; and in 1851, 217. The parish is remarkable for its great salubrity, and the longevity of its inhabitants. One mile south of Bootle, on the Barfield estate, there is a tarn about 600 yards in circumference, which abounds with perch and trout; another tarn near Gutterby, produces large quantities of leeches. Around here, and in the neighbouring morasses, *ignes fatui* are frequently seen in the evenings. 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 whenever it is calm in one parish, it is stormy in the other, when it blows from the east or west." The same writer also tells us that at that time (1791) the following customs and superstitions were observed in the parish:—"Newly married persons beg corn to sow their first crop with, and are called corn-laters. People always keep wake with the dead. . . . The labouring ox is said to kneel at twelve 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 suit and sweet fruits. To whichever quarter a bull faces in lying on All Hallow Eve, from thence the wind will blow the greatest part of the winter. The Shrovetide sports, April day jestings and frolics peculiar to other seasons, known in other parts of the country, are also practised here."

At Hall Foss are the remains of a Druidical monument called Standing Stones, which formed a circle twenty-five yards in diameter. In Hutchinson's "Cumberland" they are described as consisting of "eight massy rude columns," and it is added, "some have lately been broken and taken away." A similar monument of bygone days is found at Anna-side, near the sea, and forms a circle sixty feet in diameter, con-

sisting of twenty stones. On the north-west are the ruins of a building through which an old road leads, but nothing is known respecting it. On the Moorgreen farm is another monument composed of thirty stones, and called Kirkstones. They form parts of two circles, an outer and inner one, somewhat similar in position to those of Stonehenge. About two hundred yards to the south of Kirkstones is a large cairn about fifteen yards in diameter. Several places in this parish are called Foss, as Monk Foss, Hall Foss, &c., but of its origin we have no authentic account.

The first recorded possessor of the manor of Whitbeck is Sir William Morthing, who gave it by fine to the prior and convent of Conishead, to which monastery the church also was given by Gamel de Pennington. The Morthings appear to have been settled in Millom at a very early period. Their names appear in old evidences in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward II., and they seem to have been held in considerable estimation. The manor continued to be held by the community of Conishead till the Dissolution, when it came to the crown. In 1687 the manor, the rectory, and advowson were granted to Mr. Lawrence Parke, whose descendants continued possessors till 1807, in which year Charles Parke, Esq., sold them to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present lord of the manor. The Parkes resided at an old mansion at Whitbeck, now occupied as a farm-house.

Monk Force, a small manor in 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 was the property of Edward Gibson, Esq., of Whitehaven, from whose family it passed to the Lewthwaites, and it is now the property of Miss Lewthwaite.

Seoggerbar, 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 lordship.

The landowners in the parish are the Earl of Lonsdale, Miss Lewthwaite, Mr. James Grice, G. S. Petty, Mrs. Petty, Mrs. Grindale, J. B. Wilson, John Hunter,

John Walker, Thomas Williamson, the trustees of the late G. Parke, Mrs. King, David Noble, J. F. Whitridge, John Brownrigg, Miss Grice, William Herbert, and James Robinson.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church of Whitbeck, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in the hamlet of Newtown. It is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave and chancel, with bell turret at the western end, containing two bells. In the course of ages it has been much curtailed of its fair proportions, and many alterations have been effected in the structure, none of which have improved its appearance as an edifice, but, on the contrary, have sadly interfered with the simplicity and elegance of its original appearance. The roof of the nave is of open timber work; the font is of stone, and stands near the door. There is a mural tablet to the memory of several members of the Pearson family: and a monumental effigy, said to represent some one of the ancient lords of Whitbeck. This last memento of departed greatness was formerly inside the church, but, in consequence of the east wall having been rebuilt some feet nearer the nave than it formerly was, it is now outside, "exposed to the winds and dews of heaven." The church of Whitbeck was given by Gamel de Pennington to the priory of Conishead. In 1687, the advowson and tithes were sold to Mr. Lawrence Parke, with whose descendants they continued till 1807, when they were purchased by the Earl of Lonsdale, the present patron and lay-rector. His lordship is proprietor of half the tithes. The benefice, which is a perpetual curacy, is not entered in the King's Book. It was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the annual value of £9 14s. 8d., and, in 1747, was augmented from the same bounty with £300, and £250 given by the patron and impropiator, being the produce of the sale of a portion of the tithes. A further sum 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, in addition to £300 from Queen Anne's Bounty, with which were purchased a house and land in Whitbeck, now the minister's residence. The parish register commences in 1597.

INCUMBENTS.—John Davies, 1624; Richard Hnatson, 16—: William Robinson, 1673; Lancelot Walker, 1679; John Sawrey, 1709; David Noble, 1725; John Jackson, 1734; John Bradley, 1736; Thomas Green, 1737; Thomas Smith, 1773; John Atkinson, 1775; John Brocklebank, 1791; Thomas Caddy, 1825; Charles Nicholson, 1848; Thomas Ormandy, 1850.

CHARITIES.

The Hospital.—Henry Parke, of Kendal, mercer, a native of this parish, by will dated 28th April, 1631, bequeathed the sum of £400, to be bestowed on lands, or otherwise put out on good and sufficient security, the yearly benefit thereof to be and remain to six poor people within the parish of Whitbeck for ever, being such as have been of honest living, and are grown old, poor, and impotent. And he directed that the vacancies should be filled up at the discretion of the churchwardens for the time being, with the assistance of four of the most substantial men of the said parish; and he further directed that the parishioners of the said parish should, upon their own charges, erect and build a fair house, slated, and with fit and convenient rooms and lodgings therein for the said six poor men to dwell and inhabit in, at a place called Moor Green, in Whitbeck aforesaid. There is now in Whitbeck a house consisting of three apartments, called the Hospital, which is supposed to have been built in pursuance of the directions of the testator, Henry Parke. By indenture, dated 19th April, 1639, William and Bridget Hudleston, in consideration of £400 granted to trustees for the use of six poor men in the hospital at Whitbeck, gave, for the same purpose, a rent-charge of £24, issuing out of an estate called Scoggabar, in the parishes of Bootle and Whitbeck, and out of a messuage and tenement called Crosbythwaite and Ulpha. The sum of £24 has been from time to time, and is now, regularly paid out of the Scoggebar estate. Four of the principal inhabitants of Whitbeck are the trustees of this hospital, and have the entire management of it. Of late years they have generally nominated two or three persons to reside in the hospital, and others of the same description residing elsewhere to receive certain weekly allowances, which are paid out of the rent-charge of £24.

Henry Parke's Charity for Apprentices.—Mr. Henry Parke, by his will, left to the aldermen and brethren of the burgh of Kirkby Kendal, and their successors, £50, upon trust, that they should put out apprentices ten poor boys, whereof one should be sent from Whitbeck; £5 to be lent to the master with each apprentice, upon good security, which was to be repaid at the end of seven years, and the like number of apprentices to be put out again in the same manner, and so continue for ever. The loan of £5 is so trifling an object that no boys of the parish of Whitbeck have ever applied for the advantage of it.

Hudleston Parke's Charity.—By an account entered in the register of this parish, 1737-8, it appears that Hudleston Parke gave the yearly interest of £6, to be distributed to ten poor widows or people of the parish

of Whitbeck, on St. Thomas's Day. Five shillings per annum were formerly paid as the interest of £6, out of the manor of Whitbeck, which had been the property of the donor. In 1810 the manor was sold, and £6 was then paid to the churchwardens. The interest is distributed by the churchwardens amongst poor widows, or poor people who do not receive parochial relief.

Henry Singleton's Charity.—The inhabitants of the district of Annaside, in this parish, are entitled, under the gift of Henry Singleton, to send their children to the free school at Bootle. The particulars are stated in our account of that school.

Besides these charities, we have the following:—In 1580 John Kitchin gave twenty marks, half the interest thereof to be applied to the poor, and the other half to the church. In 1617 Lawrence Parke gave £10 for a like purpose. In 1634 Arthur Myers gave £10 for the use of the schoolmaster; in 1674 Henry Robinson gave £5 for the same purpose. In 1735

Agnes Walker gave £10 for the use of the poor. Henry Parke and John Huddleston gave a donation for the poor on their entering into the hospital.

Newtown, or Town End, is a small hamlet on the Broughton road, two and a half miles south of Bootle.

Annaside is a hamlet near the sea, a mile and a half south-west of the same place.

At Gutterby there is a spa well, the water of which has been analysed, with the following result:—"The water contains a large quantity of chloride of sodium, also sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia, and is somewhat similar in composition to the saline spring at Cheltenham. When taken in quantity the medicinal effect would be slightly purgative, and may have a tendency to obviate the formation of urinary calculi." Many persons have been benefitted by the use of this water.



Leath Ward.

LEATH WARD is bounded on the north by the county of Northumberland, Eskdale Ward, and Cumberland Ward; on the west by Allerdale-below-Derwent Ward, and Derwent Ward; on the south by Westmoreland; and on the east by the county of Durham. It comprehends the south-eastern part of the county of Cumberland; and is of an irregular oblong form, about thirty-five miles in length by from twelve to fourteen in breadth. It is a highly interesting and picturesque district, watered by the rivers Eden, Petteril, Eau-mont, Croglin, Nent, Tees, and Tyne, with several smaller streams, and possesses, in many parts, a rich and fertile soil; but the mountains, fells, and moorlands, at its eastern extremity, where heath and moss prevail, seem to bid defiance to the hand of the husbandman, yet they teem with mineral treasures, yielding large quantities of lead and silver, with some copper and zinc. Freestone is found in various places, as also coal and limestone. The ward comprises the deanery of Penrith, in the diocese of Carlisle, and the parish of Alston, in the diocese of Durham. It includes the parishes of Addingham, Ainstable, Alston, Castle Sowerby, Croglin, Daere, Edenhall, Greystoke, Hesketh-in-the-Forest, Hutton-in-the-Forest, Kirkland, Kirkoswald, Langwathby, Lazouby, Melmerby, Newton Reigny, Ousby, Penrith, Renwick, Great Salkeld, and Skelton.

ADDINGHAM PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Kirkoswald and Renwick, on the west by the river Eden, on the south by Melmerby and Langwathby parishes, and on the east by Hart-side Fell. The soil is generally fertile, and in a high state of cultivation; and being well enclosed, with quicksets, presents a cheerful appearance. On Finch Fell, is a bed of free stone, of a superior quality. The parish comprises the townships of Gablesby, Glassonby, Hunsonby with Winskill, and Little Salkeld. It has no township or village of its own name. The parish church is situated in the township and manor of Glassonby. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, and Penrith the market usually attended.

GLASSONBY.

The area of Glassonby township is 1,643 acres, and its rateable value £1,180 10s. 6d. The population in 1801, was 114; in 1811, 114; in 1821, 153; in 1831, 167; in 1841, 165; and in 1851, 165, who are chiefly resident in the village of Glassonby.

The manors of Glassonby and Gablesby were formerly united in one lordship, "bounded on the north by the rill or beck that falleth from the east mountains westward, through Kirkoswald Parks, into Eden, which doth bound it on the west, from which the lordship is extended of great breadth into the mountains, till bounded by the waste belonging to Alston Moor on the east." Thus united they were given by Henry I. unto one Hildred

and his heirs, to be held of the crown, *in capite*, by the annual payment of two shillings cornage. Hildred's line terminated in a female, who brought the manors of Glassonby and Gablesby, in marriage, to William de Ireby, who had by her two daughters, Christian and Eva. The latter had a rent-charge out of the land, and was married to Robert de Estoteville, and, afterwards, to Alan de Charters. She re-leased to her sister Christian, wife of Thomas Lacelles, of Bolton, whose daughter Arminia became the wife of Thomas Seaton. The son of Thomas Seaton and Christian de Ireby espoused the cause of Robert Bruce, and, in consequence, his lands in England became forfeited to the crown, and the lordship of Gablesby and Uthank

and other estates in this county were given by Edward I. to William Latimer, from whose family they passed by an heiress to John Neville, father of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland. Glassonby was subsequently held by the Dacres of Kirkoswald, and passed from them to the Fienes and Lennards, barons Dacre. Thomas Lennard, baron Dacre, who was created earl of Sussex, dying in 1715, without male issue, his co-heiress sold this manor, amongst others, to Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, and it is now held by his descendant, Sir George Musgrave, Bart. The landowners are Joseph Rowley, Esq.; Messrs. John Holmes, William Pidsdale, Joseph Dodd, Joseph Richardson, William Robinson, John Metcalfe, William Hall, William Graham, and John Bird. The commons were enclosed about the year 1833.

The village of Glassonby, which is irregularly built, is seated upon an eminence, about half a mile north of the parish church, two miles south-east of Kirkoswald, and eight miles north-east-by-north of Penrith.

THE CHURCH.

Addingham church, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave, chancel, porch, vestry on the north of the chancel, and a western bell turret, containing two bells. The nave has four windows in the south side, with square heads of two lights each. On the south side of the chancel is a door with a semicircular head. There is also a square-headed window of two lights. The east window, which is of three-lights, ogeed and trefoiled, is also square-headed. The arch between the nave and chancel is semicircular. On the chancel floor is a brass plate, with an inscription to the memory of Charles Smalwood. On the south side of the church is a fine old cross, said to have been brought from the chapel which was formerly at Little Salkeld. The presentation to Addingham was formerly vested in the lords of the manor, but was granted by Christian, widow of Thomas de Lascelles, to the prior and convent of Carlisle. This grant was confirmed by Bishop Irton, who ordained that sufficient provision should be made for the due solemnisation of worship, and the administration of the sacraments. A similar confirmation was made by Bishop Halton, and another by Edward I., on a complaint made by the prior and convent of their sufferings from the depredations of the Scots. In 1312 this vicarage, with that of Castle Sowerby, was allowed to be kept vacant, the prior and convent taking care to have the duties of the parish performed by secular priests. In the "Valor" of Pope Nicholas, Addingham is returned as worth £10; in the valuation made in the reign of Edward II. it is set down at £10;

and in the King's Book at £9. About the year 1678 a lease of the tithes of Little Salkeld was granted by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, in augmentation of the living. The benefice, a vicarage, is now worth about £253 a year, and is in the patronage of the dean and chapter, the legal representatives of the prior and convent of Carlisle.

VICARS.—Robert de Scardeburg, 1292; William de Laton, 1296; William de Beverley, 1306; Geoffrey de Generton, 1316; Adam de Wigton, died in 1362; Walter de Kelton, 1362; T. Lowther, occurs 1477; J. Darneton, occurs 1535; John Austen, died 1574; George Stubb, 1574; Edward Mayplett, 1591; Lewis West, 1636; William Sill, 1668; Henry Aglionby, died 1697; Thomas Nevinson, 1697; William Nicolson, 1698; John Christopherson, 1702; Edward Birkett, 1758; John Temple, 1768; William Paley, 1792; Ralph Tatham, 1795; David Frederick Markham, 1825; William Rice Markham, 1827; Henry Spencer Markham, 1829; William Tomkyns Briggs, 1830; Henry St. Andrew St. John, 1834; William Sharpe, 1839; Edward Brown, 1855.

CHARITIES.

Maughanby School.—According to Nicolson and Burn, this school was founded in the year 1634, by the Rev. Edward Mayplett, prebendary of Carlisle, and vicar of this parish, who endowed it with a house, and about seventy-six acres of land, then of the annual value of £10, but now let for about £84. Half of the estate is customary land, held under the manor of Melmerby, and subject to the customs of that manor. The deed of trust having been lost, no trustees have been appointed for a considerable period, and the bishop of the diocese presents the master. By a bond, dated in 1676, the master is required to attend the church regularly with his scholars, and to instruct them in the principles of religion, especially in the catechism of the Church of England. The school is open to all the boys and girls of the parish, free of expense, who are admitted as soon as they have learned the alphabet.

Poor Land.—There was formerly a poor stock in this parish, part of which is supposed to have originated in a bequest to the poor not receiving parish relief. In 1749 some of this money had been lost, and the parish laid out the remainder, then amounting to £51, in the purchase of several parcels of uninclosed land, lying in Winskill Town Fields. By subsequent changes the original parcels have been given up, much for the benefit of the charity, for six acres of enclosed land at Winskill. The rent, amounting to about £12, is distributed to the poor of the parish, not receiving parochial relief.

Lowson's Charity.—Thomas Lowson, by will dated 6th February, 1735, bequeathed to the poor of Addingham 20s. a year, payable out of his freehold lands in

Little Salkeld fields. This money is divided into four portions, and given away in the same manner, and at the same time as the rent of the poor land.

Maughanby is a hamlet in Glassonby township, seven miles north-east from Penrith. (For school, see above.)

About half a mile to the south of the parish church of Addingham are Long Meg and her Daughters, the finest relics of bygone days in this vicinity. They consist of a circle 350 yards in circumference, formed of sixty-seven unhewn stones, some of them ten feet high. Seventeen paces from the southern side of the circle stands Long Meg, a square unhewn column of red freestone, eighteen feet high, and fifteen feet in circumference. The poet Wordsworth has described in a sonnet the feelings excited by coming unexpectedly upon these remains, which, in his opinion, exceeded in singularity and dignity of appearance any other relic of primeval times he had seen, with the exception of Stonehenge:—

“A weight of awe, not easy to be borne,
Fell suddenly upon my spirit—cast
From the dread bosom of the unknown past—
When first I saw that family forlorn.
Speak Thou, whose massy strength and stature scorn
The power of years—pre-eminent, and placed
Apart to overlook the circle vast—
Speak, Giant-mother! tell it to the morn
While she dispels the cumbersome shades of night,—
Let the moon hear, emerging from a cloud,—
At whose behest uprose on British ground
That Sisterhood, in hieroglyphic round
Forthshadowing, some have deem'd, the infinite,
The inviolable God that tames the proud.”

In former days similar remains were in much greater abundance. In 1725, when Dr. Stukeley made his “*Iter Boreale*,” there were many cairns, remnants of circles, and lines of stones scattered about the country, which have since disappeared. These the peasantry imagined had been brought together by the famous wizard, Michael Scott. They had a tradition that a giant, named Tarquin, lived at Brougham Castle until slain by Sir Lancelot du Lake, one of King Arthur’s knights.

“But now the whole Round Table is dissolved
That was an image of the mighty world.”¹

It is extremely probable that this district was part of, or closely adjoined, that enormous wood which in bygone ages bore the name of the Caledonian Forest.

“Long Meg and her Daughters, the well-known

Druidical monument so called, connects itself by name with a curious, though not uncommon superstition. Tradition is silent respecting the history of this lady; who she was, and why petrified, are equally unknown. She is, however, in her present state, a very tall personage, made of much harder stone than her daughters, about seventy of whom lie around her in a circle. Another version of the story declares these small stones to be her lovers. All that is farther known of her fate is contained in these particulars:—If by any means a piece were broken off Meg, the unfortunate lady would bleed; and if any person could number the stones correctly, or twice reckon them the same, he would disenchant the Duleinea of the moor and her daughters, or her lovers, as it might prove to be. But, strange to say, though many persons have come expressly to amuse themselves with the hope of bringing relief to Meg and her family, no one has as yet succeeded. . . . One of the many etymological conjectures, generally so worthless, supposing Meg to be the Latin *Magus*, minus the flexion, is deserving of notice. Granting this theory, the word *Magus* must have been obtained from the Christian missionaries, the long stone being the archdruid, petrified for his opposition to Christianity. This origin of the name, moreover, might be very easily forgotten, when the present traditional explanation would naturally follow. . . . The late Colonel Laey, it is said, conceived the idea of removing Long Meg and her Daughters by blasting. Whilst the work was being proceeded with, under his orders, the slumbering powers of Druidism rose in arms against this violation of their sanctuary; and such a storm of thunder and lightning, and such heavy rain and hail, ensued, as the Fell Sides never before witnessed. The labourers fled for their lives, vowing never more to meddle with Long Meg. If there be truth in this story, which already wears a traditional air, all lovers of antiquity must be thankful for the providential throwing of cold water on so wicked a design; and should it ever again be attempted, and that the heavens rain hot water on the perpetrators, we could only hope that they would be like the cat of the proverb, more cautious for the future.”¹

GAMBLESBY.

The area of the township of Gamblesby is 4,783 acres, and its rateable value is £1,835 13s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 222; in 1811, 215; in 1821, 279; in 1831, 301; in 1841, 259; and in 1851, 244, principally located in the hamlets of

¹ “Cumberland and Westmoreland, Ancient and Modern,” p. 127, *et seq.*

¹ Tennyson.

Gamblesby and Unthank. The soil is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation.

We have seen at page 501 how the manor of Gamblesby came to the Latimers. We have only to add that Mr. Denton says, "the manor of Gamblesby, with the hamlet of Unthank, continued in the crown in 1688." It was subsequently included in the grant to the Earl of Portland, and is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The landowners are Messrs. Thomas Watson, John Morton, Sen., John Morton, Jun., W. Harrison, John Huddart, John Armstrong, Benjamin and Joseph Salkeld, John Sawyer, Sarah Dufton, Mary Benson, Thomas Westgarth, James Atkinson, Thomas Parker, William Smith and J. R. Horncastle, Jonathan Thompson, Isaac Jackson, John Falder, Thomas Benson, John Sanders, Anthony Falder, Laneelot Smith, and others, many of whom are small owners. Part of the commons were enclosed in 1858.

The village of Gamblesby, which is neat and well built, is pleasantly situated near to Hartside Fell, ten miles north-east of Penrith. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a place of worship here. There is also a school, erected in 1837, which is attended by about thirty-five children.

Unthank is a hamlet in this township, ten and a half miles north-east-by-east of Penrith. Some short time ago, Mr. Thomas Benson, of Unthank, while in search of large stones on Gamblesby Low Fell, discovered the bones or remains of a human body, entombed within four mossy stones; the two side ones measuring each four feet and a half in length, by two feet in depth, and four and a half feet in thickness; the two end stones were each two and a half feet deep, two feet broad, and four and a half feet thick. This kist-vaen, or stone chest, is supposed to have enclosed the remains of some person of distinction, who was interred here in days of yore. It is very probable that the stones were brought from Fins or Finch Fell, about a mile from the place where they were discovered, there being no stone of the same kind nearer. The quality of the stone is such, that when made very hot by fire, it will not easily crack or break into pieces.

CHARITY.

Poor Stock.—There was formerly a poor stock of £10 belonging to this township, the origin of which is unknown. The interest of it, amounting to ten shillings, is divided between the schoolmaster and the poor of the township.

HUNSONBY AND WINSKILL.

The area of this township, inclusive of that of Little Salkeld, is 3,094 acres; its rateable value is

£1,309 17s. 0½d. The population in 1801 was 117; in 1811, 113; in 1821, 151; in 1831, 141; in 1841, 191; and in 1851, 200, who reside chiefly in the hamlets of Hunsonby and Winskill. In 1850 Mr. Joseph Falder found a small round urn, while ploughing a part of his land, which contained human bones. He has the urn in his possession, and in good preservation. The landowners are Mrs. Ann Atkinson, Messrs. Joseph Falder, Robert Davidson, John Westmoreland, John Graham, John Spedding, James Shephard, Isaac Topping, Thomas and John Tinkler, Thomas Henry Parker, Robert Benson, Isaac Nicholson, and John Lancaster.

The village of Hunsonby is about six miles north-east of Penrith. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here.

Winskill is a small village and joint township with Hunsonby, six miles north-east-by-east of Penrith. Robberby is another hamlet in this township, six miles north-east of Penrith.

CHARITIES.

School.—Joseph Hutchinson, by will dated in 1726, devised the reversion of an estate at Gawtree (on the death of his mother) for the support of a school for the benefit of the township of Hunsonby and Winskill. On the demise of Mrs. Hutchinson the endowment became appropriated to the school, and produced about £20 a year; but it is now worth upwards of £50 per annum. The property is vested in the churchwarden and overseer of the township of Hunsonby and Winskill, for the time being, who appoint the master, let the lands, and otherwise superintend the concerns of the school, which is open to all the children of the township, free of expense.

Winskill Estate.—The same Joseph Hutchinson devised all his estate, lying at Winskill, the yearly profits thereof to be divided amongst the poor of Hunsonby Quarter, according to their wants; and he entrusted the management thereof to the churchwardens and overseers, in the same manner as his lands at Gawtree above-mentioned. The estate consists of about thirty-one acres of land, and produces an annual rental of about £55.

Hutchinson's Legacy.—The same benefactor also bequeathed to the poor of Hunsonby Quarter, £10; the interest thereof to be divided amongst them according to their wants by the churchwardens and overseers.

LITTLE SALKELD.

The area of this township is returned with that of Hunsonby and Winskill; its rateable value is £1,067 1s. 8d. The number of inhabitants in 1801

was 119; in 1811, 108; in 1821, 111; in 1831, 105; in 1841, 120; and in 1851, 119; chiefly resident in the village of Little Salkeld. The soil is generally fertile, and in a high state of cultivation.

The first possessor of the manor of Little Salkeld subsequent to the Conquest, was one Walter, a Norman, who gave it to the priory of St. Mary, Carlisle, as we learn from a deed of confirmation of Edward I., in which Walter's gift is recited. The manor continued to be held by the prior and convent till the period of the Reformation, when it passed to their successors, the dean and chapter of Carlisle, and from them to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the present possessors of the manorial rights and privileges. The landowners are Mr. T. Sowerby, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Longrigg, St. John's College, Cambridge.

The village of Little Salkeld is situated near the Eden, one mile south of the parish church, and six miles north-east of Penrith. There was anciently a chapel at Little Salkeld, which, in the year 1360, being desecrated and polluted by the shedding of blood, and the parish church being at a great distance, the vicar was allowed to officiate in his own house until the chapel could be reconsecrated. According to tradition the chapel was situated in a village called Addingham, on the east bank of the river, where human bones, crosses, and other remains, have been found. The old cross now in the churchyard of the parish church is said to have been brought from this place.

The residences having particular names are Mariann Lodge, Salkeld Hall, the Vicarage, and Long Meg House. The river Eden runs through the township.

Salkeld Hall, the residence of Mrs. Hodgson, is situated in the village of Little Salkeld, and was originally the residence of a family bearing the local name. Denton tells us that Mr. George Salkeld, during the civil wars, was obliged to part with the seat of his ancestors, for a very trifling consideration, to Colonel Cholmley, who made large additions to it. This house, before 1688, became the property of Mr. C. Smalwood, from whose descendant, Timothy Smalwood, Esq., it was purchased about the year 1790, by Lieutenant-colonel Lacy, who erected a new front, and otherwise improved and modernised the old mansion. He sold it in 1826 to Robert Hodgson, Esq., who has also added considerably to the house. The old mansion, despite its many alterations, still bears many marks of antiquity.

On the brink of the Eden, not far from Salkeld Hall, are the Lacy Caves, so named from a resident in the neighbourhood who undertook their excavation. There are arched passages receding into darkness, and with an outlook from sundry openings upon the stream, admirable from their environment if not for themselves. The river is broad and clear, makes a bend round the hill, and tumbles with rush and roar over a stony mill-dam; the bank is steep and wooded, and a rill runs across with lively babble.

AINSTABLE PARISH.

THE parish of Ainstable is bounded on the west by the river Eden, on the south-east by the river Croglin, and on the north-east by a small stream. A plau of the parish is deposited in the parish chest in the church. The surface of this parish is very uneven; the soil is a light and fertile loam, with a substratum of clay-sand or gravel. There is plenty of freestone in the parish. The inhabitants, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, reside in the villages, of which Ainstable is the principal. Penrith, Brampton, and Carlisle are the markets usually attended. The parish has no dependent townships, but is divided into the High and Low Quarters.

The area of Ainstable is 1,178 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 444; in 1811, 431; in 1821, 518; in 1831, 569; in 1841, 501; and in 1851, 524.

Ainstable manor adjoins the barony of Gilsland, from which it is separated by the Northskeugh Beck, and extends from the river Eden on the west, up eastward to the mountains; bordering upon the lordship of Staffol towards the south. It was given by Hubert de Vaux, or de Vallibus, lord of Gilsland, to his kinsman Eustace de Vaux, in whose family it continued till an heiress brought it to the Burdons, from whom it passed in a similar manner to William Lord Daere. It sub-

sequently came to the Howard family by the marriage of Lord William Howard with Elizabeth, a co-heiress of the last male heir of the Dacres, and descending with the barony of Gilsland, is now possessed by the Earl of Carlisle. There are many estates held under this manor subject to the payment of yearly customary rents and fines certain; and others, by the payment of yearly free or quit rents.

The manor of Armathwaite, another manor in this parish, is held by Charles Aglionby, Esq., and has "rents, services, ward, and fines, both certain and arbitrary, with this further privilege, that not only the

demesne itself, but all the customary estates held of it, are toll free all over England. Free or quit rents are also paid for other estates in the parish, to different proprietors."¹

Nunnery, the capital seat of Armathwaite manor, occupies the site of the ancient Benedictine convent, which was founded by William Rufus, the second Norman monarch of England, in the first year of his reign; and Dr. Todd tell us, that its origin is as ancient as that of any religious house in England. He adds that, "St. Cuthbert laid the first foundation of it at Carlisle, and gave the veil to Ermenburga, queen dowager of Northumberland, as the first abbess. William Rufus removed it from the city to a village called Armathwaite or Heremitethwaite, where it continued for some ages. At last it was translated a mile or two more eastward, to a place to which it gave the name of 'Nunnery.' Rufus appears to have dedicated the convent to Our Saviour and the Blessed Virgin Mary. He bestowed on the community two acres of land, as a site for the convent, and three carucates of land, and two acres of meadow, in the neighbourhood of the nunnery, with 216 acres of land lying on the north side of Tarn Wadling, and in the forest of Inglewood; common of pasture for themselves and their tenants throughout the forest, and sufficient timber for their houses; a yearly rent of 40s. out of his tenements in Carlisle to be paid by the hands of the governor of the said city; freedom from toll throughout England for them and their tenants; common of pasture for their cattle within the town and common of Ainstable; and free warren in all their lands; to have and to hold all the said possessions as freely as the 'heart may think or eye may see.'" This convent appears to have been, for some time at least, under the visitation of the bishops of Carlisle; and Dr. Todd informs us that when a vacancy occurred in the office of prioress, it was customary for the nuns to elect their superioress, and then present her to the bishop for institution and induction; and that this was the custom he shows by the election, in 1362, of Catherine de Lanercost to the vacant office, who received her seat in the choir and a voice in the chapter in obedience to a mandate sent from the bishop to the archdeacon. Although possessed of the lands and privileges abovenamed, this convent does not appear to have been in very affluent circumstances, if we may form an opinion from a grant of Edward III., who, in consideration of their poverty, remitted to the prioress and nuns ten pounds, "which they owed for victuals in Karlhol in Edward II.'s time, they not being able to pay off so great a score." For this statement we have the

authority of Dr. Todd. The same king is also stated to have remitted their yearly rent of £10, in consideration of the losses they had sustained during the war between England and Scotland. From its situation, this convent often suffered from the Scots; and in the reign of Edward IV. we find that it was almost destroyed by them: jewels, relics, books, evidences, and other property being carried off. This disaster was followed by a charter of confirmation from the king of England. As will be seen hereafter, the church of Ainstable was appropriated to the convent, whose chaplain officiated in the parish church. Armathwaite convent continued to flourish, and its community to pursue the even "tenour of their way," till the 26th Henry VIII. (1534), when its revenues were, according to the King's Book, £19 2s. 2d. It appears to have been surrendered to the commissioners of Henry VIII. about the year 1536, at which time the community consisted of a prioress and three nuns, their revenue being at that time, according to Dugdale, £18 18s. 8d. a year. This convent seems to have continued in the possession of the crown till the reign of Edward VI., who, on March 9th, 1552, granted to "William Greyme, *alias* Carlisle, gentleman, the house and site of the late priory of Armethwaite, with one garden, three orchards, one parcel of enclosed ground, called the Lyng Close, containing two acres; one close of arable land, called the Pete Bank, containing four acres; one close, called the Studholes, containing four acres of arable land, ten acres of meadow, and four acres of waste: three closes of arable land, called Wheat Closes, containing twenty acres; one close, called Holme Cammoek, containing one acre; one close, called Kirk Holme, containing one acre; one close called High Field, containing five acres; one close of land, wood, and waste, containing eighteen acres; and one other close, called Broad Meadow, containing nine acres; and also those messuages, tenements, and lands, containing 216 acres, in the tenure of seventeen different tenants, in the Nome Close; also five messuages and tenements, in the tenure of so many different persons, in Dale, in the county of Cumberland; six messuages and tenements in Rowcroft, in the said county; twelve in Anastaplethe, in the said county, with several quit rents there; two messuages and tenements in the parish of Kirkoswald; two in Cumwhitton; one in Blenkarn; one in the parish of Kirkland; one in Glassonby; and one in Crofton." The Grahams continued to possess this property till the year 1685, when George Graham, Esq., sold it for £1,136, to Sir John Lowther, Bart., who exchanged it with John Aglionby, Esq., for Drumburgh Castle, in 1694, and the latter determined to

¹ Jefferson's "Leath Ward," p. 231.

reside here. His grandson, Henry Aglionby, Esq., pulled down the old house, which formed part of the priory, and erected the pleasant mansion now known as Nunnery. Part of the wall of the monastic building is yet standing on the west side of the house. The principal remains of the priory is an upright pillar, in a field called Cross Close, to the north-east of the mansion. On one side is a large oval stone with a cross in its centre, round which is inscribed, "Sanctuarium 1088." It is supposed that this inscription has some reference to the ancient privilege of sanctuary, possessed by so many of the religious houses in Catholic times. At a short distance, to the east of the house, is the ancient burial ground of the priory, a small square piece of land surrounded by lofty trees. Several remains of antiquity have been discovered here, one of which is still preserved and represents the cowed head of a monk. A little beyond this place is a well, bearing the name of Chapel Well. When the conventual buildings were being removed, a small painting on copper, of a Benedictine nun, with a rosary, cross, and book in her hand, was found in a niche of the wall—it is now at Nunnery; as is also a stone, inserted in the north-west end of the present mansion, with the following inscription:—

"Though veiled Benedictines are removed hence,
Think of their poverty, chastity, faith, obedience."

Some ancient embroidery, said to be the work of the nuns, is also preserved. There are also two recumbent monuments in memory of John Aglionby and Catherine Denton, his wife, formerly in the old church of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, but on the building of the present church they were removed to Nunnery. The scenery on the banks of the river, which has rendered Nunnery so famous, is well described by the Rev. W. Ford, who, in his "Guide to the Lakes," says, "The road then descends more gradually, till it arrives at Nunnery, where the Croglin, a mountain stream, joins the Eden. . . . It may, we think, be safely asserted that the Croglin, in this last part of its course, for the space of a mile, during which it pours along a deep ravine, has no equal. It first enters this savage dell by a fall of forty feet, forcing its way into a deep caldron scooped out of the rock, in which the water is agitated and whirled around in boiling eddies till it finds an escape by a narrow opening in one corner, whence it rushes down several leaps, foaming over the large masses that hinder its impetuous progress. The rocks are piled on each other up to the height of one or two hundred feet, projecting their bold fronts forward over the river, 'here scored with lightning, there with ivy green, or grey with aged lichens and mosses.' On

the south side the path is carried round the protruding masses of rock on rudely-framed galleries, supported by rough timbers, thus affording the best and most striking views, because the rocks and woods on the northern side, which are the grandest, are seen to the best advantage. At one time you are on the margin of the water, beneath overhanging crags, the brook before you rushing furiously over moss-covered fragments and stones, forming cascades of exceeding beauty; whilst the trees waving in the breeze, reveal the shaggy rock that supplies their roots with scanty nourishment. At another, you are on the brink of the precipice, looking down into a dense mass of wood, out of which the twisted branches of the rift oak, 'stripped of their bark, toss their giant arms amid the skies,' contrasting with the deep green behind, while the water is betrayed by its sparkling sheen and softened roar." The site of the ancient priory is now marked by a pillar of masonry on the hill above the present house.

Aglionby of Nunnery.

The family of Aglionby, anciently Aguilon, claims great antiquity, deriving its origin from

WALTER AGUILON, one of the followers of William the Conqueror in his invasion of England, who came into Cumberland with Ranulph de Meschines, and fixing his residence in the parish of Warwick, gave to it his own name, which it retains to this day, although there are now no remains of the mansion. The family appears to have resided at Aglionby till the reign of Henry VII., when John Aglionby, described as of Carlisle, married a daughter of Richard Salkeld, of Corby Castle, a family which became extinct in that reign. After this period we find them at Drawdykes Castle, in Stawix parish, now a decayed mansion used as a farmhouse. From the above Walter Aguilon lineally descended

WILLIAM AGLIONBY, of Aglionby, who married, in 1391, Maria, daughter of Alan Blennerhasset, of Carlisle, and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS AGLIONBY, of Aglionby, who lived in the time of Henry V. His wife was Katherine, daughter of — Skelton, Esq., of Armathwaite Castle, and was grandfather, or great-grandfather, of

EDWARD AGLIONBY, of Aglionby, who occurs as sheriff of Carlisle in 1544-5. His son and successor,

JOHN AGLIONBY, of Carlisle, espoused a daughter of Richard Salkeld, Esq., of Corby, and left a son and heir,

EDWARD AGLIONBY, Esq., of Carlisle, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Cuthbert Musgrave, Esq., of Crookduke, and had issue,

I. EDWARD, his heir.

II. JOHN, D.D., in holy orders.

I. DOROTHY, married to Alan Blennerhasset, Esq.

The elder son,

EDWARD AGLIONBY, Esq., married Jane, daughter of Henry Brougham, Esq., and dying in 1648, left, with a daughter, Mary, married to John Stanford, Esq., of Askham, a son and heir,

JOHN AGLIONBY, Esq., of Carlisle, born in 1610. This gentleman took an active part in the defence of the city of Carlisle,

when besieged by the Parliamentarians, from October, 1644, until its surrender in June, 1645. In breach, however, of the capitulation that the garrison should enjoy the honours of war, and the citizens perfect safety, Mr. Aglionby and Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., were thrown into prison, tried, and condemned to death. They, however, contrived to escape the night previous to the day appointed for their execution, and thus were enabled to save their lives. Mr. Aglionby married Margery, daughter of Christopher Richmond, Esq., of Highhead Castle, by Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Chaytor, Esq., of Croft, and had with three daughters, Jane, Isabel, and Mary,

- i. JOHN, his successor.
- ii. Henry, M.A., in holy orders, rector of Bowness, who died in 1701.
- iii. Christopher.
- iv. Richard, for many years registrar of Carlisle, who had, with two sons, who both died in youth, a daughter,

Ursula, born in 1698, married in 1729, to Wm. Nugent, Esq., of Clomlost, in the county of Westmeath, and had two daughters,

Elizabeth Nugent, married to — Nash, Esq.
Mary Nugent, married to the Right honourable Baron Yelverton, lord Avonmore, and chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland.

The eldest son and heir,

JOHN AGLIONBY, Esq., born March 28th, 1642, was brought up for the bar, and for many years served the office of recorder of Carlisle. In 1696 he exchanged Drumburgh Castle and manor with Sir John Lowther, Bart., for the estate of Nunnery and manor of Armathwaite. He married Barbara, daughter of John Patrickson, Esq., of Calder Abbey, and had issue,

JOHN, his successor.

Bridget, married to George Watson, Esq., of Goswick Castle, in the county of Durham.

He died in 1717, and was interred in the family vault, St. Cuthbert's church, Carlisle. His son and heir,

JOHN AGLIONBY, Esq., of Nunnery, born in 1663, married Dinah, co-heiress of the Rev. Richard Stoddart, and was succeeded by his son,

HENRY AGLIONBY, Esq., of Nunnery, born in 1684. This gentleman represented the city of Carlisle in two parliaments, *temp. George I.*, and was high-sheriff for the county in 1735. He was likewise an alderman of Carlisle, and repeatedly mayor of that city, where he enjoyed considerable influence. In 1715 he pulled down the old priory and erected the present mansion, whence he removed upon the marriage of his son to Crossfield, and there built another residence, where he continued to dwell till his decease. By his wife, Elizabeth, youngest sister of Sir Gilfred Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, he had issue,

- i. HENRY, his successor.
- ii. John, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, where he deceased.
1. Sarah Grace, died young.
- ii. Sarah, married to Richard Lowthian, Esq., of Dumfries.
- iii. Elizabeth, who died young, in 1735.

Mr. Aglionby died in 1759, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY AGLIONBY, Esq., of Nunnery, born in 1715, married Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., of Edentall, by Julia, daughter of Sir John Chardin, by whom (who died in 1780) he had issue,

- i. Henry, who died young, in 1766, his father still living.
- ii. John, died young.
- iii. CHRISTOPHER, his heir.
 1. Elizabeth, married to Richard Bamber, Esq.
 - ii. Julia, died unmarried.

iii. Anne, married to the Rev. Samuel Bateman, of Newbeggins Hall, rector of Farthingstone, and had a son,

HENRY AGLIONBY BATEMAN, who relinquishing his patroonymic, assumed, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of one of his aunts, the surname of Aglionby instead, and is the present Henry Aglionby, Esq.

iv. Mary, married to John Orfeur Yates, Esq., of Skirwith Abbey, in Cumberland, who had issue,

1. FRANCIS, of whom hereafter.
2. John, who had issue sons and daughters.

Mr. Aglionby, who served the office of sheriff of Cumberland in 1763, and was for many years an alderman of Carlisle, died at Nunnery in 1770, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

CHRISTOPHER AGLIONBY, Esq., of Nunnery, who was a minor at the time of his father's demise. This gentleman served the office of sheriff of Cumberland in 1780, and died unmarried in 1785, when the male line of the family expired. The estates were subsequently divided by a decree of the Court of Chancery between his four sisters. Mrs. Bamber, widow of the above Richard Bamber, Esq., who succeeded to the Nunnery estates in 1785, on the death of Christopher Aglionby, Esq., bequeathed that property, by will, to her nephew, Francis Yates, eldest son of John Orfeur Yates, Esq., and afterwards to go to Henry Aglionby, Esq., or his heirs male. On succeeding to the estates Mr. Yates assumed the name of Aglionby, and thus became

FRANCIS AGLIONBY, of Nunnery. On the breaking out of the war which followed the peace of Amiens, Mr. Aglionby entered the Cumberland militia, in which he finally attained the rank of major. He married Mary, daughter of John Matthews, Esq., of Wigton Hall, by whom he had issue,

- i. Henry, who died under age.
1. Elizabeth Anne, unmarried.
- ii. Mary, unmarried.
- iii. Jane, unmarried.

In 1818 Major Aglionby succeeded Mr. Satterthwaite as chairman of the quarter sessions of the county, which office he held till the time of his death. He contested the western division of the county twice, once with Edward Stanley, Esq., and at another time with Samuel Irton, Esq., in both cases unsuccessfully. In the year 1837 he was returned to Parliament with William James, Esq., of Barrock Lodge, for the eastern division of the county. Major Aglionby died in 1840, and was succeeded in the Nunnery estates by his cousin,

HENRY AGLIONBY AGLIONBY, Esq., of Nunnery, who was born on the 28th December, 1790. Mr. Aglionby was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. in 1816, in which year he was also called to the bar. He subsequently practised as a special pleader, and went the northern circuit. He became member of Parliament for Coekernouth on the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, and continued to represent the same town till his decease on July 31st, 1854. He married, at Caterham, Surrey, March 2nd, 1852, Mrs. Ladd, who survives him. His successor at Nunnery is

CHARLES AGLIONBY, Esq.

Arms.—Argent, two bars, and in chief three martlets sable.

Crest.—A demi eagle, displayed, or.

The village of Ainstable occupies a pleasant situation, about half a mile east of the Eden, and twelve miles south-east-by-south of Carlisle.

THE CHURCH.

Ainstable church, dedicated to St. Michael and all the Holy Angels, was re-built in the early part of the present century, and consists of nave and chancel, with a small square tower at the west end, in which is the entrance. It contains many marble monuments in memory of various members of the Aglionby family. In the church yard is a gravestone with a cross florée and a sword, and four coats of arms of the Dentons of Cardew, who held the manor in the reign of Edward II. The arms in two of the shields are impaled. The lower shield is placed diagonally under the helmet and crest, a custom which prevailed in the latter part of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century. Round the edge of the stone is this inscription:—"Hic jacet Johannes de Dntown Dominus de . . . nstapli." As seen above, the church of Ainstable was appropriated to the priory of Armathwaite, the chaplain of which performed all offices of religion here. On the dissolution of the priory the rectory and the advowson became the property of the crown, and continued so until the third year of the reign of Edward VI., when letters patent were issued, granting to Sir Thomas Peryent, Knt., and Thomas Rowe, gentleman, the rectory and church of Ainstable, and the advowson and right of patronage of the said church, late belonging to the priory of Armathwaite, together with all houses, glebe lands, tithes of corn, hay, wool, lamb, and all other tithes to the same belonging, to hold to them and their heirs as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free socage, and not *in capite*. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas (1292) the church of Ainstable is entered at £10 9s. 5d., and the vicarage, at £5 4s. 8d.; in the King's Book, the vicarage is valued at £8 8s. 2d.; and it was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £35. On the enclosure of the commons in 1824 an allotment of 300 acres was awarded in lieu of vicarial tithes; and this land has since been much improved, so that the net value of the living is now about £200 per annum. In the year 1688 the advowson was in the co-heirs of Mr. Leonard Barrow; Mr. George Lowthian, of Stafford, who had married one of the co-heiresses, became, by purchase, the possessor of the whole of the tithes. His representative, Richard Lowthian Ross, Esq., sold both the advowson and tithes to Francis Aglionby, Esq., of

Nunnery. Charles Fetherstonehaugh, Esq., of Stafford Hall is the present impropiator.

VICARS.—Richard Chyrcden occurs 1534; Thomas Rumney, died 1565; Sir John Preestman, 1565; Robert Watson, 1597; George Daeres, 1661; George Hodgson, 1680; John Verty, 1737; Charles Smalwood, 1749; Thomas Railton, 1771; William Armstrong, 1782; William Smith, 1787; John Bird, 1832; A. M. Wilson, 1853.

The vicarage, a neat building in the Tudor style of architecture, was erected in 1855.

CHARITIES.

The School.—By an indenture bearing date March 26, 1743, a parcel of land in this parish containing four acres, was conveyed to trustees, in consideration of £50, for the use of a free school at Ainstable. Part of the money, £10, was left for that purpose by William Elan, and the rest was collected in the parish. The rent, amounting to about £10, is paid over to the master. All the children of parishioners are admitted into the school and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; but none are taught free in respect of this endowment. The average attendance is about forty scholars.

Dixon's Legacy.—Margaret Dixon, by will, dated November 30th, 1773, left £15 on trust, the interest to be paid to the master of the school, towards educating some of the poor children of the parish gratis.

G. and B. Lowthian's Charity.—Bridget Lowthian, in 1745, left a legacy of £33 for the relief of the poor of this parish; and George Lowthian, in the same year, left £20 for a similar purpose.

Richard Lowthian's Charity.—A rent charge of £5 was left by Richard Lowthian, to the poor of this parish.

Parochial Library.—There is a parochial library, but its origin is unknown.

Dale, Bascadyke, Longdales, and Ruckcroft are hamlets in this parish.

There is a chalybeate spring well on one of the glebe land farms.

Dr. Leake, an eminent physician of the last century, author of several practical treatises on midwifery, &c., and founder of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, was the son of the Rev. William Leake, curate of Ainstable, where he was born on the 8th of June, 1729; he died in 1792.

ALSTON PARISH.

THE parish of Alston, anciently written Aldeneston, and Aldstone, is a region of dreary wastes and narrow dales, bounded on the west by Cross Fell, Hartside Fell, and Thackmoor Fell, and on the other sides by high lands in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland. It is about nine miles in length from north to south, and about eight miles in breadth from west to east. It is intersected by the rivers South Tyne, Blackburn, Nent, Gildersdale Burn, and several smaller streams, which rise and unite in the parish, and flow through some deep dells, where, in some places, there is good pasturage for sheep and cattle, but only a few acres of land in tillage, the high lands and wastes being generally covered with heath and bent. The soil is a mixture of clay, moss, and sand. The parish is rich in mineral treasures. Small trout abound in the rivers, and grouse on the moors, where grow clustered bramble-like cranberries, commonly called cloud-berries. This rich mining district was formerly very difficult of access, owing to the rough and broken state of its roads, but in 1823 an act of Parliament was obtained for making new roads from the town of Alston, to Penrith, Brampton, and Hexham, all of which have been long completed. Another road has since been made from Alston over Yadmoss to Greta Bridge in Yorkshire. And, last of all, the great civiliser of modern times, the railway, has reached Alston, connecting it with the Newcastle and Carlisle line at Haltwhistle in Northumberland, and so with the main lines of railway in the kingdom.

Alston parish comprises an area of 35,060 acres, inclusive of Garrigill and Nenthead. The population in 1801 was 3,626; in 1811, inclusive of Garrigill and Nenthead, 5,079; in 1821, of Alstone alone, 4,111; in 1831, 5,244; in 1841, 4,588; and in 1851, 3,409, who are chiefly resident in the town of Alston. Mining is the principal employment of the inhabitants. The miners are, for the most part, sober and industrious; and show a simplicity of manners rarely found among other labouring people. The Alston and Haltwhistle railway runs through the parish. The rateable value of the whole parish is £10,108 3s. 4d. There is a weekly market at Alston on Saturdays.

The Roman road called the Maiden Way crosses this parish, and its course may still be traced in several places. There is a large cavern on Gildersdale Fell, and upon Hall Hill, a little below Tyne Bridge, is the foundation of a fortress, which appears to have been surrounded with a moat.

The manor of Alston, comprehending about forty-five square miles, was given to William de Veteripont by William the Lion King of Scotland, who confirmed it by a grant, recited in a record which appears to belong to the year 1280. It was further confirmed by a charter of King John, bearing date May 10, 1209. In 1280 Edward I. by his charter stating that having recovered the manor from Robert de Veteriponte, he now, at the instance of Alexander, son of Alexander King of Scotland, restored it to his son Nicholas, to be held in perpetuity of the said Alexander as of his liberty of Tynedale, with the exception of the mines, miners, and liberties of the miners, within the manor. From an inquisition taken in 1315, after the demise of Nicholas de Veteriponte, we learn that "he died possessed of the capital messuage in Alderstone, with fourteen acres of arable land, and 100 acres of meadow,

had thirty-three tenants at Gerardsgill who held thirty-three shieldings and paid yearly £5 18s. 0d. yearly rent, thirteen tenants at Amotes-hath who paid yearly £3 8s. 4d., twenty-two tenants at Nent and Corbrigate who held twenty-two shieldings, and paid £5 2s. rent; also one water corn-miln and one falling miln, and 3,000 acres of pasture in Alderstone Moor; all which premises were held of the manor of Wark; and that Robert de Veteriponte was his son and heir." His Alston estates descended to his son Robert; and from him, it appears, to his sisters—Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Blencowe, and Joan, wife of William Whytlawe, where a link or two of the family history is wanting to connect it with Thomas Whytlawe, who, in 1143, granted the manors of Alston, Ellerington, and Gerrardgill, to William Stapleton of Edenhall, and Margaret his wife, whose daughter Mary brought Alston in marriage to the Hiltons of Hilton Castle, in the county of Durham. This last-named family, about the year 1618,¹ sold Alston to Sir Francis Ratcliffe, Bart., of Dilston, and it continued to be held by his family till the year 1716, when, on the attainder of the last Earl of Derwentwater, it was settled by act of Parliament on Greenwich Hospital. Between the years 1611 and 1616 the lands were leased off to the tenants by Henry Hilton, Esq., for rents amounting to £63 a year, and a twenty-penny fine at the end of every twenty years. The lords continued to claim the timber on the tenant's lands until a compromise between the two parties introduced a clause into the act of Parliament, passed in 1803, for enclosing the commons of the parish, by which all right of timber was settled on the tenant. The dignity of the manor is still preserved by holding courts leet and baron at Lowlyer. Some of the court

¹ Mr. Sopwith says that it was in 1629 that the manor was sold to Sir Edward Radcliffe for £2,500.

books are signed by the first Lord Derwentwater. The governors of Greenwich Hospital let out the mines on working leases to the London and other lead companies. The principal landowners are the governors of Greenwich Hospital, the London Lead Company, the trustees of the late Robert Hodgson, Esq., the trustees of the late George Elstob Joseph Dickinson, Esq.; Jacob and Jonathan Walton, Esqs.; Hugh Watson Friend, Esq.; Rev. Octavius James; the trustees of the late Jacob Wilson, Esq.; Timmiswood and John Millicar; the Rodderup Fell Mining Company; Messrs. Fydell and Tufnell, William Bird, Thomas Shaw, and Thomas Wilson, Esq.

The mines of Alston have been worked from a very remote period. There is every probability that they were known to the Romans, whose "Maiden Way" runs through the parish. We have, however, nothing concerning them that can be relied upon as authentic previous to the reign of Henry I. The Cumberland Pipe Rolls contain a series of entries of the "Rents and profits of the mines of Northumberland and Cumberland, during the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., extending from the year 1157 to 1189 inclusive, and which make a total of £1,585. In the twelfth century, and at later periods, there was a mint at Carlisle, which, there is every probability, was supplied with silver from Alston. Under the year 1226, the Northumberland Pipe Roll contains an entry of a charge of £2,151 for the "rent of the mine of Carlisle," which, by subsequent records, is identified with that of Alston. The Alston mines were protected by royal charters, which guaranteed to the workers in them peculiar privileges and immunities, and prohibited any one from unjustly distributing them, under a penalty of £10. We subjoin the following extract from an old document, in the possession of Mr. George Millicar, of Tyne Head, agent of Messrs. Fydell and Tufnell, the lords of Tyne Head manor, and obligingly copied for us by the Rev. George Monkhouse, which goes far to prove the antiquity of mining operations at Alston. "That part of Tyne Head which belongs to Mr. Gill is freehold, and he hath also the royalties, the rest of Tyne Head is held by lease, as aforesaid. Lord Coke, in his second institute, page 578, reports a noble case that happened in his mines of Aldunestone, in the 18th Edward I. (1289-90). Henry de Whity and Joan, his wife, impleaded several of the miners for cutting down and carrying away their trees. The miners answer that they farm the mine of the king, and plead that for working a vein of silver (as now they do) the miners have a right to take away any wood whatsoever, that shall be near to and convenient for the said work, and that

they have also a right at their will and pleasure to use and dispose of that wood for burning and smelting, and for paying the workmen their wages, and also to give what they think fit thereof to their poor workmen of the miners; and they state that they have exercised their right from time immemorial. The said Henry and Joan acknowledge the miners' right to take the wood for burning and smelting for the use of the miners, but charge that the miners had cut down, carried away, and sold large quantities of wood, from which the king received no kind of benefit, and which never came to the use of the mines at all. And upon this they pray to have judgment. It doth not appear what was the event of this cause, nor is it now very material to inquire. For two reasons: first, for that by act of Parliament no mine shall be deemed a royal mine, notwithstanding any gold or silver that may be found in it—only the king (if he pleases) may have the ore, paying for the same a stated price. Secondly, there is now, as may well be supposed, scarce a tree to be seen in the whole country." By inquests held at Penrith, in the year 1356 and 1415, it appears that the judicial affairs of the mines of Alston were administered by a coroner as judge, and a king's serjeant as sheriff or head bailiff. In the first-named year, the mines were held by lease, under a certain rent of the freemen of that place, by one Tilman, a native of Cologne, who, on petition to the crown, obtained for himself and workmen letters patent, directing the king's bailiffs to maintain and protect them while at labour in the mines, and not to suffer them to be injured or molested. It appears by letters patent, granted to William Stapleton, Esq., dated November 13th, 1414, that he and his tenants at will in this manor, and their predecessors, had annually paid into the Royal Exchequer at Carlisle, ten marks for the mines here, known by the name of the "mine of Carlisle." The Originalia contain a grant, in 1417, of the mine of Alston to William Stapleton, Esq., at the annual rent of £10. By letters patent, dated December 20th, 1468, Edward IV. granted to Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, and John Neville, his brother, earl of Northumberland, and others, all his mines of gold and silver; and again on March 23rd, 1475, to his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and others, the mine of Fletchers, near Garrigill, in the parish of Alston. In the year 1718 there were 119 lead mines in the parish of Alston, 103 of which were held on lease under Greenwich Hospital. The average annual produce of that and the two preceding years is stated at rather more than 8,377 tons, the value being about £70,000. At the latter end of the last century the clear yearly produce was stated at

£16,000; the number of persons employed in the mines being upwards of 1,000. In 1814 the number of mines held under the hospital was 102; the number of tons produced, 4,598. About the year 1829, the annual quantity of ore was stated as not exceeding 8,800 tons, yielding about 3,500 fother of lead, and containing from eight to ten ounces of silver to each fother.

We subjoin the statistics of the lead mines of the Alston district for 1857:—

	Names of Mines.	Lead-ore.		Silver.	
		Tons.cwts.	Tons.cwts.	Ozs.	
ALSTON MOOR.	Long Cleugh.....	475 5	356 6		
	Rampgill.....	433 8	325 1		
	Capel Cleugh.....	187 8	140 19		
	Browngill.....	120 9	99 6		
	Carrs and Hanging Shaw	337 3	252 15		
	Scaleburn.....	87 3	65 5		
	Middle Cleugh.....	315 15	236 14		
	Bentyfield, S. Vein, W. E.	97 4	72 18		
	Small Cleugh.....	648 4	486 3		
	Tyne Bottom.....	22 14	17 0		
	Guddamgill.....	27 6	20 8		
	Cowper Dyke Heads.....	18 19	14 15		
	Fletcheras.....	0 14	0 10		
	Priorsdale.....	2 8	1 16		
	Batyld, E. End, Sun Vn.	85 0	63 15	892	
Black Syke.....	10 14	8 0	160		
Blagill.....	37 12	28 4	168		
Brigal Burn.....	105 15	79 6	1,106		
Brownley Hill.....	429 0	315 0	1,260		
Low B. Brey Bank.....	7 8	5 10			
Carrs West of Nent.....	16 0	12 0	96		
Clargill Burn.....					
Clargill Head.....					
Cow Hill.....	4 19	3 14			
Crag Green, North Vein	2 19	2 0			
Crossgill Head.....	5 5	3 15			
Dowpot Syke.....	5 5	3 15			
Douke Burn or Cash Well	175 15	132 0	924		
Farnbery.....					
Foreshield.....					
Flow Edge.....	1 10	1 2			
Gallygill Syke.....	48 13	36 19	648		
Gallygill Bents.....	13 17	10 7			
Grassfield.....	33 6	21 10	720		
Guttergill, East End.....	18 15	14 0			
Holsfield.....	6 6	4 14	75		
Hudgill Burn.....	126 0	91 10	1,598		
Lee House Well.....	9 4	8	340		
Middle Syke.....					
Nattrass, Middle Vein.....	1 4	0 16			
Nattrass, North Vein.....	6 13	4 15	70		
Nentsbury, North Vein.....					
Nentsbury Pasture.....					
Peat stack Hill.....	3 12	2 14			
Park Grove Sun Vein.....	4 13	3 9	25		
Pasture Grove.....	1 10	1 2			
Rodderup Hill.....	1,201 4	849 0	5,850		
Slate.....					
Thornhill Silt.....					
Thornhill, East End.....	18 18	14 2	98		
Thornhill, West End.....	11 3	8 7	60		
Wellgill, Cross Vein.....	13 5	9 18			
Windy Brook.....					
Sundry Small Mines.....					
Allen's Chugh.....	0 12	0 8	3		
Clavert, East and West.....	9 11	6 14	53		
Clargill Head.....	3 3	2 5	100		
Dossey and Tyne Boys.....	6 2	4 6	31		
South and West Crossfell	1 1	0 10	5		
East Crossfell.....	18 12	14 10	115		
Green Banks.....	1 1	0 15	6		
Lady Vein.....	17 3	13 2	53		
Middle Tyne Green.....	0 10	0 7	3		
Patto Syke.....	3 18	2 4	15		
South Crossfell.....					
Stow Cross.....	26 19	18 18	859		
Toss Side.....	36 6	26 13	170		
Smittorgill Head.....	26 10	27 6			
Sundries.....	7 4	0 0			
	5,382 0	3,960 8	28,036		

lead ore weighed over in the manor of Alston Moor in the year 1858:—

Governor and Company's Mines.	Names of Mines.	Total
		Quantities.
		Bings.cwts.
	Rampgill.....	692 1
	Scaleband.....	222 3
	Carrs and Hanging-shaw	928 1
	Capel Cleugh.....	371 6
	Long Cleugh.....	1422 6
	Middle Cleugh.....	373 1
	Small Cleugh.....	1765 7
	Guddamgill.....	142 7
	Browngill Vein.....	401 2
	Benty Field Sun Vein, West End	271 6
	Cowper's Dyke Heads.....	21 1
	Fletcheras Vein.....	68 4
	Tyne Bottom and Windshaw Bridge	195 7
	Blagill.....	144 1
	Brownley Hill.....	1080 0
	Brigal Burn.....	298 0
	Benty Field, E. End.....	311 5
	Bayle Hill.....	2 4
	Black Syke.....	7 6
	Carrs West of Nent.....	51 1
	Crag Greens, N. Vein.....	22 4
	Crossgill Head.....	28 0
	Corn Bings.....	6 7
	Douke Burn, W. End.....	821 6
	Foreshield.....	99 6
	Farnbery.....	1 4
	Flow Edge.....	7 4
	Guttergill, E. End.....	445 4
	Gallygill Bents.....	3 4
	Gallygill Syke.....	114 5
	Grass Field.....	45 1
	Guttergill, West End.....	17 0
	Green Castle.....	0 7
	Holy-Field.....	27 6
	Hudgill Burn.....	262 4
	Hodgson's Cross Vein.....	5 6
	Lee House Well.....	18 7
	Low B. Brey Bank.....	28 3
	Nattrass N. Vein.....	19 5
	Nentsbury Greens, N. Vein.....	23 6
	Peat Stack Hill.....	10 6
	Park Grove, S. Vein.....	3 6
	Rodderup Cleugh.....	2814 0
	Thornhill, E. End.....	44 6
	Thornhill, W. End.....	62 2
	Thornhill Silt.....	1 3
	White Lee.....	1 1
	Wellgill Cross Vein.....	49 7
	Total Bings (5 cwt. each)....	13617 5

The total product of lead ore for 1858 will exceed that of 1857 by about 300 tons.

We subjoin the following account of the mines and miners of this district from Mr. White's "Northumberland and the Border," London, 1859:— "Wishing to see something of the mines and miners, I turned away from the Tyne, and was presently on the hill-top above the town, walking up the valley of the Nent, but at a considerable elevation above the stream; high enough to scan a great expanse of rolling summits, among which not a few mark the border of Northumberland. Now and then a heavy shower swept across, making the intervening sunshine appear the brighter, and freshening up the verdure of the fields and meads that lie in the hollows, and producing a variety of light and shade upon the landscape wherein the little sykes or gullies that furrow the hill sides appear the darker. We are here on the apex of the island, among the topmost upheavals of the limestone, sandstone, and slate strata, which are the joy of the miner, for therein he finds

The following statement shows the total quantity of

rich veins and pockets of metal. Not without tremendous throes were they uplifted to their present elevation: and here and there in a scar, or on the rugged flank of a water-course, we may read somewhat of their history. In some places the metallic veins lie open to the daylight: and on one side of a valley the ends of rock-beds are seen corresponding to similar beds on the other side; and with other remarkable phenomena the limestone slopes away on the east and west till it meets the coal strata, which in this latitude complete the slope and rush down beneath the sea on both sides of the island. We pass Nent Hall, which, embosomed in trees, reminds us of an oasis, and, four miles from Alston, come to the village of Nent Head, which makes no secret of its vocation, for huge mounds of refuse, tramways, wagons, heaps of ore, implements scattered about, and a sturdy population proclaim that it lives by the mines. It belongs to the London Lead Company, who rebuilt it some years ago: hence it boasts a market-house crowned by a clock tower, a Methodist chapel, and a good school-house, yet somewhat primitive withal. And it is not right that a village should harmonise with its environments. There are however no signs of poverty, but abundant signs of work: men and boys washing, sorting, and crushing ore, amid the splashing of water, the thumping of machinery, and clattering as of falling stones when the wagons from the mines drop their burden. From the heaps of ore at one end of the premises, to the slime-pits on the other, resolute industry prevails. Higher up the hill stands the smelt-mill, where the ore is roasted and melted and cast into pigs of lead. The roasting is what a metallurgist calls a beautiful process: the ore is spread on the sole, or floor of a furnace, and is heated to a temperature at which it parts with its sulphur and takes up oxygen, but does not melt. In another furnace it is melted, and you see the molten stream flowing from the mouth into a pot. In another, the stubborn slag, or the dross and refuse, is treated by a roaring blast, becomes docile, yields every particle of lead, while splendid blue and green flames leap and play in the impetuous current. You see how even the sweepings of the chimney are converted into metal by the action of fire: how silver is separated from the baser metal: and not least astonishing among strange sights is the huge water-wheel, exceeding in circumference perhaps all that you have ever seen before, which drives the condensing apparatus. The villago is built on a hill slope, and here and there you see the galleries, or entrances to the mines, which penetrate the hills for miles, ramifying and honeycombing to such a depth that they reach the diggings from the other

side, and, as I was told, it is possible to go all through seven miles underground, and come out in Weardale. One of the entrances was pointed out to me as Rampgill vein, from which seventy-two tons of ore have been dug every week for more than a hundred years. With such abundance as that to work up, 1,200 men and boys may well be busy. What a clattering of clogs there was when the school broke up, and the children swarmed out upon the street. They are not remarkable for beauty, but they are remarkable for cleanliness, and appear to be robust alike in health and limb. Let us take a walk through the works, and see by what process lead is procured. The ore, as it comes from the mines, is in rough stony lumps, of all sizes, from the bigness of your head down to sand; some lumps are slaty in appearance, some like quartz; many are good specimens of the pale grey limestone from which they were torn, and the more they all sparkle with crystals of lead the better is their quality. Some look as if they were all lead, only brighter, so cunningly is the earth masked, and these which are singularly heavy, the miners lovingly call 'lazy lumps.' The local term for ore is bouse; the wagons laden therewith run from the mines to the works, where each drops its burden into the bouse-teams; that is into a range of open stalls, according to quality. Here the ore is ready to hand: the washing floors are close by on the same level, and the next operation is to break it up, wash it, and separate metal from stone. A barrowful of ore is thrown on an iron grating, upon which a stream of water is let to flow; the light earthy and gritty particles are thereby washed off, and carried into the 'trunk box,' placed in connection with the grating. Meanwhile men and boys stand by with hammers, and pick the washed lumps. That which is only stone is at once thrown away: the metallic lumps are broken and sorted, and as much of the stone got rid of as possible, in readiness for the succeeding operation known on the spot as 'buddling' and 'hotching,' which may be described as a kind of sifting with sieves suspended in water; an arrangement which facilitates the separation of the heavy from the light portions. You have only to agitate sieves and boxes with sufficient perseverance, and the ore will find its way to the bottom, and lie there as a distinct stratum, by its own gravity, and then separation from the refuse is easy. It is a pretty sight to see a heap of pure ore lying bright and glistening, ready for the smelt-mill; such a mass of what metallurgists call galena, you never saw before, and you may well admire it. The sight is one to admire, for its own intrinsic quality, and for the successful results of mechanical operations. Who would think that those great rough heaps of bouse

could ever be brought into so clean a condition. Nothing is lost. The washings are not allowed to run away to waste, but are intercepted and made to surrender whatever they hold of metalliferous. The trunk boxes are emptied from time to time, and the small lumps of ore are picked out; in fact, whatever cunning and skill can do to save lead is done. All the water of the washings, before its final exit from the premises, is made to flow into 'slime pits,' where it remains almost stagnant, until it has thrown down the light particles held in suspension. These particles form thick beds of 'slime,' in which is contained a considerable quantity of lead. But how to separate it?—that is the question. Clever folk, these lead-seekers! you will say, on seeing the answer. With two rollers, and an endless web of canvas, they form an inclined plane; the web is set in motion, travelling, so to speak, up-hill, and while it moves the slime drops upon it from a trough; water falls at the same time in a brisk shower, and the result is, that as the web moves, the particles of lead, by reason of their weight, fall into a trough, while the fine sand and mud is washed away; and then in a muddy stream the water is dismissed. Even the lead-seekers have done with it.

"Now comes another question. Are they wise as well as clever? There is a good school here. The appearance and arrangements of the place show that the London Lead Company like order and economy, and not huggermugger. Look in the faces of the people, you see no signs of want or privation. Look into the cottages, and you will see the appliances of substantial comfort; and to Nenthead belongs part of the £20,000 in the savings bank at Alston. You will not hear of action for divorce, or of the criminal causes whence such actions proceed; but you will hear of one offence against good morals, and that is, bastardy. If there were such an instrument as a moralometer, you would find bastardy to be a pretty steady high reading in the mining districts. We must not, however, suffer ourselves to be misled, though we may be surprised by such a state of things. It does not necessarily follow that there is more wickedness in these villages than in towns, which, by comparison, show a smaller return of illegitimate births; and the same argument applies to the rural districts in Scotland, against which the charge of immorality has been brought. For here, in this lead-mining country, a girl does not lose caste by having borne a child out of wedlock; though trouble may be occasioned at first, she continues to live on in her father's house, sharing still in the privileges of home, and is not despised by her mother and sisters. Neither is her chance of marriage diminished, though not as a matter of course with her

first lover; and once married, she becomes a faithful wife, and as the mother of a hard-working family is there to participate in all the ameliorating influences which time and circumstances may bring. But should she play the wanton, and repeat the offence, then she forfeits her position and prospect of matrimony. Here, in Nenthead, as I am told, the company require that the father of the child shall marry the woman whom he has, so to speak, betrayed; or quit their service. Looked at fairly, we thus see that this hill country has, after all, a good notion of morality. We may not, perhaps, hear of bastardy in the Haymarket; but who will contend that the Haymarket is more moral than Nenthead? Is there not among these miners' wives and daughters a manifestation—'inarticulate,' if you will—of the charity that hopeth all things? It seems to me that women in other parts of the kingdom, even in places that regard themselves as refined and highly civilised, might learn a lesson from the unrefined. How many a virtuous woman has been made vicious by the cold scorn and neglect of her chaste, and it may be, untempted sisters!

"Steep and stoney is the ascent by which I left Nenthead, up the flank of Killhope Law, a hill more than 2,000 feet high. When viewed from above there is something picturesque after all in the aspect of the village: a cluster of solid white-washed houses, with pale blue slate roofs. But very lonely does it appear amid the great brown fells. From the smelt-mill a long range of masonry stretches away far up the hill-side, with low towers at intervals, as if in imitation of the Great Wall of China. You might guess it to be an aqueduct; but it is the chimney of the mill, and you see that it terminates above in an upright smoking shaft. A chimney a mile long: what can that be for? The answer is, that smelters being wise in their generation, conduct the fumes from all their furnaces into one chimney, where, in their long course to the vent, the light particles have time to form a solid deposit on the walls, leaving only a small quantity of light vapour to escape. And this deposit, sometimes two feet thick, is dug out and scraped off once a year, and converted in the furnace into solid marketable lead."

THE TOWN OF ALSTON.

The ancient market town of Alston stands on a declivity on the right bank of the South Tyne river, in 54° 58' north latitude, and 2° 25' west longitude, twenty-five miles east-south-east from Carlisle, nineteen miles north-east of Penrith, 272 miles north-north-west from London by road, and 291 by the Great Northern, and York, Newcastle, and Carlisle railways.

The population of the town in 1851 was 2,005, of whom 1,012 were males, and 993 females; the number of inhabited houses at the same period was 413, and of uninhabited four. The town is irregularly built; the houses are chiefly of stone and roofed with slate; a handsome new bridge crosses the South Tyne river. In the centre of the town is a market cross, erected by Sir William Stephenson, Bart., lord mayor of London in 1764. Alston is well supplied with water from an excellent spring on the Broad Pothill, distant about half a mile south of the town, and is well lighted with gas. The market is held on Saturday, and is abundantly furnished with all the necessaries of life. Fairs for sheep and cattle are held on the third Saturday in March, the last Thursday in May, the Saturday on or before the 27th September, the Saturday before the feast of St. Luke (October 18th), and the first Thursday in November. There were formerly races and wrestling matches, &c., held on Easter Monday, but these sports have been some time discontinued. Petty sessions are held here once a month, and a county court.

THE CHURCH.

Alston church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a plain building, destitute of architectural ornament. It was erected at the expense of the parishioners, about the year 1769, and consists of nave, with a recess serving as a chancel, and tower. There are a few mural tablets to the memory of members of the Lancaster, Hodgson, Bridgwood, and Morrison families. The church of Alston is a vicarage, in the diocese of Durham and deanery of Corbridge. In the reign of Henry II. it was in the presentation of the king, but was subsequently appropriated to the monastery of Hexham, on which community it was bestowed by Ivo de Veteriponte, but their claim was disallowed and the patronage stated to be vested in the crown. While Edward I. was at Lanercost Priory, in the winter of 1306-7, he restored to the monastery of Hexham the advowson of this church. In 1335 the priory and convent of Hexham petitioned the king to have the revenues appropriated to their own use, but it was not until 1376 that any greater portion than 6s. 8d. was legally settled upon them. In 1549 the rectory and advowson of Alston were granted to Sir John Peryent, Knt., and Thomas Reeve, gentleman. It appears, however, that there was either a subsequent grant to Arthur Lee and Thomas Archer, who admitted Sir Thomas Hilton, Knt., to a third portion; or, that Sir John Peryent and Mr. Reeve, as grantees of the crown, conveyed it to Messrs. Lee and Archer. The trustees of Greenwich Hospital are now in possession of the whole of this impropriation. In

1291 the rectory of Alston was valued at £8 a year; in 1535 the vicarage is returned as worth £7 13s. In 1663 the parish church and the chapel of Garrigill were both served by one clergyman, the stipend being only £12 6s. 8d., with "some small glebe." In 1777 the benefice was worth about £80; in 1835 its net value was £130, and it is worth at present about £140. By an act passed in the 33rd of George III. (1792-3) the governors of Greenwich Hospital received 3,551 acres in lieu of great tithes; and, by a voluntary rate of fourpence in the pound, the parishioners purchased a close of land, which the vicar now possesses in lieu of tithes, together with a small yearly modus. In 1846 a gold coin of the reign of Edward III. was found, in a good state of preservation, in a grave in the church yard. The parish registers commence in 1749.

RECTOR.—Galfrid, in the reign of Henry II.

VICARS.—John Cokeden, —; William Lambert, 1422; Sir Robert Hilton, 1423; Robert Jackson, about 1451; Robert Stehyson, —; John Ellison, about 1495; Thomas Gray, about 1499; Sir — Stephanson, 1517; John Hymmers, 1536; Henry Yaites, or Gates, 1558; Anthony Watson, 1577; William Teasdale, 1578; John Nelson, 1618; Ralph Young, 1624; Francis Hill, 1625; John Lee, 1665; John Fell, —; William Stebert, 1683; Nicholas Walton, 1696; John Topping, 1728; Thomas Lancaster, 1756; Benjamin Jackson, 1790; Thomas Foster, 1835; M. Beebee, 1839; H. Salvin, 1841; W. N. Snowe, 1852.

The vicarage is a plain modern building, erected at the expense of the impropiators, in consideration of the Rev. B. Jackson, the then vicar, having ceded to them his right of every third presentation to the benefice.

CHARITIES.

Grammar School.—Alston Grammar School, re-erected by subscription in 1828, receives £37 a year out of the Fairhill estate, which lets for about £100 per annum; the surplus, after paying about £10 to the master of the school at Garrigill Gate, is given to the poor of Alston and Garrigill, nearly in the ratio of three-fourths to Alston, and one-fourth to Garrigill, together with £10 per annum from the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The master does not receive any free scholars, but is limited to a certain scale of charges for education.

Shields' Gift.—In 1617 John Shields, a citizen and cook of London, left a rent-charge of forty shillings per annum to the poor of the parish of Alston,—one-third of which goes to Garrigill.

Stephenson's Charity.—John Stephenson, by will dated May 29, 1759, directed £4 a year, to be divided yearly and for ever amongst sixteen poor widows, who should have legal settlements in Alston parish and Garrigill chapelry. This £4 a year is derived from a charge upon a house in Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and £2 are given to eight poor widows having settlements

in Alston, and the same sum to eight in Garrigill chapelry, under the direction of the vicar of Alston.

Langhorne's Charity.—Charles Langhorne, Esq., by his will, dated June 26, 1802, devised property, mortgages, &c., which were sold, and the money was invested in the purchase of £777 2s. 1d. stock, in the Three-percents reduced, in the names of trustees. The interest is divided annually on the 24th December to the poor of the parish resident at or above Neut Hall.

CHAPELS.

The Friends Meeting House, erected in 1732 and repaired in 1859, will accommodate 200 persons. There is a burial ground attached.

The Independent Chapel was erected in 1804, and rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1845.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel was erected in 1825 and rebuilt in 1843.

The Wesleyan Chapel was erected in 1797, and enlarged in 1825.

SCHOOLS.

The National School (girls) was erected by subscription in 1814, and the children are taught at a very low quarterage; the governors of Greenwich Hospital giving a donation of £10 a year towards the support of the school. The average number in attendance is sixty.

The Alston Free School, supported by public subscription, was built in 1811, and is at present attended by 130 children.

The Infant School, in connection with the National School, was erected by the Rev. Hugh Salvin, late vicar of the parish, in 1851, and the average number in attendance is 110. It is supported by annual contributions.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Alston Subscription Library was founded in July, 1821, and contains 318 volumes. The books are kept at the Free School, and are lent out gratuitously to the children.

The Mechanics' Institution was established in 1847, and now numbers 111 members, who pay 4s. each per annum. It comprises a library of 887 volumes, a reading room, and a museum.

The Alston Savings Bank was instituted in June, 1825. The present number of depositors is 711; the amount deposited £23,596 19s. 10½d.; the whole of which is invested in government securities.

The Town Hall, erected in 1857-8, at a cost of about £2,000, is a very neat building in the Gothic style. It comprises the Court-house, the Mechanics' Institution, and Gentlemen's Reading-room. There is also a fine room for public business, meetings, &c., capable of accommodating 100 persons.

There is a woollen manufactory situated in the town.

THE POOR LAW UNION.

Alston poor-law union comprises Alston, Garrigill, and Nenthead. Its area is 35,060 acres. Its population in 1851 was 6,816, of whom 3,435 were males and 3,381 females, inhabiting 1,267 houses; twenty-eight houses being uninhabited, and two in course of erection. The workhouse, situated near the town, is an old building which was enlarged in 1837, and is capable of accommodating eighty persons. Its present number of inmates is twenty-five. The income for 1858 was £1,502 18s., and the expenditure £1,618.

GARRIGILL CHAPELRY.

GARRIGILL chapelry, sometimes written Garrowgill and Garragil, ancient name Gerrard's Gill, is bounded on the south by the river Tees, on the south-west by Cross Fell, on the west by Cash Burn and Shield Waters, on the north-west by Black Burn, on the north by Nattrass Gill and Flowedge, on the north-east by Middle Fell, east by Flinty Fell, and south-east by Crook Burn. The scenery in this chapelry is very picturesque—there is here everything which constitutes fine scenery, viz., hill and dale, wood and water, rocks and waterfalls.

The area of Garrigill is returned with that of Alston parish; its rateable value is £2,660 11s. 8d. The population in 1801 was 1,120; in 1811, it was returned with Alston; in 1821, it was 1,288; in 1831, 1,611; in 1841, 1,474; and in 1851, 1,443, who, with the exception of about 100, resident in the village of Garrigill Gate, are scattered over the chapelry—the houses being spread over an extent of country nine miles in length by two and a half in breadth. The inhabitants

are exclusively engaged in mining operations. The district is very mountainous, and the climate too cold for agricultural purposes.

The inhabitants of this district are remarkable for their kind disposition, their hospitality, and their courtesy and attention to strangers. They are a remarkably clean people, as both the interior and exterior of their dwellings amply testifies. The reasons are obvious, as the people are favoured with a good and cheap education.

The soil here is chiefly what is termed in this neighbourhood limestone land, and is good for pasturage. Alston is the market usually attended.

There are, at Tyne Head, in a field called "The Chesters," belonging to the Greenwich Hospital, distinct traces of a Roman camp, with the river Tyne on the west and a deep ditch on the east, uniting with the river on the north and south. This camp is situated about five miles south-east of the Roman road called the Maiden Way. The field in which the camp is situated has borne the name "Chesters" from remote antiquity. There are, in the middle of the Village Green, two mounds, about 100 yards apart, named High Butt Hill and Low Butt Hill, where the inhabitants in ancient times, no doubt, practised archery.

Garrigill formed part of the manor of Alston, granted to William de Veteripont by William the Lion, and, in 1315, is described as being held by thirty-three tenants, who paid a yearly rent of £5 18s. It has undergone the same change of owners as Alston Manor.

The village of Garrigill is about four miles from the town of Alston. It has fairs on the first Friday in May, and the first Friday in September.

THE CHAPEL.

Garrigill chapel, said to be dedicated to St. John, is a plain edifice, built about seventy years ago, in which all the rites of the church are performed. The font is placed at the east end of the church, *within* the communion rails, anything but a significant place. The bell is said to have been formerly the dinner bell at Dilston Hall, in the time of the Earl of Derwentwater. There was no resident clergyman here till 1851, when the present incumbent, the Rev. G. Monkhouse, was appointed. For a long time there was divine service on every third Sunday morning only, but since the curate has resided here, there have been two services each Sunday. The Vicar of Alston is patron. The registers of the chapelry extend from 1739 to the present time. There is every reason to believe that some of the early documents have been lost, for there are two tombstones in the churchyard bearing the dates of 1692 and 1693, proving that the registers from that time to 1730, at least, are lost.

There is a good and commodious parsonage house, erected by subscription in 1851, at a cost of between four and five hundred pounds, the chief contributors being the Rev. H. Salvin, vicar; Captain Salvin; the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; and the London Lead Company.

The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have chapels here.

The old parish school has an endowment of £8 per annum from the Fairbill estate, which was purchased in 1739 by the churchwardens and overseers of Alston, with £217 left by several benefactors to the poor schools of Alston parish. About eighty children are educated in this school, which is very inadequate for the purposes to which it is devoted, being very low and dark.

The girls' school, erected in 1850, is a well-built and well-ventilated school, sufficiently commodious for 100 children;—the average attendance is about fifty.

There is a mixed, (dames' school) with an average attendance of thirty children; and another at Tyne Head, with forty scholars.

CHARITIES.

Stephenson's Charity.—In the year 1759 John Stephenson, alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, left £4 a year to be equally divided among sixteen poor widows of Alston and Garrigill.

Wilkinson's Charity.—In 1685 Robert Wilkinson left £100 for the purchase of lands of the clear yearly value of £5. Of this sum £3 is paid to the Garrigill Gate schoolmaster, for teaching six poor children till they can read the Bible; ten shillings to the minister for preaching a sermon at Garrigill on the 1st of February; ten shillings to the poor of the same village; and the remaining twenty shillings to be divided among the four trustees.

Tyne Head is a hamlet in this chapelry, about seven and a half miles south-east of Alston, and about two miles from the source of the South Tyne.

The South Tyne runs through the middle of the chapelry, dividing it into two unequal parts. It has several tributary streams, of which the chief are Cleargill Burn, on the south-east, uniting with the Tyne about two miles and a half from its source; Ashgill Burn, on the east, joins the Tyne about three miles from its source; White Syke, on the east, unites with the Tyne about four miles from its source; Crossgill Burn, on the west, joins the Tyne about four miles from its source; Dryburn, on the west, joins the Tyne about five and a half miles from its source. There is a stone bridge over the Tyne about the middle of the village; a wooden bridge, for foot passengers, over the Tyne at the Gate Foot; a second wooden bridge, for foot passengers, between Dryburn and Blackburn. An excellent spa is about to be brought into notice at Beldy Mill, close to the village, a subscription having been set on foot for that purpose in 1858, when a sum of between twenty and thirty pounds was raised in the parish. The London Lead Company, with their usual liberality, came nobly

forward to make up any deficiency. The water is chiefly of a sulphureous nature, a good deal like the famous Gilsland Spa, and very little inferior in point of strength.

John Martin died here in April, 1834, aged 103 years, and Mary Martin, in November, 1836, aged 105 years. When the Reform Bill passed, the above aged couple were present at a public tea party held on the Villago Green,—men, women, and children, to the number of 1,100 were entertained on the occasion. Old Martin and his wife, then in their 102nd year, occupied the chief place at the table; the old man said grace, and the old dame had on her wedding dress.

Westgarth Forster lived and died here. He was the author of a very clever treatise, entitled "A Treatise on a Section of the Strata commencing near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and concluding on the west side of the Mountain of Cross Fell, with Remarks on Mineral Veins in General, and engraved figures of some of the different species of those productions."

The population are very fond of music, and possess a good brass band. They have quite a taste for mathematics here,—many having made considerable progress in the higher branches of that science.

NENTHEAD CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the west and south by the chapelry of Garrigill, on the east by the county of Durham, and on the north by Alston and a small portion of Northumberland. The Rev. Mr. Holme is the present incumbent. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have two chapels in this chapelry. (For further account of this chapelry see Alston parish, page 509.)

CASTLE SOWERBY PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north-west by Dalston, on the south and south-west by Sebergham, and part of Caldbeck, on the south by Greystoke, and on the east by Skelton, Braithwait, and Middleseceugh. It is about six miles in length, from north to south, and nearly two from east to west; and is said to have been formerly included in the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle. It is divided into five townships or bounds, viz: Bustabeck Bound, How Bound, Row Bound, Southernby Bound, and Stockdalewath Bound, each of which maintains its own roads, but they maintain the poor conjointly. The parish comprises an area of 7,940 acres, of which rather more than 3,772 acres are old enclosed copyhold land, and 4,172 acres are common freehold. The rateable value is about £4,040. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, and attend Carlisle and Penrith markets. The population live for the most part in farmhouses, dispersed over the parish, the only villages being Raughton Head, Stockdalewath, and Millhouse.

The manor of Sowerby lies wholly within the forest of Inglewood; its history is the same as that of Penrith and Great Salkeld, except that in the year 1214, we find a grant of Sowerby to Robert de Ros. In 1256 Margaret, queen of Scotland, who had the manors of Penrith, &c., for her marriage portion, had a license from Henry III. to inclose certain waste land in the manor of Sowerby within the forest of Inglewood. These facts are stated in the patent rolls of the reign of King John and Henry III. In the list of bulls, charters, &c., in the treasury of the Scottish king at Edinburgh, in 1282, given in Rymer's *Fœdera*, there are several entries relating to letters concerning Sowerby. "The tenants here hold immediately of the Duke of Devonshire, and pay a copyhold yearly rent. They have the wood growing on their land. In this

manor the copyhold lands do not descend to the heir male (as that term is commonly understood). The custom here respecting descents being in accordance with the common law of England, and in consequence females inherit as coparceners, which is unusual in a copyhold or customary manor—the general custom in this county being in the case of females, for the eldest to take the whole property. There is a God's penny on every admittance, as well upon descent as upon alienation; and in the latter case a fine of some account as the annual lord's rent, which is usually called a single penny fine, and so on a mortgage. But upon descents nothing more than a God's penny, and the like upon a surrender to the use of one's will. This is supposed to be the custom throughout the whole forest of Inglewood. The wife of a copyholder

cannot be divested of her contingent rights of dower without her consent,—for it is the general law of copyhold that the widow is only dowable of such estates as her husband died seised of, and was a perfect copyholder at the time of his death; and therefore, if the husband should either sell or mortgage the copyholds in his lifetime, or even surrender them to the use of his will, any of these acts will debar the wife of dower. This, we presume, is not inconsistent with the custom of the manor of Sowerby, notwithstanding the generally received opinion in the neighbourhood to the contrary. It is presumed a few instances of the wife's joining her husband in the surrender of his estate, would not tend to overturn the general rule or law of copyholds just spoken of: and whether that continuance alone, although having been the general practice for half a century past, would of itself establish a custom contrary to such general law, seems somewhat doubtful. A widow marrying does not forfeit her right in this manor."¹

Castle Sowerby lies high, and has an uneven surface, pretty well studded with hedge-rows and plantations, and abounds in picturesque views. The modern system of draining has been spiritedly introduced and practised with much benefit, even on the clay subsoil, which generally abounds in this parish. As a consequence turnip culture has been much extended, and instead of bare fallows a crop of rape is now got off the common land, the soil of which, a clayey loam, is more deficient in quantity than quality. The land on the south-west of the road leading from Bushgill to Sebergham, including How Hill, Hewan Hill, and the Banks, in many places rests upon rock at no great depth from the surface. In many places limestone protrudes, in others freestone, and on this plot exist several holes, or fissures, which in wet weather take in much water. In a dry season the Caldew is almost entirely drained by these hidden gullies between Haltcliff and Heskett Bridges, and after traversing its rocky course beneath the banks at a great depth, is disgorged into the bed of the river about three miles above Sebergham Bridge. Freestone forms the superstructure of rock in the north-eastern section of the parish; and is in many places washed by the Caldew, and the Row or Raw. The landowners in the parish are very numerous, the principal are the Duke of Devonshire; the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle; W. Blamire, Esq.; G. H. Head, Esq.; W. Parker, Esq.; and Mr. D. Jennings. The extent of the farms are from thirty to two hundred acres and upwards. Of late years the large farms have been increased in number by the aggregation of smaller

ones, and this has tended to introduce a better state of husbandry, but unfortunately not to an extension of the unflinching spirit of political independence that characterised the small freeholders of bygone days. The common and several waste lands within this manor and parish, were enclosed, divided, and enfranchised, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1766, by the provisions of which act, 557 acres were allotted to the dean and chapter of Carlisle as appropriators, and 203 acres to the vicar, in lieu and perpetual discharge of all tithes rectorial and vicarial, a modus of twenty shillings out of Thistlewood only excepted. And so much of the said common was ordered to be sold as would raise £700 for enclosing and erecting proper houses upon the said two allotments; and an eighth part of the remainder, 470 acres, was assigned to the lord, with a reservation of the royalties and seignory.

HOW BOUND.

The population of this township in 1801, was 254; in 1811, 255; in 1821, 279; in 1831, 197; in 1841, 242; and in 1851, 246. The rateable value of this township is £784. The principal landowners are Messrs. John E. Troutbeck, Henry Tiffin, Mrs. Richardson, Robert Monkhouse, George Robinson.

THE CHURCH.

Castle Sowerby church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is situated in this township. It is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and southern porch. The bell turret, at the western gable, contains two bells. The living was originally a rectory, but is now a vicarage; the advowson was granted, in 1307, by Edward I. to the prior and convent of St. Mary in Carlisle, to whom the revenues were appropriated. This grant was confirmed by Bishop Halton in the same year, and a certain portion of the revenues assigned to the vicar, but this endowment is now superseded by the act of Parliament before mentioned. Several disputes appear to have occurred respecting the right of presentation to this church, but the bishop of the diocese took part with the prior and convent of Carlisle, who were thus enabled to maintain their privileges intact. Bishop Nicolson informs us that, in 1342, the vicarages of Sowerby and Addingham were allowed to be kept vacant for some time, that the proceeds of the livings might be devoted to the necessary repairs of the cathedral and the respective parish churches, care to be taken, however, for the celebration of divine service and the due administration of the sacraments by means of secular priests. A short time after this, in 1359, the Vicar of Sowerby complained to the bishop that many of his parishioners

¹ Jefferson's "Leath Ward," p. 128, *et seq.*

deserted their own parish church, and attended mass in the chapel of Sebergham, whereupon the bishop issued an injunction, by which the offenders were required to attend their own church. On the suppression of the religious houses the dean and chapter of Carlisle were invested with the patronage of Sowerby, as the successors of the prior and convent. The living is valued in the King's Book at £17 10s. 5d., and is now worth about £100 a year. The tithes were commuted in 1768, at the time of the enclosure of the common, when 203 acres were allotted in lieu of the vicarial tithes. The parish register commences in 1629. The inhabitants of Hutton Roof township, Greystoke parish, attend this church.

RECTORS.—Richard de Wytton, —; William de Londres, 1294;¹ John de Langton, 1291;² Sir Henry de Rye, 1295; Henry de Rether, 1300.

VICARS.—Alan de Frisington, 1309; John de Selilton, 1312; Sir John de Carlisle, —; Sir Richard de Wylford, 1331; Patricius Culwen, 1338; John de Penrith, 1360; Sir John de Carlisle, 1385; Christopher Slee, —; Sir John Brisco, —; Thomas Scott, 1571; Leonard Scott, 1581; William Fairfax, 1623; Edward Waterhouse, 1664; Christopher Whittingdale, 1705; James Clarke, 1718; Joseph Sevithwaite, 1739; John Twentyman, 1762; Joseph Daere Carlisle, 1792; Samuel Hindson, 1801; Joseph Barnes, 1841; Hugh Elliott, 1843; Joseph Tayler, 1844; Thomas Younger, 1851.

The vicarage, situated near the church, was erected in 1851, at a cost of about £300.

CHARITIES.

The Rev. James Clarke's Charities.—The Rev. James Clarke, M.A., vicar, who died in or about the year 1737, gave to the parish £25, the interest thereof to be distributed annually amongst the most industrious of the poor parishioners. He also gave the further sum of £30, the interest of which was to be laid out yearly in the purchase of Bibles and Testaments, to be given to the poor.

Barker's Gift.—John Barker, by will, in 1657, left £20, the interest of which was to be laid out in the purchase of small religious books, to be given to the poorest sort of people about Candlemas-day, being the birth-day of the testator. One-third of Clarke's Charity and half of Barker's were paid into the Savings Bank by Mr. George Martindale, in July, 1855. Another third of Clarke's came into the hands of G. G. Mounsey, Esq., as executor to the will of the late Rev. S. Hudson, to whom it was paid by Miss Abigail Clarke, and the

remaining portion of both have been lost through the insolvency of the parties who held them.

The Rev. Joseph Sevithwaite's Bequest.—The Rev. Joseph Sevithwaite, vicar of this parish, who died about the year 1762, left £20 to the school and £20 for buying books for poor housekeepers, to be paid after the death of his wife. This charity has been lost.

School.—John Sowerby, of Sowerby Row, in this parish, in the year 1750 endowed the school in the township or division of Row Bound with £5 a year payable out of a copyhold estate in Sowerby Row, for the education of four poor children. The intentions of the donor were honourably carried out till the year 1836, when the holder of the land conceived the idea of freeing himself from the duty which the terms of ownership attached to the property. As yet his resistance to pay the annuity has been too successful, and this incident strongly inculcates the necessity of guarding by every legal means the sanctity of any charitable bequest that may be made, so that it may be devoted to its legitimate purposes.

School.—Mr. John Head, of Foxley Henning, in 1744, erected a school adjoining Raughton Head Chapel. The Rev. Joseph Sevithwaite intended this school to have the benefit of his charity, but it has never enjoyed it. The school-house was rebuilt in 1806, with £50, the money left for its endowment.

R. Richardson's Charity.—The late Mr. R. Richardson, of Wham Head, left an annuity out of which three shillings were to be expended in bread every Christmas and Easter, and distributed to the poor people attending church. He also directed that out of his real estate one shilling's worth was to be so distributed every Sunday.

The interest of £330, or rather one-fifth of the same, is applied by the trustees of Richardson's Charity, for the purchase of religious books for the poor of this parish.

In this township, not far from the parish church, is the lofty eminence called Castle Hill, from which the prefix to the name of the parish is supposed to be derived. Spacious roads, leading to the summit of the hill, have been cut in the rock, and there is a large circular cavity, eighteen yards in diameter, and having a narrow entrance, where iron crooks show that it was shut up in times of danger, very probably to secure the cattle during the border forays. Castle Hill is part of one of the ten principal estates in the parish, anciently called Red Spears, from the fact of the tenants holding them by the singular service of riding through Penrith on Whit-Sunday, brandishing their spears as a challenge

¹ Presented by John Baliot, king of Scotland.

² John Langton was Lord High Chancellor of England, and died Bishop of Chichester in 1337. He was presented by Anthony Beek, Bishop of Durham and Patriarch of Jerusalem, in virtue of a grant from John Baliot.

to the enemies of their country, or those who dare dispute the title and privileges of the lord of Inglewood Forest. Those who held by this peculiar tenure are mentioned in our law books as of the order of Red Knights, who were bound to attend their lord on horseback. The spears used on the occasions just mentioned were about nine feet in length, and some of them remained till the last century in the houses of the tenants, who appear to have been sureties to the sheriff for the peaceable behaviour of the rest of the inhabitants. The ancient owners of the estate now noticed, annually served as jurors at the forest court at Heskett, on the feast of St. Barnabas, by which service they were freed from all parish offices. Sowerby Common anciently abounded in oak wood. On breaking up of the land, a large number of pitsteads were found, where the wood had been reduced to charecoal. Two stone crosses, called Corpse Crosses, formerly stood on the common, and it is stated that when a body was being carried to the parish church for interment, it was usually set down here while a prayer was said for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

How Hill, which we may reasonably infer to have given name to the township in which it is situated, possesses a few remains of "days long since departed." On its summit is a circular enclosure, mounded with stone and earth, about twenty-one yards in diameter, with an opening or entrance on the south side. Large oaks have grown through the mound. The hamlet of Millhouse, which contains two inns, a corn mill, a farm house, and a few cottages, is situated in this bound, within one mile and a half south of the parish church, and the same distance from Heskett New Market. At Hewerhill is a coal-pit, recommenced, in 1858, by Mr. W. Rawes under the name of Hewerhill Pit; it consists of one shaft of eleven fathoms and a half working a seam of eighteen inches thick: here are also lime-kilns carried on by the same proprietor.

BUSTABECK BOUND.

In 1801 this township contained 123 inhabitants;¹ in 1811, 226; in 1821, 248; in 1831, 237; in 1841, 249; and in 1851, 254. It consists principally of scattered houses, about four and a half miles north-east of Heskett Newmarket, and eight miles south of Carlisle. The principal landowners are Mr. Joseph Hayton, Rev. — Muncaster, John Crozier, Geo. Head Head, and William Blamire, Esqrs. The rateable value of this township is £1,059 7s. 6d. There is a

¹ In 1801 Stockdalewath Bound was jointly returned with Bustabeck Bound.

brick and tile works, and a corn-mill known as Sowerby Mill.

ROW BOUND.

The population of Row Bound in 1801 was 104; in 1811, 102; in 1821, 112; in 1831, 105; in 1841, 89; and in 1851, 101. This township comprises several detached dwellings about two miles north of the parish church, and is commonly called Sowerby Row. Here is a school, the master of which is in receipt of a yearly rent-charge of £5, conveyed to trustees out of her real estate of Holme House by the late Mrs. Cookson; the vicar is one of the trustees. It also possesses £3 a year arising from Richardson's charity, for which three poor children are to be taught. The principal landowners are Mr. Edmund Wallas, William Parker, Esq., Rev. John Cartwell. The rateable value of this township is £500.

SOUTHERNBY BOUND.

The number of inhabitants comprised in this township in 1801, was 157; in 1811, 200; in 1821, 160; in 1831, 162; in 1841, 136; and in 1851, 121. Southernby Bound is about two miles east of Heskett New Market. The mistress of a private school here is paid for the teaching of three poor children, agreeably to the bequest of the late Mr. R. Richardson. Southernby House, now a farm-house, stands upon what is called the Town Green, and commands beautiful prospects. The principal landowners are William Jennings, Esq., Messrs. Joseph Sanderson and Robert Matthews. The rateable value of this township is £690.

STOCKDALEWATH BOUND.

This township, which comprises the village of Stockdalewath and part of Raughton Head, had, in 1811, a population of 191; in 1821, 213; in 1831, 260; in 1841, 291; in 1851, 293. It comprises the small manor of Thackwood, the property of William Blamire, Esq., which is held under the Duke of Devonshire, and was formerly held by the military service of finding a number of spearmen; very recently it had socage service rendered by some of the neighbouring landowners. Thackwood Nook is the seat and occasional residence of William Blamire, Esq. Within a short distance of the village of Stockdalewath, upon an eminence commanding an extensive view to the westward, is a large Roman entrenchment, known as Castlesteads. It is 188 yards in length by 160 in breadth, and has an inner and outer vallum, within which stones and ashes have been found, but no inscriptions, bones, or urns. Within about half a mile of this place are two other camps, supposed also to be Roman; one of them is called

Whitestones, the other Stoneraise. These three camps form as it were the angles of an equilateral triangle, being at equal distances from each other. Large quantities of stones are stated to have been taken from Stoneraise, which is supposed to have been a place of sepulture, but whether British or Roman we have no evidence upon which we can decide. At the south-west end of Broadfield, within a mile of the camps just mentioned, are evident traces of a Druidical temple, where the earth has been raised up in a circular form, with a sloping bank and an area of sixty-three feet in diameter, within which there formerly stood a stone circle. Stone coffins and human bones have been found here. A short distance south of these remains there was formerly a large rocking-stone, but no traces of it can now be discovered. The principal landowners are Thomas George Blamire, Esq., Mr. George Martindale, William Blamire, Esq., Mr. Edward Martindale, and George Head Head, Esq. The rateable value of this township is £968.

The village of Stockdalewath is about eight miles south of Carlisle.

Raughton Head is a small village of good houses, on an eminence, within the bounds of Stockdalewath and Bustabeck townships, seven miles south of Carlisle. Here is a chapel of ease, which, after lying in a ruinous state for a long time, was rebuilt in 1678, and consecrated by Bishop Rainbow. It was again rebuilt in 1760, at an expense of above £300. The nomination of the curate is in the vicar of the parish. The ancient salary was about £3 a year; but it was augmented by £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1737, and subsequently with a like sum from the same source, and £200 from the Countess Dowager Gower—so that the income is now about £100 a year. The present incumbent, the Rev. John Kitching, was appointed in 1840.

The chapelry of Raughton Head and neighbourhood

possesses a commodious school, in the Elizabethan style, well furnished, and provided with an able master by G. H. Head, Esq. The old school, which stood in the chapelyard, was taken down in 1857, and part of the materials used in the erection of the present school, which cost £300.

Blamire of Thackwood and The Oaks.

The descent of this family is deduced from

WILLIAM BLAMIRE, Esq., of The Oaks, son and heir of John Blamire, Esq., of The Oaks, by Jane, his wife, only child of John Ritson, Esq.; married, first, in 1736, Isabella, only child and heir of George Simpson, Esq., of Thackwood, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Christopher Richmond, Esq., of Catterlen and Highhead Castle, and had issue,

- I. WILLIAM, his heir.
- II. Richmond, born in 1742, married Frances, daughter of Richard Baynes, Esq., of Coekermouth.
- I. Sarah, married to Thomas Grieme, Esq., of Gartmore, co. Stirling, colonel of the 42nd Highlanders.
- II. Susannah, died unmarried.

He married, secondly, Bridget, widow of John Simpson, Esq., of Sebergham Hall, Cumberland, and by her had one daughter, Bridget, married to George Brown, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The eldest son and heir,

WILLIAM BLAMIRE, Esq., of The Oaks, married, in August, 1785, Jane, third daughter of John Christian, Esq., of Milntown, Isle of Man, and of Unerigg Hall, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Eldred Curwen, Esq., M.P., of Workington Hall, and had issue,

- I. WILLIAM, present representative of the family.
- I. Mary Simpson, married, in September, 1814, to the Rev. Thos. Young, rector of Gilling, co. York.
- II. Jane Christian.
- III. Sarah Susannah, married, in April, 1830, to the Rev. William Young, rector of Aller, co. Somerset.

Mr. Blamire was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM BLAMIRE, Esq., of Thackwood and The Oaks, J.P., and high sheriff in 1828, formerly M.P. for Cumberland, and now Chief Tithe Commissioner; born April 13, 1790; married April 3rd, 1834, his cousin Dora, youngest daughter of John Taubman, Esq., of the Nunnery, Isle of Man, and relict of Colonel Mark Wilks, of Kirby, in that island, governor of St. Helena.

Arms.—Arg. a lion, rampant, within an orle, gu.

Crest.—A wolf, sejant, ppr., chained, or.

Motto.—Faire sans dire.

CROGLIN PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east by Northumberland and the parish of Abston, on the north by the parish of Cumrew and Goltsdale Forest, on the west by the parish of Cumwhitton in Eskdale Ward, and on the south by the river Croglin, which divides it from the parishes of Renwick and Kirkeswald. It is about six miles in length from east to west, and two miles in breadth from north to south. Coal is found here in considerable quantities, but the quality is not so good; limestone, freestone, and a bastard marble, or a species of porphyry, some of which is very black and some veined with white, are also found here. Grouse abound on Croglin Fell, a lofty eminence in the parish. The arable land here has a heavy, cold, red, sandy soil; the principal crops are barley, oats, and turnips. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, who reside chiefly in the villages of Croglin and Newbiggin, and attend the Brampton and Penrith markets, and that of Carlisle occasionally. The parish comprises the manors or township of Croglin and Newbiggin, whose united area is 9,180 acres. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 169; in 1811, 231; in 1821, 318; in 1831, 362; in 1841, 336; and in 1851, 301.

CROGLIN.

The first recorded possessors of the manor of Croglin are the family of Hastings, one of whom served with Richard I. in the Holy Land, and was present at the siege of Jerusalem. As a reward for his bravery he received a grant of lands here, which continued to be held by his descendants till the reign of Edward I., when, male issue failing, they were brought in marriage to the Whartons of Wharton Hall, in Westmoreland, who, in consequence, assumed the arms of Hastings, viz., sable, a maunch argent. The Whartons continued to hold Croglin till the trustees of the Duke of Wharton sold it to Charles Duke of Somerset, from whom it descended to General Wyndham, the present lord, besides whom George Dixon, Esq.; John Jameson, Esq.; William Carrick, Esq.; Messrs. William Leech, Thomas Mulcaster, Joseph Pearson, Mrs. Hamilton, and the Rev. E. Bowman, are the landowners. The tenure here is chiefly customary, the tenants paying a customary rent to the lord of the manor, and a tenpenny fine on the death of the lord or tenant. The township is enclosed in pursuance of an act passed in 1808. Its rateable value is £576 9s. 7½d.

The village of Croglin is situated in a deep vale on the north side of the Croglin, five miles north-north-east from Kirkoswald and twelve miles west by north of Alston. A fair for cattle and sheep is held here annually on the 18th of August. Near the village are the remains of an old border stroughold called Scarromanwick.

THE CHURCH.

Croglin church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small structure consisting of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret containing two bells. In the churchyard is a stone cross raised on steps, on one side of which is a braid, on the other a cross florée. There is also a monument of a female, said to represent some member of the Wharton family. The living is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £8, and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £17, but is now worth about £200 a year, arising from 600 acres of land, allotted in lieu of tithes at the enclosure of the commons. The advowson of the living was formerly attached to the manor, until it was sold by the Duke of Wharton to Matthew Smalls, Esq., from whom it came to his grandson, the Rev. Henry Claytor, vicar of Kirkby Stephen, and afterwards to William Clarke, Esq., of Wallsend, Northumberland, who sold it to the Rev. Joseph Ireland, after whose death it was sold to the Rev. John Jackson, from whom it was purchased by the present rector. The parish registers commence in July, 1644.

RECTORS.—Adam occurs 1293; Symon de Layton, 1309; William de Edenhall, 1317; John de Wetewang, 1325; Patrick de Edenham, 1362; William de Willerdbly, —; John Maysom, 1377; William de Hoton, 1380; Henry Staynesforth, 1452; Anthony Wharton, 1527; Sir Percival Wartheopp, —; Sir Philip Machel, 1564; Sir John Hudson, 1568; Thomas Barnes, 1574; Marmaduke Cholmley, 1578; Roger Haslehead, 1582; John Allan, 1611; Richard Sharples, 1639; John Rogers, 1660; George Yates, 1663; George Sanderson, 1671; Thomas Hunter, 1691; Henry Noble, 1724; Thomas Myers, 1780; Joseph Ireland, 1804; John Jackson, 1837; Edward Bowman, 1848.

The rectory is a neat building; the date of its erection is not known.

There is a Sunday-school, erected by Thomas H. Graham, Esq., which is also used as a day-school.

CHARITIES.

The School.—The school at Croglin was endowed with the interest of £50, given in 1723, by the Rev. Thomas Hunter, rector of the parish, and twenty acres of land allotted by consent of the Earl of Egremont, lord of the manor, and the tenants, at the time of the enclosure of the commons in 1808. The school-house, situate at Threlhead, is a stone building, erected by subscription about the year 1794. A sum of money was also raised by subscription. The allotment of land now belonging to the school consists of twenty acres; the rent, about £11 a year, is received by the master, for which all the children of the parish are entitled to instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, on the payment of a small quarterage. The average attendance of children is about twenty-five.

Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.—Four Bibles are annually sent to the rector of Croglin from the Bible charity of Philip Lord Wharton, which are distributed to the poor of the parish.

Threlkeld's Gift.—Thomas Threlkeld, who died in 1793, left £20 to his executors, the interest of which is to be paid to the poor of the parish, who are not in the receipt of parochial relief.

NEWBIGGIN.

The rateable value of this township is £615 17s. 1¾d. General Wyndham is lord paramount of the township, but the Earl of Carlisle claims the manorial rights of the small manor of Newbiggin. The landowners here are General Wyndham; W. Hodgson, Esq.; John Jameson, Esq.; Messrs. Thomas Hodgson, Joseph Dixon, Jonah Dixon, and William Gibson. The commons were enclosed at the same time as those of Croglin.

The village of Newbiggin is on the north side of the parish, one mile and a half north-by-west of Croglin, and eight miles south-by-east of Brampton. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, erected in or about the year 1846.

DACRE PARISH.

THE parish of Dacre is bounded on the north-west by Greystoke parish; on the south by the river Eamont, which divides it from the county of Westmoreland; and on the east [by Penrith and Newton Reigny parishes. It is about four miles from north to south, and two and a half from east to west, comprising the townships of Dacre, Great Blencow, Newbiggin, Soulby, and Stainton. The lands here are partly freehold and partly of customary tenure. The soil is chiefly a red loam, producing good grain crops, especially near the banks of the Eamont. Limestone is found in the parish; and at Southwaite is a mineral spring much resorted to by the inhabitants. Agriculture is the only employment of the population. Penrith is the market usually attended. The parish comprises an area of 8,205 acres. The population in 1801 was 712; in 1811, 763; in 1821, 904; in 1831, 995; in 1841, 975; and in 1851, 954.

DACRE.

The area of this township is returned with the parish; its rateable value is £1,009 17s. 6d. The population was not returned separately till 1841, when it was 204; and in 1851 it had decreased to 163 persons, who chiefly reside in the village of Dacre.

Dacre gave name to the ancient baronial family of Dacre, who had their seat at Dacre Castle, in this township. Their posterity became by marriage lords also of Gilsland and Greystoke. On the demise of Thomas Lord Dacre without male issue, in 1452, his next brother, Ralph, succeeded to the baronies of Gilsland and Greystoke, and he and his successors were called Lords Dacre of the North. Sir Richard Fienes having married Joan, the only daughter of Thomas Lord Dacre, was by royal patent, the same year, declared to be a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Dacre of the South. Margaret, the sister and heir of Gregory Lord Dacre, married Samson Lennard, Esq., of Chevening, in Kent, whose posterity inherited the title and the Dacre estates. Thomas Lennard Lord Dacre, who was created Earl of Sussex in 1675, left two daughters, co-heiresses, who, with their mother, sold the manors of Dacre and Soulby, in 1715, to Sir Christopher Musgrave; the latter conveyed them the same year to Edward Hasell, Esq., of Dalemain, from whom they have descended to Edward Hasell, Esq., the present proprietor; besides whom, R. Wauchope, Esq., A. F. Huddleston, Esq., and T. Fotherstonhaugh, Esq., are the landowners. The township has been enclosed in pursuance of an act passed about the year 1810.

Dacre Castle is a plain quadrangular building, surmounted with crenellated parapets and four square turrets, two of which are built at right angles to the main building, while the others are not. There are two entrances, one at the west tower, and another between the towers on the east front. Near the latter are the armorial bearings of the Earl of Sussex, who restored the castle in the latter end of the seventeenth century, quartering Lennard, Fienes, Dacre, and Multon. The shield is surmounted by a coronet, the

supporters are, dexter, a wolf, chained; sinister, a bull, chained; and the motto, "Pour bien desirer." This ancient mansion of the Dacres has for some time been used as a farm-house. In the wall of the room now occupied as the kitchen is a piscina with an ornamented trefoiled arch, and it is very probable that this was the chapel of the castle. The walls are about seven feet in thickness. There are two arched vaults, said to have served as dungeons, which communicate by steps with the ground floor. Access to the roof of the castle was obtained by means of staircases in the towers; and to the tops of the towers by stone steps from the roof. Mr. Howard, in his "Memorials of the Howard Family," alluding to a congress held at Dacre (see page 526) says, "This fact is singularly corroborated by there being in the castle a room, called to this day, the 'Room of the Three Kings,' while the historical fact itself is entirely forgotten in the country. This proves both the antiquity of the castle and its having been a place of some consequence, otherwise it would not have been appointed by Athelstan for a ceremony of such importance. After the Conquest, however, if not before, Dacre was a mesne manor held of the barony of Greystoke by military suit and service. As to the story of the owners having derived their name from having particularly distinguished themselves at the siege of Acre in the holy wars, this appears to be a fiction arising out of the name, and I think it is enough for human pride to show that the parish, the manor, the rivulet, and the castle, were all blended with the name of the owners. Their arms, the pilgrim's scallop, may possibly have been taken from their having been engaged in Palestine, and that one of them was in the Crusade, the cross-legged knight in Dacre church clearly proves. That they were men of high spirit and enterprise, and favourites of the ladies, there exists convincing evidence: Matilda, the great heiress of Gilsland, was by Randolph Dacre carried off from Warwick Castle, in the night time, while she was Edward III.'s ward, and under the custody and care of Thomas de Beauchamp, a stout earl of Warwick; and Thomas Lord

Dacre dashingly followed the example of his ancestor, 170 years afterwards, by carrying off, also in the night time, from Brougham Castle, Elizabeth of Greystoke, the heiress of his superior lord, who was also the king's ward, and in custody of Henry Clifford, earl of Northumberland, who probably intended to marry her. Their vigour and ability displayed as wardens of the marches must also add favourably to our estimate of them as men." In 1351 Margaret de Dacre had a license from the bishop of the diocese, Gilbert Welton, to have a chapel within the castle, and for Robert de Kirkby to be her chaplain. This chapel now serves as the kitchen. The subjoined account of the family of Dacre will give more fully the particulars of the descent of this castle and manor. The castle is the property of Edward Hasell, Esq., the lord of the manor.

Family of Dacre.

WILLIAM DACRE of Dacre, in the county of Cumberland, in the 20th year of King Henry III., served the office of sheriff for that shire, with John de Moore, and in the 32nd of the same reign he was constituted sheriff of Yorkshire, and governor of the castles of Scarborough and Pickering. He died in ten years afterwards, when again sheriff of Cumberland and governor of the castle of Carlisle, and was succeeded by his son,

RANULPH DE DACRE, who had been in the lifetime of his father a staunch adherent of King Henry III., in the conflicts between that monarch and the barons; and upon succeeding to his inheritance was appointed sheriff of Cumberland. In the 7th Edward I. he was constituted sheriff of Yorkshire, and continued in that trust until the end of the third quarter of the eighth succeeding year. This Ranulph married Joan de Luci; and dying in the 14th Edward I. was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM DE DACRE, who, in the 32nd Edward I., was in the expedition made that year into Scotland, and about the same period obtained a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands at Dacre, in the county of Cumberland, and at Halton in Lancashire. In the first year of the next reign he had license to castellate his mansion at Dunwallow, in Cumberland, on the marches of Scotland; and in three years afterwards was again engaged in the Scottish wars. His lordship married Joane, daughter and heiress of Benedict Gernet, of Bluet; and having been summoned to Parliament as a baron, from the 28th Edward I. to the 12th Edward II., departed this life in the latter year, and was succeeded by his son,

RANULPH DE DACRE, who had a summons to Parliament as Baron Dacre, from 13th May, 1321, to 15th November, 1338. His lordship married Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Thomas de Multon, Baron Multon, of Gilsland (by writ of Edward II., dated 26th August, 1307), by whom he acquired considerable estates, and left at his decease, in 1339, three sons, viz.; William, who succeeded to the barony of Dacre through his father, and to the barony of Multon through his mother; but died without children in 1361. Ralph, successor to his brother in the baronies, died also without children in 1375. And

HUGH DE DACRE, who succeeded his brother Ralph as Lord Dacre and Lord Multon, and had summons to Parliament from 1st December, 1376, to 20th August, 1383. His lordship married Ela, daughter of Alexander Lord Maxwell; and dying in 1383, was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM DE DACRE, summoned to Parliament from 3rd March, 1384, to 23rd November, 1403. His lordship married Joane, daughter of James Earl of Douglas; and dying about the year 1403, was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS DE DACRE, summoned to Parliament from 1st December, 1412, to the 26th May, 1455. This nobleman was constituted chief forester of Inglewood Forest, in the county of Cumberland, in the 8th Henry V., and was appointed in the 2nd Henry VI. one of the commissioners to treat for peace with James I. of Scotland. His lordship married Philippa, daughter of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland, and had issue,

I. Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Bowes, Esq.; and dying in the lifetime of his father, left an only daughter and heiress,

Joane, married to Sir Richard Fienes, Knt., who was declared Baron Dacre by King Edward IV., and from whom the barony has descended in regular succession to the present Lord Dacre.

II. Ranulph, a stout adherent of the House of Lancaster, had summons to Parliament as a baron in the 38th Henry VI., but fell at Towton, and was subsequently attainted, when his title and estates became forfeited.

III. Humphrey, of whom presently.

I. Joan, married to Thomas, eighth Lord de Clifford.

Sir HUMPHREY DACRE (the third son) having deported himself obsequiously to the then triumphant house of York, attended King Edward IV. at the sieges and surrender of the different Lancastrian castles in the north; for which good service, as well as his fidelity to the king's sister Margaret, whom he escorted as chamberlain upon her journey into Flanders on the occasion of her marriage with Charles Duke of Burgundy, he was constituted master forester of Inglewood Forest for life; and continuing to enjoy the confidence of the king, he was summoned to Parliament as a baron on the 15th November, 1482, under the designation of "Humfrido Dacres of Gilsland, chevalier." Sir Humphrey Dacre, who enjoyed Gilsland and other capital manors, by virtue of a fine levied by his father, had previously disputed the original barony of Dacre with his niece, Joane Lady Fienes, when the affair was referred to the arbitration of King Edward IV., who confirmed Sir Richard Fienes and his lady in the barony, with the precedency enjoyed by Lady Fienes's grandfather, and decreed to them divers castles and manors; but Gilsland, the ancient seat of the Vaux's, with several considerable estates, was adjudged to Sir Humphrey, who, at the same time, was created a baron, with place next below Sir Richard Fienes, and for distinction was styled Lord Dacre of Gilsland, or of the North (of whom hereafter). Sir Richard being entitled Lord Dacre of the South.

DACRE OF THE SOUTH.

RICHARD FIENES, in the year 1459, was summoned in right of his wife as seventh Baron Dacre. He became possessed of the manors of Dacre, Irthington, Kirkoswald, Blackhall, Farlam, Brackenthwaite, Lazonby, Brampton, Burgh-upon-Sands, Aikton, Rockliff, and Glassonby, with lands in this county, and divers manors in Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Lincolnshire. In the 13th Edward IV. he was constable of the Tower, and in the 15th Edward IV. one of the king's council. He was summoned to Parliament from 38th Henry VI. until the 22nd Edward IV., and died in 1484, Joan, his wife, surviving him. He was succeeded by his grandson,

THOMAS FIENES, lord Dacre (son of Sir Thomas Fienes and his wife, Alice, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh). This nobleman was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry (second son of Henry VII.) Duke of York.

His lordship married Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bouchier, son of John Bouchier, lord Berners, and, dying in 1534, was succeeded by his grandson,

THOMAS FIENES, lord Dacre (son of Thomas Fienes by Jane, daughter of Edward Sutton, lord Dudley). This nobleman was high in favour at the court of Henry VIII., but going with other young men one night, from Hurstmonceux, to steal a deer out of his neighbour Sir Nicholas Pelham's park, a fray ensued between some of his party and the parkkeepers, in which one of the latter was killed; and though Lord Dacre was not himself upon the spot, but in another part of the park, he was nevertheless tried, convicted, and executed for the murder in 1541, when his honours became forfeited. In 1562, however, those honours were restored to his son and heir (by Mary, daughter of George Neville, lord Abergavenny),

GREGORY FIENES, lord Dacre, who was summoned to Parliament from 14th January, 5th Elizabeth, 1563, to 19th February, 35th Elizabeth, 1593. This nobleman died in 1594 without issue, leaving

MARGARET FIENES, lady Dacre, wife of Sampson Lennard, Esq., his sister and heir. She claimed the barony, *temp.* Elizabeth, and was allowed it in 1604. Her ladyship died in 1611, and was succeeded by her eldest son,

HENRY LENNARD, lord Dacre, who married Chrisogona, daughter of Sir Richard Baker, of Sissenhurst, in Kent, and, dying in 1616, was succeeded by his only son,

RICHARD LENNARD, lord Dacre. This nobleman rebuilt his seat at Chevening, after a plan by Inigo Jones. His lordship married, firstly, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, of Pauler's Perry, co. Northampton, by whom he had (with other issue),

I. FRANCIS, his successor.

He married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Dudley Lord North, and by her had a son,

II. RICHARD, who had the manor of Horsford, in Norfolk, settled upon him by his father; and he subsequently assumed the name of Barrett, in consequence of the bequest of Sir Edward Barrett, lord Newburgh, to him, of the manor of Bellhouse, and other lands, in Essex. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Loftus, Knt., and granddaughter of Adam Viscount Loftus, of Ely, lord chancellor of Ireland, and was succeeded at his decease, in 1696, by his son,

I. Dacre-Barrett-Lennard, who married Lady Jane Chichester, daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Donegal, and had a son,

Richard, of whom hereafter, as husband of his cousin, Lady Anne Lennard, baroness Dacre.

Richard Lord Dacre died 18th August, 1630, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

FRANCIS LENNARD, lord Dacre. This nobleman, during the civil wars, took the side of the Parliament, but opposed the proceedings against the king personally. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and eventually co-heir of Paul, first Viscount Baining, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Lord Dacre, on the decease of Raulph Dacre, last heir male of the Lords Dacre of the North, without issue, in the reign of Charles I., laid claim to Gilsland and the rest of the ancient estates in Cumberland, and though he at last consented to compromise with the Howard family, then in possession, yet he recovered Dacre and divers other manors in Cumberland and Westmoreland. He died in 1662 (his widow, Elizabeth, was subsequently created Countess of Sheppy for life, and married David Walter, lieutenant-general of the ordnance and groom of the bed chamber, *temp.* Charles II.), and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS LENNARD, lord Dacre, who was created, 5th October, 1674, Earl of Sussex. This nobleman was obliged, through extravagance, to dispose of his seat at Hurstmonceux, and his lands in Sussex. His lordship married Lady Anne Palmer, daughter of Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, but died in 1715 without male issue, when the earldom ceased, while the barony of Dacre fell into abeyance between the earl's two daughters and co-heirs, Barbara and Anne; the elder married Lieut.-general Charles Skelton, but dying without issue in 1741, the younger,

ANNE, became Baroness Dacre. Her ladyship married thrice: firstly, Richard Barrett Lennard, Esq. (revert to Richard Lord Dacre), by whom she had an only son,

I. THOMAS;

secondly, Henry, eighth Lord Teynham, by whom she had, with other children,

II. Charles, who married Gertrude, sister and co-heir of John Trevor, Esq., of Glynd, in Sussex, and left at his decease, in 1754,

CHARLES TREVOR, of whom presently.

GERTRUDE TREVOR, who succeeded her brother, as Baroness Dacre.

her ladyship married, thirdly, the Hon. Robert Moore, son of Henry, third Earl of Drogheda, by whom she had one son,

III. Henry.

Lady Dacre, soon after the death of her first husband, in conjunction with her sister, sold Chevening, the ancient seat of the Lennards, to Earl Stanhope, and Dacre Castle, with the lands in Cumberland, to Sir Christopher Musgrave. She died in 1755, and was succeeded by her eldest son,

THOMAS BARRET LENNARD, lord Dacre. This nobleman married Anne Maria, daughter of Sir John Pratt, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, but died without issue on the 12th January, 1786, when the title devolved upon his nephew (refer to Anne Baroness Dacre),

CHARLES TREVOR ROPER, lord Dacre, born 14th June, 1745; married, 2nd March, 1773, Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Ffolyer, Knt., but died without issue on 4th July, 1794, and was succeeded by his sister,

The Hon. GERTRUDE ROPER, who married, 20th April, 1771, Thomas Brand, Esq., of the Hoo, co. Herts, and by him (who died 21st February, 1794) had issue,

I. THOMAS.

II. HENRY OTWAY.

I. Gertrude.

Her ladyship died on 3rd October, 1819, and was succeeded by her eldest son,

THOMAS BRAND, lord Dacre, born 25th March, 1774; married, 4th December, 1819, Barberina, relict of Valentine Wilnot, Esq., of Farnborough, Hants, and daughter of the late Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart.; but died without issue on 21st March, 1851, when he was succeeded by his brother,

HENRY OTWAY, lord Dacre, lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the 51st Regiment, C.B.; distinguished in the Peninsular War; born 27th July, 1777; married, 24th July, 1806, Pyne, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Crosbie, and sister of Lord Brandon. By this lady (who died in January, 1844) he had issue,

I. THOMAS CROSBIE WILLIAM, present peer.

II. Henry Bourvic William, M.P. for Glynde, Sussex; born 24th December, 1811; married, 16th April, 1838, Eliza, daughter of General Ellice, and has issue.

I. Pyne Jesse, married firstly to John H. Cotterell, Esq., and secondly to Granville Harcourt Vernon, Esq., M.P.

- ii. Julia, married to Samuel C. Whitbread, Esq.
- iii. Gertrude, married to Sir George H. Seymour, G.C.H.
- iv. Frederica Mary Jane.

His lordship, who assumed by sign manual, in 1824, the surname of Trevor, died 2nd of June, 1853, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS CROSBIE WILLIAM BRAND TREVOR, the present Baron Daere, born in 1808; married, 12th January, 1837, Susan Sophia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M.P. for Bucks. His lordship is co-heir to the barony of Fitz-Hugh.

DACRE OF THE NORTH.

Sir HUMPHREY DACRE (see page 524), married Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, Knight, and dying in 1539, was succeeded by his son,

Sir THOMAS DACRE, 2nd Lord Daere of Gilsland, summoned to Parliament from 17th October, 1509, to 12th November, 1515. This nobleman in the 9th Henry VIII., served under Thomas Earl of Surrey, at the siege of Norham castle; and his lordship obtained great celebrity in the command of a body of horse reserve at the famous battle of Flodden, in the 4th Henry VIII., under the same gallant leader. He was subsequently at different times engaged in Scotland; and he filled the important office of warden of the West Marches, from the 1st year of King Henry VIII. He married Elizabeth, grand-daughter and sole heiress of Ralph de Greystoke, Baron Greystoke, K.G., and had issue,

- i. WILLIAM, his successor.
- ii. Humphrey.
- i. Mary, married to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury.
- ii. Margaret, married to Henry, Lord Scrope of Bolton.
- iii. Jane.

His lordship died in 1525, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir WILLIAM DACRE, as 3rd Lord Daere of Gilsland, summoned to Parliament from 3rd November, 1529, to 21st October, 1555, in the first writ as "Wilhelmo Daere de Daere and Grey-stoke, Chfr," afterwards as "de Gilsland," or "of Greystoke," or "de North." In the 26th Henry VIII., this nobleman, being accused of high treason by Sir Ralph Fenwyke, was brought to trial before his peers at Westminster, in the July of that year, and acquitted, owing to the description of evidence by which the charge was sustained; namely, persons of mean degree from the Scottish border, who were either suborned, or brought forward by a vindictive feeling towards Lord Daere, arising from the severity with which he had executed the duty of warden of the marches. In the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, his lordship was captain of the castle, and governor of Carlisle; and in the second year of the last queen he was joined in commission with the Earl of Northumberland to negotiate a peace with Scotland. His lordship married Elizabeth, 5th daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury, and had issue,

- i. THOMAS, his successor.
- ii. Leonard, who being dissatisfied with the distribution of the family estates among his nieces, at the decease of his nephew, George Lord Daere, joined in the conspiracy of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, *temp.* Elizabeth, for the rescue of Mary Queen of Scots, and took possession of the Daere castles of Greystoke and Naworth, in the north, but was eventually obliged to fly into Scotland, when he was attainted with the lords above-mentioned; he died without issue.
- iii. Edward, attainted with his brother Leonard for the same reason, died without issue.
- iv. Francis, attainted with his brothers, and for the same reason. He lived, however, several years after, dying about the 8th Charles I. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Earl of Derwentwater, and left,

Randal, (the last male heir of Humphrey Lord Daere, of Gilsland, who died two years after his father, without issue. The parish register of Greystoke, for 1634, contains the following entry (buried): "Randal Daere, Esq., some and hyre to Francis Daere, Esq., deceased, being the youngest son of the last Lord William Daere; deceased being the last hyre male of that lyne; which said Randal dyed at London, and was brought downe at the charges of the Right Hon. Thomas Earle of Arundell and Surreye, and earle marshall of England."

- i. Margaret, married to Anthony Browne, viscount Montacute.
- ii. Anne, married to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland.
- iii. Eleanor, married to Henry Jerningham, Esq., of Costessey Hall, Norfolk, by whom she had, with other issue,

Henry Jerningham, who was created a baronet 16th October, 1621, a dignity inherited by Sir Henry's descendant, Henry Valentine (Stafford-Jerningham), present Lord Stafford.

- iv. Mary, married to Alexander Culpepper, Esq.
- v. Dorothy, married to Sir Thomas Windsore, Knt., son and heir of William Lord Windsore.

Lord Daere died in 1563, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS DACRE, 4th Baron Daere of Gilsland, but never summoned to Parliament. This nobleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Leibarne, Knt., of Cuswick, in Westmoreland, and had issue,

- i. GEORGE, his successor.
- i. Anne, married to Philip Howard, earl of Arundel.
- ii. Mary, married to Thomas Lord Howard, of Walden, and died without children.
- iii. Elizabeth, married to Lord William Howard; and her great grandson, Charles Howard, Esq., was elevated to the peerage on the 20th of April, 1661, by the title of Baron Daere of Gilsland, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle, of which nobleman the present Earl of Carlisle is the lineal descendant.

His lordship died in 1566, and was succeeded by his only son,

GEORGE DACRE, 5th Lord Daere of Gilsland, who died in minority, anno 1659, of a fall from a wooden horse, upon which he practised to leap. At the decease of his lordship, the barony of Daere of Gilsland fell into abeyance between his sisters as co-heirs, and it so continues with their descendants. Of his estates, Greystoke fell to the Earl of Arundel, and is now in the possession of Henry Howard, Esq., while Naworth Castle devolved upon Lord William Howard, where he settled, and it now belongs to the Earl of Carlisle.

The village of Daere is situated on the north bank of the river Eamont, five miles west-south-west of Penrith, by the turnpike road, or four and a half by the Dalemain private road. Daere is mentioned in history at a very early period. The Saxon Chronicle tells us that in the year 926, "fiery lights appeared in the north part of the heavens. And Sihtric perished: and King Athelstan obtained the kingdom of the Northumbrians. And he ruled all the kings which were in this island: first, Huwal, king of the West-Welsh: and Constantine, king of the Scots: and Uwen, king of the Guentian people: and Ealdred, son of Ealdulf of Bamborough; And they confirmed the peace by pledge, and by oaths, at the place which is called Eamot, on the fourth of the Ides of July (July 12); and they renounced all idolatry, and after that submitted to him in peace." From a passage in William of Malmesbury

"this place which is called Eamot" appears to have been Daere, for Malmesbury says "Anlof, the son of Sihtric, then fled into Ireland, and his brother Guthferth into Scotland. Messengers from the king immediately followed to Constantine, king of the Scots, and Eugenius, king of the Cumbrians, claiming the fugitive under a threat of war. The barbarians had no idea of resistance, but without delay coming to a place called Daere, they surrendered themselves and their kingdoms to the sovereign of England." The subsequent history of the place is to be sought for in the history of the noble families with which it was so long connected. Venerable Bede, in his History, speaks of a monastery at Daere, but as we are of opinion that it stood at Stainton in this parish, we will reserve our remarks till we come to speak of that township.

THE CHURCH.

Dacre parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated within a short distance of the castle. It consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, chancel, tower, and vestry. There was formerly a porch on the south side; the coping stone of the roof yet remains, but the door is walled up, and the principal entrance to the church is under the tower at the west end. The tower was rebuilt in 1810 and contains three bells. The aisles are divided from the nave by four pointed arches, and a low circular arch separates the nave and chancel. On the floor, on the north side of the chancel, are the effigies of a Knight Templar, or of one who had made a crusade to the Holy Land, and it is supposed to commemorate some member of the Daere family. The figure is represented in mail armour, with gorget and helmet; the sword is sheathed by the side; the legs, which are broken off a little below the knees, are crossed, and the hands are raised in the attitude of prayer. It seems to belong to the time of Henry III. The church contains mural monuments to the memory of members of the Hasell, Salmond, Maw, and Parkin families. In the churchyard are four rude figures of animals, about five feet high, sitting on their haunches, and clasping a pillar or ragged staff. It has been supposed that they refer to some armorial device of the Daere family, as the ragged staff appears connected with the scallop shell, in several of the ornaments of Naworth Castle; though we do not find it anywhere recorded among the arms or cognisances of that family. The church of Daere appears to have been appropriated to the monastery which formerly existed in this parish. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas the rectory and vicarage of Daere are returned separately, the former as worth £50, and the latter £9 2s. 8d. In the Valor of Edward

II. they are estimated as being united at £13 6s. 8d. Soon after the former survey, the church appears to have been rectorial, and so continued until late in the reign of Henry VIII., when it is supposed to have been given to the college of Kirkoswald, and appropriated thereto; but on the suppression of the religious houses, the tithes, &c., were vested in the crown. According to Dr. Todd, "Queen Mary gave (as was said) the disposal of Daere to Bishop Oglethorp, but her grant was vacated in the next reign." In 1380 Andrew de Laton, of Dalemain, by will, gave to this church all his personal estate for the good of his soul. In 1583 a lease of the rectory and tithes was granted by the crown to Thomas Hammond for twenty-one years; he paying to the vicar an annual stipend of £8. About the year 1669 the living was augmented by Mr. William Mawson, of Tymparom, who, by will, gave a lease of the tithes of Sleagill and Thrimby in Westmoreland, to be divided equally between the vicars of Daere and Penrith. The tithes were divided by the trustees, who awarded those of Thrimby to Daere. They were afterwards sold for £200, which was given in augmentation of the vicarage. The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty gave an additional £200, with which land was purchased at Black Burton. About the year 1682 the great tithes were purchased by Charles Dashwood, Esq. The right of patronage was originally in the barons of Daere, lords of the manor. Subsequently the collegiate body of Kirkoswald presented; but since the dissolution of that collegiate church the right of patronage has been exercised by the Lord Chancellor. It appears that at present the Earl of Lonsdale is the impropriator, for he receives a fee-farm rent for the great tithes of the parish. The small tithes belong to E. W. Hasell, Esq., of Dalemain; they were commuted at the time of the enclosure of the common. The present value of the living is about £118. The parish registers commence in 1560.

RECTORS.—Nicholas de Appleby, —; Henry de Herela, 1296; William de Burgh, 1325; William Bowett, about 1359; Walter de Lowtherburgh, —; Peter de Stapleton, 1369; William de Orchard, 1470; John Ingelby, —.

VICARS.—Thomas Lanerigg, about 1530; Roland Dawson, —; John Brockbank, 1571; Sir Richard Sutton, 1571; Sir William Martin, 1582; Sir Thomas Wrae, 1591; William Richardson, 1712; William Cowper, 1767; Jonathan Moorhouse, 1786; John Stephenson, 1802; John Gilpin, 1850; Richard Williams, 1852.

The vicarage is a neat stone building in the Elizabethan style, very pleasantly situated, a little south of the village. It was erected in 1851-2, at an expense of upwards of £800, defrayed by subscription, and a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.

Dacre school, situated in the village, was erected in 1834, (instead of an old one built in 1749, which is now let as a cottage at an annual rent of £3 5s.) at a cost of nearly £130, defrayed by subscription and a grant of £40 from the Committee of Council on Education, and £5 from the National Society. The rent of the old school is given towards the teacher's salary. The school is under government inspection, is conducted by a mistress, and has an average attendance of twenty-five children. The trustees of this school, and of some other charities in the parish, are the vicar of Dacre for the time being, Edward William Hasell, Esq., Andrew Fleming Huddestone, Esq., and Messrs. Joseph Grisdale, Joseph Brown Lander, and Francis Winder. At the time of the enclosure of the commons of this township, a small portion, about three roods, was allotted to the school. This was subsequently exchanged with E. W. Hasell, Esq., for part of one-half the interest due on £20 borrowed from his predecessor at the time of the exchange of Motherby estate for Newbiggin.—this portion, with a small plantation adjoining, Mr. Hasell gave as a site for the vicarage. The estate just alluded to is called Newbiggin Town End, and includes the closes called the Crofts, containing upwards of nine acres; and also a field called Ings or Newbiggin Ings Croft, which contains four acres, making a total of upwards of thirteen acres, now let for £18 a year,—£7 14s. 4d. of this sum is given to the school, for which four poor children of Dacre are taught free.

CHARITIES.

Rev. Robert Troutbeck's Dole.—The Rev. Robert Troutbeck, by will proved June 6th, 1706, gave to the poor of Dacre parish, the place of his nativity, £50, the interest thereof to be distributed every year by the Troutbecks of Blencow, if there should be any living, otherwise by the minister and churchwardens for the time being. This money was laid out in 1749, with other money, in the purchase of an estate at Motherby, the rent of which is distributed annually on Easter Sunday.

John Scott's Gift.—John Scott, by his will dated May 10th, 1759, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Dacre £50 to be placed upon security, one moiety of the interest to be paid and distributed amongst the poor and most needy of the inhabitants of Stainton, and the other moiety amongst the poor and most needy of the inhabitants of the rest of the parish of Dacre, but no part of it to any one in receipt of parochial relief. The money is invested at four and a half per cent interest, which is distributed as directed.

Hodgson's Bequest.—James Hodgson, by will dated June 17th, 1778, gave £10 to the poor people in Dacre and Soulby, the interest of which was to be distributed in Dacre churchyard every Christmas Day for ever.

John Troutbeck's Gift.—John Troutbeck, by will dated October 27th, 1787, gave to the poor of Dacre parish, the place of his nativity, £200, the interest of which was to be distributed every Easter Sunday, on the family tombstone in Dacre churchyard, provided the day should be fine, by the hands and at the discretion of a Troutbeck of Blencow, if there should be any living, those next in descent having prior right of distribution; and if none should be living that would distribute the same, then by a Troutbeck as long as one could be found that would take the trouble of it, otherwise by the minister and churchwardens of the parish for the time being.

Mrs. Wilson's Charity.—Jane Wilson, who died January 29th, 1826, left £100 to the poor of this parish, also £100, the interest thereof to be applied towards the educating of four poor children belonging to Stainton.

Motherby Estate, School, &c.—The Motherby estate was purchased with several donations given by Matthew Brown, the Rev. R. Troutbeck, Edward Hasell, Esq., and an ancient Poor Stock. In 1799 the property was exchanged for a messuage and tenement called Newbiggin Town End, and Newbiggin Ings Croft, by which the charity was materially benefitted. The rent of these premises is applied to Dacre school and the poor of the village and parish.

Dacre Lodge, the seat of Admiral Wauchope, is a neat structure, erected in 1831-2, occupying a pleasant situation on the banks of the river Dacre, within a short distance of the village.

GREAT BLENCOW.

The rateable value of this township is returned with that of Newbiggin: its area is returned with the parish. The number of inhabitants in 1841, was 64; in 1851, 88; who chiefly reside in the village of Blencow.

Great Blencow appears to have been held in ancient times by a family bearing the local name, who were settled here in the reign of Edward III. They subsequently removed to Blencow Hall, in Little Blencow, parish of Greystoke. Henry Howard, Esq. is lord of the manor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Troutbeck the only landowner. The commons were enclosed in 1775, by an act passed in the 12th George III.

The village of Great Blencow is five miles north-west by west of Penrith. Near the village is Ennim Bank, the seat and property of Mrs. E. Troutbeck.

CHARITY.

The School.—Thomas Burbank, a native of Great Blencow, on December 7th, 1577, endowed the school here with lands and messuages in the county of Northampton, of the yearly value of £10; in addition to which he gave £300 in money for the use of the school, £50 of which was expended in building the school-house, £100 laid out in a rent-charge of £6 a year, payable out of Yanwath Hall: the remainder, being lent out on securities which became worthless, was lost. The nomination of the head master is vested in feoffees, of whom eight was the appointed number. As the feoffees die, two of the survivors, or the heirs of the survivors, have authority to make new feoffments to others being inhabitants of Great or Little Blencow. The school is said to be free to all the kingdom, on payment of entrance money; nothing is taught but the classics on the foundation, other branches of education have to be paid for. Among the eminent men educated here we may mention, Edward first Baron Ellenborough, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and George Whitehead, the well-known member of the Society of Friends. The income of the school is about £190 per annum.

NEWBIGGIN.

The population of Newbiggin township in 1841 was 341; in 1851, 346. The rateable value, inclusive of that of Great Blencow, is £2,983 17s.; the area is returned with that of the parish. The inhabitants are principally resident in the village of Newbiggin, near to which are limestone quarries called Whinberry quarries. Situated on an elevated part of the common in this township is "Fluska Pike," more commonly called "Thompson's Folly," from the name of the man who built it about forty years ago. It is a square building about fourteen feet long, and twelve high, forming one room, and was used by its owner, Mr. Thompson, author of the "Sentimental Tour to London," &c. &c., as a place to take tea or spend the night in. It is now the property of Mr. Richard Harrison, of Newbiggin. Contiguous to this building is a field, known as "Silver Field," from the circumstance that silver rings and other ornaments have at different times been found here. In the year 1785 a curious instrument of silver was discovered, to which no one has been able to assign either the name or the use. This singular relic of antiquity consists of an oval ring, or frame of silver, about fourteen inches in circumference; the length of the spear or tongue attached to it being twenty-two inches. The weight is twenty five ounces.

The manor of Newbiggin is the property of Henry Howard, Esq. The landowners are E. W. Hasell,

Esq., Mrs. E. Troutbeck, Henry Howard, Esq., Messrs. Richard Harrison, William Wilkinson, Lancelot Allison, William Bainbridge, Edmund Mounsey, Thomas Todd, Miss Roxburgh, and Edmund Thompson. The commons were enclosed in 1775, in pursuance of an act passed in the 12th George III., when a field called Barty Gills, containing sixty-four acres, was given to the Hasell family, in lieu of the small tithes of the townships of Great and Little Stainton, Newbiggin, and Great Blencow.

The village of Newbiggin is three miles west by north of Penrith. At the north end of the village is Tymparon Hall, now a farm-house.

Newbiggin school, which is situated in the village, is a small stone building, erected in 1825, at a cost of £71 16s. defrayed by subscription. It is endowed with the interest of £100, left in 1820, by the late Mr. Stephen Wray, which is given to the teacher. The trustees are Messrs. John Harrison, John Hogarth, Richard Harrison, and William Harrison. The average attendance is about twenty children, who are taught by a mistress.

Dalemain, the seat of E. W. Hasell, Esq., is situated in the beautiful vale of Famont, near the foot of Ullswater, two and a half miles from Penrith. It stands in the centre of an extensive park, studded with stately oaks and overhanging woods and groves. From this charming residence may be seen, in the distance to the south-west, the towering peaks of Martindale Fells, on which roam a herd of red deer in their pristine state, said to have been a gift from Queen Elizabeth, and at present the property of E. W. Hasell, Esq. On the west may be seen Dacre castle, and church. Following the vale we come to Hutton John, the seat of A. F. Huddleston, Esq., one of whose ancestors is said to have preserved the life of Charles II. in two ways, that is spiritually and temporally: and further west we have the rugged steps of old Blencathra, or Saddleback, supposed to have been at one period a volcano.

Hasell of Dalemain.

The Hasells were first settled in Cambridgeshire, where several burials of members of the family occur, in the register of Bottisham church, in that county.

Sir Edward Hasell, knighted by William III., was the first of the Family that settled in Cumberland, Dalemain being purchased by him from the co-heiresses of the ancient family of De Layton, in 1664. Sir Edward, who was born 27th November, 1643, (the son of the R. V. Edward Hasell, rector of Middleton Cheney, co. Northampton, by Martha, his wife, daughter of Dr. Henry Smith, master of St. Mary Magdalene, Cambridge, was elected in 1691 M.P. for the county of Cumberland. He married,

firstly, Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Timothy Fetherstonchagh, Knt., (who died on the scaffold for his loyalty to King Charles I.) and widow of Bernard Kirkbride. This lady dying in 1695, he married, secondly, 24th November, 1696, Dorothy, daughter of William Williams, Esq., of Johnby Hall, and by her left at his decease, 12th September, 1707, a son and successor,

EDWARD HASSELL, Esq., of Dalemain, born in 1706, who married, Julia, second daughter of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, and had issue. The third son,

CHRISTOPHER HASSELL, Esq., married, Miss Goade, and had (with two daughters, Julia, who died unmarried; and Eliza, married to her cousin, Richard Houghton, Esq.) a son,

EDWARD HASSELL, Esq., of Dalemain, born in 1765, who married, firstly, in 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of William Carus, Esq., of Kirby Lonsdale, and by her (who died in 1810) had issue,

- I. EDWARD WILLIAMS, now of Dalemain.
- II. Christopher, born in 1814, captain in the Bengal army.
- III. William Lowther, captain in the Bengal army, died at Cairo, June, 1849.
- I. Marianne, married to the Rev. Sir J. C. Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, who died in 1835.
- II. Julia.
- III. Jane.
- IV. Maria, married to George Graham, Esq., son of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., and died March, 1855.

Mr. Hasell married, secondly, in 1812, Jane daughter of the Rev. R. Whitehead, of Orinside Lodge, which lady died in Nov. 1816. Mr. Hasell himself died at Dalemain, 24th December, 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD WILLIAMS HASSELL, Esq., of Dalemain, J. P., and D.L., chairman of Quarter Sessions for Cumberland and Westmoreland, Bent-colonel commandant of the Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry, and high-sheriff for the latter county in 1830; born 10th July, 1796; married 12th July, 1826, Dorothea youngest daughter of Edward King, Esq., of Hungril, co. York, and has issue surviving,

- I. WILLIAMS, born 4th March, 1836.
- II. John Edward, born 19th September, 1839.
- III. George Edmund, born 29th September, 1847.
- I. Dorothea.
- II. Elizabeth Julia.
- III. Alice Jane.
- IV. Mary, married to William Parker, Esq.
- V. Henrietta Maria.
- VI. Frances Anne.

Arms.—Or, on a fesse, az., between three hazel nuts, ppr., as many crescents, arg.

Crest.—A squirrel, arg., feeding on a hazel nut, ppr., encircled with hazel branches.

SOCLEBY.

For area of Soulbly township see parish returns. The rateable value is £657 13s. 10d. The population in 1811 was 61, and in 1851 the same number, who are principally resident in the small but scattered village of Soulbly. The manorial rights are vested in E. W. Hasell, Esq., who with James Salmond, Esq., Thomas Mark, Miss Mary Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson, are the landowners. The commons were enclosed about the year 1810.

The village of Soulbly contains a few scattered houses at the foot of Ullswater, four and half miles southwest of Penrith.

Waterfoot House, the seat of James Salmond, Esq., occupies a pleasant situation, commanding a beautiful view of the picturesque vale and lake of Ullswater.

Salmond of Waterfoot.

This family is of French origin, and left the parent country during the Huguenot persecutions. The grandfather of the present Mr. Salmond,

WILLIAM SALMOND, Esq., of Seaforth, Antigua, son of William Salmond of the same place, married Jane Hasell, of Dalemain, co. Cumberland, and had issue,

- I. JAMES.
- II. William.
- III. Francis.
- I. Julia.
- II. Maria.

The eldest son,

JAMES SALMOND, Esq., of Waterfoot, married, firstly, 2nd July, 1798, Louisa, daughter of David Scott, Esq., of Dunningd, N. B., and sister of Sir David Scott, Bart.; and secondly Mari- anne, daughter of the Ven. Thomas Constable, archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire; and by the former was father of

JAMES SALMOND, Esq., of Waterfoot, J. P., born 15th June, 1805, married 16th August, 1834, Emma Isabella, daughter of DeEwes Coke, Esq., of Brookhill Hall, Derbyshire, and has issue,

- I. CHARLES JAMES, born in 1833.
- II. Henry, born in 1838.
- III. William, born in 1839.
- IV. Daniel, born in 1843.
- I. Marianne Emma.
- II. Julia.

Arms.—Sa., three salmons, or.

Crest.—An armed arm, sa., holding a falchion, or.

Motto.—Optima sapientia probitas.

Wreay hamlet and estate, the property of Thomas Todd and the Rev. Isaac Todd, with the exception of a few fields, pay tithes and church-rates to Daere, and other rates to Watermillock chapelry, in Greystoke parish.

STANTON.

The rateable value of this township is £2,242 9s. 3d.; its area is returned with the parish. In 1811 it contained 305 inhabitants, and in 1851, 296, who chiefly reside in the village of Stainton. The township is skirted on the east by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. In the neighbourhood of Stainton are extensive deposits of limestone, containing large quantities of fossil remains. In some instances the formation of the limestone is very remarkable, being deposited just beneath the surface of the earth as it were in moulds, that is, in beds of soil, and the stones when dug out are of the most curious shapes, resembling, in some cases, the trunks of animals, trees, &c. Mr. Thompson, who has a large collection of these stones, fancies they grow in the soil and morass in a wet season, the soil being impregnated with lime.

On the property of Mr. John Thompson, of Keld Head, in this township, is a piece of rising ground called Kirkgarth, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. This spot is supposed to have been the site of the church or monastery mentioned by Venerable Bede as existing in the year 698, "near the river Daere, over which, at that time, the religious Suiiberet presided as abbot." He also mentions another superior named Thraidred, who governed the monastery in his time. The conjecture that Kirkgarth is the site of the monastery seems fully borne out by the fact that the adjoining fields are still known by the names of Kirk-syke, Kirkrigg, Under Kirk, &c., and also from the fact of human bones having been dug up. About eighteen years ago the present proprietor discovered an entire skeleton on the spot, supposed by a surgeon to have belonged to a female. The extent of ground upon which this monastery is supposed to have stood would justify the inference that it was a place of some importance. It is contiguous to the Penrith and Keswick turnpike road, and is two and a half miles from Penrith. In connection with this place there is a traditionary story, which runs as follows:—"Shortly after the Reformation the lands fell into the hands of a certain baron, a man of reckless violence, who lived somewhere in the neighbourhood. He had a number of men employed in the removal of the church, or what ruins remained thereof, probably with the intention of making an addition to Daere church, which would appear from the stone corresponding; and one day, in consequence of some scruples of his workmen, or some hesitation in the execution of his commands, he came himself to the ground. His orders were very positive; and having delivered himself of these, he rode off in the direction of Penriddock, and had gained the summit of this rising ground, looking backwards as he went, when his horse fell under him and he broke his neck. The place is still called the Baron's Hill, and the Baron's Cross."

The manor of Stainton is the property of Henry Howard, Esq. The landowners are W. H. Whelpdale, Esq.; Thomas Scott, Esq.; Messrs. John G. Dawson, John Thompson, Thomas Thompson, Thomas Allinson, William Walton, J. Watson, Thomas Harrison, T. B. Allison; and Mrs. Bell. The commons were enclosed in 1775. The tithes of Great and Little Stainton, Newbiggin, and Great Blencow township were commuted in 1850 for £32 9s. 1d. payable to the Earl of Lonsdale.

The village of Stainton is about two and three quarter miles west-south-west of Penrith. It is remarkable for its salubrity and the longevity of its inhabitants. The pleasing uniformity of its houses, which are all of

stone, and most of them whitewashed, give it an airy and cheerful appearance.

CHARITIES.

School.—Mark Scott, of Hallrigg, by will dated December 28th, 1758, gave, for the use of the school at Stainton, £100; three parts of the interest to be paid to the master of the school, and the fourth part for teaching as many poor children born in the town as it conveniently could; the poor children to be chosen at the discretion of his trustees, and their descendants. In 1826 the late Miss Jane Wilson left £100 to this school. This was followed, in 1832, by another £100, bequeathed by the Rev. Isaac Wilson; and, in 1850, by £50 left by Lancelot Dent, Esq., of Skirsgill House, on the demise of his sister, Miss Dent; so that the total endowment of the school at present amounts to £350. The school-house was rebuilt in 1838, at a cost of £150, and is now a neat and commodious building, capable of accommodating about seventy pupils; the average number in attendance is fifty. Fourteen poor children of Stainton township are taught free.

Jane Wilson's Charity.—Jane Wilson, at the same time, left the interest of £100 to the poor of this parish.

There is also a girls' school in the village, which is mainly supported by Mrs. Hasell.

Skirsgill House is the property of W. Dent, Esq.

In the township of Stainton, about two miles on the road leading from Penrith to Patterdale, *via* Dalemain, is an elevation called Studford or Studfort Brow, a short distance to the south-west of which some historians say that a very fierce encounter took place between the Britons and Romans, in which the commanders on both sides were slain. The Britons were however obliged to give way, and fled to the mountains a little to the west; the above seems fully borne out by the fact that human bones have been discovered here at various periods.

In the year 1787 there was living at Stainton one John Bristo, a healthy man of the great age of 91. Eight years before, his family stood as follows:—master of the family, 86 years; mistress, 85 years; a female servant, 79 years; a horse, 33 years; and a dog, 17 years;—total 300. His wife lived to the age of 88, and his servant died in 1785, aged 86, having served him 64 years. It is further remarkable, that after the first four years of her service, she gave him notice that she intended to leave him, and continued to do so regularly every half year afterwards; at length she actually did quit his service, and died within the following two months. This remarkable villager was very strongly built, and enjoyed such robust health

that he never paid anything to either surgeon or physician. He was further remarkable for his pacific disposition, never having paid or caused any one to pay anything for law. Though naturally silent and diffident, he was an eminent promoter of mirth, and would take a glass regularly among cheerful company till a reasonable hour, when he always retired. He never wore a coat or any other article of dress which was not spun in his own family, and the cloth manu-

factured by a neighbour; his clothes were made of the wool of his own sheep, and were either dyed by a neighbour or left undyed, forming a cloth called here "Skiddaw grass," namely black and white wool mixed. His wife was every way his counterpart.

On the eastern boundary of this township is a place traditionally called "Appleby Gate Head," said at some period to have been the principal road to Appleby. This road crosses the river Eamont at Yanwath Hall.

EDENHALL PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Great Salkeld, on the west by Penrith, on the south by the river Eamont, and on the east by the river Eden. The soil on the hills is generally of a light sandy nature, but on the banks of the rivers a very rich loam prevails, and the principal crops are oats, barley, and turnips. The inhabitants, who are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, reside chiefly in the village of Edenhall, and attend the markets at Penrith. Edenhall possesses no dependant townships; its area is 3,354 acres, and its rateable value £2,693 6s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The population of Edenhall in 1801 was 118; in 1811, 132; in 1821, 251; in 1831, 294; in 1841, 266; and in 1851, 365.

The manor of Edenhall was given by the Conqueror to Henry Fitz-Swein, brother of Adam Fitz-Swein, but how long it continued in his family we have no account. In the reign of Henry III. Robert Turp occurs as possessor of the manor, and on his demise it descended successively to his son and grandson, the latter of whom, dying without male issue, Edenhall came to his two daughters, co-heirs, one of whom, Julian, became the wife of William Stapleton, in 1327. It continued to be held by the Stapleton family for five descents, when Joan, second daughter and co-heir of Sir William Stapleton, Knt., brought it in marriage to Thomas de Musgrave about the 38th Henry VI. (1459-60), and it is still in the possession of his family and name.

Edenhall is an elegant mansion in the Italian style of architecture, pleasantly situated in a park whose attractions are enhanced by the meanderings of the Eden. The beautifully laid out flower garden, at the west front of the hall, was designed and arranged by the present baronet. At a short distance from the terrace, and commanding a fine view of the garden, park, and church, with the bend of the Eden, and the opposite hills, are two splendid specimens of the cedar of Lebanon, of great age and beauty. The present mansion was built about the year 1821, and contains several handsome rooms, the walls of which are decorated with family portraits and other paintings. Connected with this house and the Musgrave family is the famous "Luck of Edenhall," a tall tumbler, of old

fashioned glass, green and specky, expanding in easy curve from the bottom upwards, and terminating in a graceful lip, and enamelled with a geometrical design in crimson, blue, and yellow. The "Luck" has been in the possession of the Musgraves for many generations. It has a threefold value: in the mysterious tradition which associates it with the fairies, in the sacred use to which in all probability it was once applied, and as a specimen of ancient art. The "luck" is kept in a leathern case, which is, with good reason, believed to be the workmanship of the fifteenth century, and bears the monogram "I. H. S." which identifies it with the church, and we may believe the "luck" to have been a chalice used for sacramental purposes, made at Venice perhaps in the tenth century. The projection of the lip makes it somewhat inconvenient as a drinking glass, yet Philip Duke of Wharton used to make merry with it, as we learn from his ballad:—

"God prosper long from being broke
The Luck of Edenhall;
A doleful drinking bout I sing,
That lately did befall.

To chase the spleen with cup and can
Duke Philip took his way;
Babes yet unborn shall never see
The like of such a day.

The stout and ever-thirsty Duke
A vow to God did make
His pleasure within Cumberland
Three live-long nights to take.

Sir Musgrave, too, of Martindale,
A true and worthy knight,
Eftsoon with him a bargain made
In drinking to delight.

Now when these merry tidings reach'd
The Earl of Harold's ears,
'And am I,' quoth he, with an oath,
'Thus slighted by my peers?'

And so the ditty goes on for nearly two score stanzas,
with the doings of the rivals, and the final triumph.
The concluding stanza runs:—

"God bless the king, the duchess fat,
And keep the land in peace;
And grant that drunkenness henceforth
'Mong noblemen may cease."

It is said that the duke delighted to toss up the
"luck" after his bumpers and catch it as it fell.
Luckily it never came to harm, and shows no sign
whatever of the shivering as pictured in Umland's
ballad; or of the cracks and injuries mentioned in
Longfellow's translation.

"But that fairy legend," say Mr. White, "it comes
flitting through the mind as butterflies across a bosky
alley, and imagination renews the scene. Rhymers and
story tellers have alike made the 'luck' their theme,
and while one adheres to the ancient boteler, another
brings a knight returning from the wars to seize the
cup at the very moment that the elves are disporting in
the moonlight." But there is another version, less
known, perhaps, with which we may entertain ourselves
here for a few minutes:—

'Twas summer tide, when days are long,
And hohn and haugh were green;
And the mavis sings in the good greenwood,
And chatters the jay between.

"O, whither dost run thou little foot page,
As swift as hawk on wing?"
"For life, for life, to Peurith town
I run, the leech to bring!"

"And wherefore seekest thou the leech?
Now up and tell to me?"
"O, hold me not, thou weird woman,
'There 's glamour in thine ee!"

Oh, there was glamour in here ee;
He could not choose but tell;
"My mistress lieth in deadly swoon,—
The ladye Isabel."

"Now run, now run, thou little foot page,
Run swift as hawk on wing,
But if the leech to succour fail,
Then seek the fairies' spring."

The little foot-page hath gone and come,
So nimble of foot was he;
And his bonnie bright een were wet with tears,
For he loved his dear ladye.

The leech he rode to Edenhall,
The while uprose the moon:
But his craft was vain, and his simples naught,
To loose the deadly swoon.

The little foot page, he wept full sore,
And he fell on his knee and he prayed:
He prayed a prayer to Mary Mother,
And Saint Cuthbert to aid.

His dear ladye hath nurthred him
Since rose his infant wail,
That night his father's hut was burnt
By thieves from Liddelsdale.

Then thought he of the weird woman,
But, oh! 'tis a fearsome thing,
To go at night, in the wan moonlight,
And walk by the fairies' spring.

Yet will he forth, whate'er betide,
Yet will he forth and see;
For who loveth he on earth beside,
If not his dear ladye.

So softly crept he down the stair,
And out by the secret door;
And he was aware of a strange music
He never had heard before.

And slowly paced he o'er the mead,
And heard the self-same sound,
And there he saw a companye
A dancing round and round.

He fell on his knee behind a bush,
And his heart beat quick for fear,
Whenever he saw the dainty folk
Come dancing hum a-near.

So beautiful their faces shone,
So bright their silken sheen;
He could but dread to look thereon,
And yet, he looked, I ween.

Oh, merrily did they laugh and dance,
Still tripping round and round;
But not a blade of grass did bend,
No flower sunk on the ground.

And ever the music rang full sweet,
Yet sat no players there;
It was as if the trees did sing,
While tinkled harps in air.

Amon they pause, and a crystal cup
Is dipped in the bubbling spring,
And gliding goes, from lip to lip,
All round the fairy ring.

And ever it dips and fills again,
And while the revellers drink
The brimming water falls like pearls
Down from the sparkling brink.

But the fay that bears that cup around
No mortal eye may see.

‘Oh, could my lady drain that cup!’
Thought the little foot page on knee.

Scarce had he thought than to him glides
The cup from the bubbling spring;
Him paused before, yet who it bore
Did naught of shadow fling.

He trembled sore, but he took the cup,
For the sake of his dear ladye;
And fast the drops fell down like pearls
As he rose up from knee.

And at his feet, upon the grass,
A written scroll was thrown;
Then all at once the music ceased,
And the fairy folk were gone.

He took the scroll and he took the cup,
Then to the hall he bore;
The Lady Isabel did drink,
And her deadly swoon was o’er.

And the little foot page he brought the scroll,
And showed it to his lord;
Sir Ralph he took thereon and read,
In often style the word—

“If that cuppe
Shall breake or falle,
Farewell the lucke
Of Edenhulle.”

Sir Ralph de Musgrave made a feast,
For joy over his ladye;
And the little foot-page he stood by her chair,
And blithest of all was he.

Sir Ralph de Musgrave built a church,
In sweet Saint Cuthbert’s prayse,
That men might know whence came the lucke,
And think thereon alwayes.

Musgrave of Musgrave, Hartley, and Edenhall.

This ancient family deduces its pedigree from one of the companions in arms of the Conqueror, who obtained a grant of Scaley Castle in this county. Camden in his “Britannia,” speaking of the two villages called Musgrave, in Westmoreland, describes them as the places “which gave name to the warlike family of the Musgraves.” The first of the family on record is

PETER DE MUSGRAVE, of Musgrave, who lived in the reign of Stephen. His son and heir

ROBERT DE MUSGRAVE, of Musgrave, occurs *temp.* Henry II. The next we meet with is

Sir ADAM DE MUSGRAVE, Knt., who lived about the year 1204. He was a favourite of Robert de Vipont, baron of Appleby, of whom he held Musgrave in corgage as part of the barony. Previous to the 25th Henry III. (1210-1) there lived

THOMAS DE MUSGRAVE, of Musgrave, who had issue,

I. THOMAS, his successor.

II. Nicholas, who married and had a son, Sir Richard de Musgrave, knt., living *temp.* Edward I.

THOMAS DE MUSGRAVE, of Musgrave, was sheriff of Westmoreland 14th Henry III. (1258-9), and one of the executors of Robert de Vipont. He gave some land in Overton, or Orton, to the hospital of Conishead, Lancashire, and died in the 19th Henry III. (1264-5). The next on record is

Sir THOMAS DE MUSGRAVE, Knt., of Musgrave, who, in the 6th Edward I. (1277-8) with Ranulph Daere, obtained a royal charter for a market every week upon the Wednesday at Orton, co. Westmoreland; as also for a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow, of the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude. He served in the Scottish wars in the 4th Edward II. (1310-11). The next head of this family we find mentioned is

Sir THOMAS DE MUSGRAVE, Baron Musgrave, who was summoned to Parliament from November 1350, to October 1373. In 1274-5, being then under age, it was found that he was seised of the manors of Great Musgrave, Moreton, Southby, half of Rookby, and part of Sandford. In 1290-1 he married Isabella de Berkeley, widow of John Lord Clifford. In 1310, 1311, 1343, and 1344, he was returned to Parliament as knight of the shire for Westmoreland. In 1316 he was associated with the Bishop of Carlisle in guarding the Western Marches, and during the same year was one of the commanders in the van of the army which gave David Bruce battle near Durham, and made him prisoner. In 1353 Baron Musgrave was joined with Ralph Lord Nevill, and Thomas Lord Lucy, in the wardenship of the Western Marches, and again in 1372 with the Bishop of Carlisle and others. He was sheriff of Yorkshire in 1359. The date of his death is not known, but he is supposed to have been interred in the church of Kirkby Stephen, where there is an altar tomb under the chancel arch, on which reposes the effigy of a knight in armour—the arms on the monument are charged with annulets. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir THOMAS DE MUSGRAVE, who married, firstly, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Ross, of Yelton, co. York; and secondly, Mary, daughter of John Vanx, and widow of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent. He died in the 8th Richard II. (1384-5) and was succeeded by his son,

Sir THOMAS DE MUSGRAVE, Knt., who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Fitz-William, Knt., of Spotsborough, co. York. He died in 1409, when Hartley Castle and Musgrave devolved upon his son and heir,

Sir RICHARD DE MUSGRAVE, Knt., who is supposed to have married Elizabeth Wollaston, whose arms are quartered by the Musgraves. He died February 12th, 1419. His successor was

THOMAS MUSGRAVE, Esq., who married Joan, daughter of Lord Daere. He deceased January 3rd, 1447, leaving issue

RICHARD, his successor, and Elizabeth, married to Henry Wharton.

Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Knt., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Betham, Knt., of Betham, co. Westmoreland, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters.

- i. THOMAS, his successor.
- ii. John, who died without issue.
- iii. Richard, who married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of William Stapleton, Esq., of Edenhall, widow of Sir William Hilton, Knt., of Hilton, co. Durham, and sister to his eldest brother's wife.
- iv. William, to whom William Lord Daere, warden of the West Marches, in 1446-7, paid £100 for repairs of Bewcastle—he had a son Richard.
 - i. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Agart.
 - ii. Isabel, married to Thomas Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Hall, co. Westmoreland.
 - iii. Margaret, married to Thomas Elderton, Esq.
 - iv. Eleanor, married to William Thornburgh, Esq.
 - v. Mary, married to Thomas Wareop, Esq.
 - vi. Agnes, married to Robert Wareop, Esq.

Sir Richard died November 9th, 1464, and was interred at Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir THOMAS MUSGRAVE, Knt., who married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William de Stapleton, Knt., of Edenhall and Alston, by Margaret de Veteripont, his wife, daughter and heiress of Nicholas de Veteripont, of Alston, in whose right he had among other lands the manor of Edenhall. Sir Thomas died in 1463, leaving issue by Joan his wife, four sons and four daughters.

- i. RICHARD, his successor.
- ii. Sir John, the ancestor of the Musgraves of Musgrave Hall, or Fairbank.
- iii. Nicholas, ancestor of the Musgraves, of Hayton Castle.
- iv. William, progenitor of the Musgraves of Crooklake, co. Cumberland.
 - i. Margaret, married to John Sandford.
 - ii. Eleanor, married to Christopher Lancaster.
 - iii. Mary, married to Nicholas Ridley.
 - iv. Isabella, married to John Crackenhorpe, of Newbiggin, co. Westmoreland.

Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Knt., who married Joane, daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford, by his wife, Johanna, daughter of Thomas Lord Daere, of Galsland, and had issue,

- i. EDWARD, his heir.
- ii. Thomas.
- iii. John, in holy orders. i. Jane.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir EDWARD MUSGRAVE, who was twice married. His first wife was Alice, daughter of Thomas Radcliffe, Esq., by whom he had issue two daughters:—

- i. MARY, married to John Martindale, Esq.
- ii. Margaret, married to John Heron, Esq., of Chipchase, co. Northumberland.

By his second wife, Joane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Christopher Ward, Knt., of Gryndale, co. York, standard bearer to King Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne, he had issue,

- i. WILLIAM, his successor.
- ii. Edward, who died without issue.
- iii. SIMON, of whom hereafter.
 - i. Elizabeth, married to John Neville, Lord Latimer.
 - ii. Magdalen, married to Thomas Blenkinsop, Esq., of Helbeck, co. Westmoreland. iii. Joane.

On the demise of Sir Edward, the family honours and estates devolved upon his eldest son.

Sir WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Knt., whose name occurs amongst those present at the battle of Solway Moss. He married Jane,

daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen, Knt., of Workington, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Strickland, Knt., of Sizergh, and had an only child,

Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Knt., who attained his majority and received possession of his lands in 1445. Sir Richard died at Edenhall, September 10th, 1555, and was interred there. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas, first Lord Wharton, and had issue,

- i. THOMAS, his heir, who died unmarried in 1565.
- ii. Eleanor, married to Sir Robert Bowes, Knt., of Aske, co. York, and died without issue.

Sir Richard was succeeded by his father's uncle,

Sir SIMON MUSGRAVE, Knt., who served the office of high sheriff of Cumberland in 1568-9, and in the following year received the honour of knighthood, at Carlisle, from the Earl of Suffolk. He married Julian, daughter of William Elleker, Esq., of Elleker, co. York, and had issue,

- i. CHRISTOPHER, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Curwen, Knt., of Workington, and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving issue,
 1. RICHARD, successor to his grandfather.
 2. Julian, married to John Skelton, of Armathwaite Castle.
 3. Mary, who died unmarried.
 4. Margaret, married to Francis Whitfield, Esq.
- ii. Thomas, captain of Bewcastle, who married twice, and was ancestor to the Musgraves of Bewcastle.
- iii. Richard, of Norton Conyers, co. York, who married Jane, daughter of Sir John Dalston, Knt., of Dalston, who had issue two sons,
 1. Sir Thomas, who had a son, Simon, styled the last of his line.
 2. Sir Richard, who died without issue.
- iv. John, who married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Musgrave, Esq., of Hayton, and had issue two sons, William and John.
- v. Anne, married to Sir Nicholas Curwen, Knt., of Workington.

Sir Simon was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, who was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. and was advanced to the baronetcy June 20th, 1611. He married Frances, daughter of Philip Lord Wharton, by whom he had issue,

- PHILIP, his successor.
- Mary, who died unmarried.

Sir Richard died at Naples in 1615, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir PHILIP, second baronet. This gentleman, who acquired great renown under the royal banner during the civil wars, at Marston Moor, as governor of Carlisle, at Worcester, and under the heroic Countess of Derby, in the Isle of Man, had a warrant after the Restoration, raising him to the peerage, as Baron Musgrave of Hartley Castle, but the patent was never taken out. He married Julian, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, Knt., of Goulsborough, in Yorkshire, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas; by whom he had issue,

- i. RICHARD, his successor.
- ii. Philip, who died unmarried.
- iii. CHRISTOPHER, of whom hereafter.
- iv. William, who died in infancy.
- v. SIMON, who died without issue.
- vi. Thomas, in holy orders, D.D., fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, prebendary of Durham, archdeacon, and afterwards dean of Carlisle. He married, firstly, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Harrison, Knt., of Allerthorpe, co. York, by whom he had issue,
 1. Philip, who died an infant.
 2. Margaret.

He married secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir John Cradock, Knt., of Richmond, co. York.

- i. Frances, married to Edward Hutchinson, Esq., of Wickham Abbey, co. York.

Sir Philip died in 1678, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir RICHARD, third baronet, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Harrison, Knt., of Allerthorp, co. York, and had issue,

- i. A son, who died in infancy.
- i. Margaret, who also died an infant.
- ii. Mary, married to John Davison, Esq., of Blakieston, co. Durham, who died in 1728.

Sir Richard died December 27th, 1687, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir CHRISTOPHER, fourth baronet. This gentleman was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, from which he removed to Gray's Inn. After the Restoration he represented Carlisle in Parliament. Charles II. appointed him lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and in the first year of the reign of Queen Anne, he became one of the tellers of the Exchequer. He married, first, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Cogan, Bart., by whom he had,

- i. Philip, clerk of the council to James II., married, in 1685, Mary, daughter of George Lord Dartmouth, and left at his decease, in 1689,

1. CHRISTOPHER, who inherited the title.

1. Barbara, married to Thomas Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle.

ii. Christopher, who succeeded his brother as clerk of the council, died unmarried.

- i. Mary, who died young.

Sir Christopher married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Franklin, Knt., of Willesdon, and by her had issue,

- i. John.
- ii. Richard.
- iii. Joseph, M.P. for Cockermonth in 1713.
- iv. Simon, died in the East Indies.
- v. Thomas.
- vi. George, of Chatham, who married Sarah, youngest daughter of Benjamin Rosell, by whom he had three sons.

1. Joseph, who married Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall.

2. Thomas.

3. George, died unmarried, 1823.

- i. Elizabeth, married to John Wyneve, Esq., of Brettenham, co. Suffolk.
- ii. Dorothy, married to James Hawley, Esq., of Brentford, co. Middlesex, and had issue.
- iii. Mary. iv. Frances. v. Anne. vi. Barbara.

Sir Christopher died in 1704, and was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir CHRISTOPHER, the fifth baronet, who was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was M.P. for Carlisle and Westmoreland, and succeeded his uncle as clerk of the council. He married Julia, daughter and heir of Sir John Chardin, Knt., of Kempton Park, co. Middlesex, by whom he had eleven children,

- i. PHILIP, his heir.
- ii. Christopher, a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; vicar of Edenhall, D.D.; and afterwards rector of Barking, co. Essex. He married, in 1757, Mrs. Perfect, of Hatton Garden.
- iii. Hans, lieutenant-colonel in the army.
- iv. Chardin, provost of Oriel College, Oxford.

i. Mary, married to Hugh Lumley, Esq.; and 2ndly to John Pigot, Esq.

ii. Julia, married to Edward Hasell, Esq., of Dalemain.

iii. Barbara, married, 1stly, to John Hogg, Esq., and 2ndly to Chief Baron Idle.

iv. Anne, married to Henry Aglionby, Esq.

v. Elizabeth, married, firstly, to Edward Spragg, Esq.; and secondly to John Johnstone, Esq.

vi. Charlotte, died unmarried.

vii. Dorothy, married to the Rev. William Broughton.

Sir Christopher died in 1735, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir PHILIP, the sixth baronet, born 23rd April, 1712. He was chosen knight of the shire for Westmoreland in 1741 and the following year. He married, in 1742, Jane, daughter of John Turton, Esq., of Orgreave, co. Stafford, by whom he had,

i. JOHN CHARDIN, his successor.

ii. Christopher, married Elizabeth Anne, daughter and co-heir of the late Lord Archer, and had issue two sons and two daughters,

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Christopher. | 2. William. |
| 1. Maria. | 2. Harriet. |

i. Jane, married to Joseph Musgrave, Esq., of Kepier.

ii. Elizabeth, married to Henenge Legge, Esq.

iii. Charlotte, married to the Rev. Charles Mordaunt, of Mas singham.

iv. Henrietta, married to Sir John Morris, Bart.

v. Dorothy, who died unmarried.

The baronet's uncle, Sir John Chardin, presented him with Kempton Park, Middlesex, in 1740. He died July 5th, 1795, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN CHARDIN, the seventh baronet, born January 5th, 1757. This gentleman married, in 1791, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., of East Sutton-place, Kent, by whom (who died 1838) he had,

i. PHILIP CHRISTOPHER, his successor.

ii. CHRISTOPHER JOHN. iii. GEORGE.

iv. Thomas, born in 1802; died in 1822.

1. Julia, died in 1815.

Sir John died in 1806, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir PHILIP, eighth baronet, born July 12th, 1794. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and represented Carlisle in two Parliaments. He entirely rebuilt the family mansion of Edenhall. This gentleman married, in October, 1824, Elizabeth, third daughter of George Fludyer, Esq., of Ayston, by the Lady Mary Fludyer, his wife, daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and left an only daughter,

Elizabeth Mary, who died December 3rd, 1844.

Sir Philip died in 1827, and was succeeded by his brother,

The Rev. Sir CHRISTOPHER JOHN, ninth baronet, born August 6th, 1797. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He built the lodge and repaired and beautified the parish church of Edenhall, which was then in a decayed state. He married in September, 1825, Mary Anne, daughter of Edward Hasell, Esq., of Dalemain, and had five daughters,

1. Georgiana, married July 29th, 1817, to the Hon. Frederick Petre.

ii. Augusta, married August 27th, 1850, to Lieut.-colonel H. F. Bonham, 10th Hussars.

iii. Edith, died March 23rd, 1849.

iv. Harriet, married April 28th, 1851, to Captain Bartelot, of the Royal Dragoons, eldest son of George Bartelot, Esq., of Stopham, Sussex.

v. Fanny, who died unmarried September 26th, 1853.

Sir Christopher dying without male issue, May 11th, 1831, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir GEORGE, the tenth baronet, born June 14th, 1799, and educated at University College, Oxford. Sir George married, June 26, 1828, Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby, and has issue,

- I. PHILIP, born in 1833.
- II. Richard Courtenay, born in 1839.
- I. Caroline. II. Agnes. III. Sophia.

Creation.—June 29th, 1611.

Arms.—Az. six annulets, or, three, two, and one.

Crest.—Two arms in armour, ppr., gauntlets, and grasping an annulet, or.

Motto.—Sans changer.

The village of Edenhall is three and a half miles east north-east of Penrith.

THE CHURCH.

Edenhall church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a neat edifice, consisting of tower, nave, chancel, south porch, and vestry on the north side of the nave. The tower is a beautiful and interesting structure of two stories, crowned with a low stone spire; it has a machiolated battlement, with the parapet projecting over the face of the tower, and the cornice pierced, as in places of defence in troubled times, whence melted lead and stones could be hurled through the openings on the heads of the besieging party below. Before the enclosure of Inglewood Forest and the surrounding country, the church tower was doubtless used as a beacon to the neighbouring hamlets; the remains of a fireplace being visible in the vestry. On the western front, over a square-headed window, is a row of four shields, bearing the arms of Musgrave, Veteripont or Vipont, Stapleton and Hilton; and immediately above them is a niche, which would formerly contain an image of the patron saint of the church. The porch is seated, and has two lancet windows. The nave is open to the roof, and is framed in the Tudor style. The pews are of oak, and the pulpit is beautifully carved. The windows, some of which are square-headed, and others pointed, are filled with stained glass. The west gallery is of oak, and bears upon its front the arms of Musgrave, quartering those of Stapleton and Ward. A Norman arch, with its characteristic ornamentation, separates the nave and chancel. Beneath the arch stands a marble font. The walls of the chancel are wainscotted with oak, and the ceiling is panelled. There is a fine Perpendicular east window, filled with stained glass, some of which has been brought from Germany, and was inserted when the church was repaired and beautified in 1833. Among the communion plate is a massive silver gilt chalice, presented

to the church by Sir Christopher Musgrave, the fifth baronet. Within the rails of the communion table is a monumental brass to the memory of Sir William Stapleton and Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Veteripont of Alston, with the effigies of the knight and his lady. The former is in plate armour, with mail gorget. On his right shoulder is a shield bearing the arms of Veteripont, and on his left are charged the arms of Stapleton. Over the heads of the figures is this inscription:—"Hic jacet Willms Stapleton armig' quodam dms de Edenhall qui obiit xxvi die Augusti A° dni MCCCC° lviii. Et Margareta uxor ejus que erat filia et heres quodam Nicholai de Vet'ipont' and dna de Alleston mor Quor' aiabs ppiciet' Deus." In the church are several marble monuments to different members of the Musgrave family. The church, a vicarage, was given by Edward I., about the year 1298 to the priory of St. Mary Carlisle; and in 1368 the prior and canons obtained its appropriation. In 1291 John de Ludam, deacon, was presented to this church by the prior and convent of Carlisle, who assigned to him for his support the whole altarage of the church and a moiety of the land and meadow of Edenhall and four pounds of silver yearly. In 1368, the prior and convent having procured the profits of the church of Edenhall and chapel of Langwathly to be appropriated to themselves, referred the allowance for the supply of both the said cures to be settled by the bishop, and empowered their superior to be their proctor to consent to the same. On the suppression of the religious houses the patronage was transferred to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, the legal successors of the community of St. Mary's. The vicarage is united with that of Langwathly. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, the benefice is valued at £21 1s. 4d.: in that of Edward II. at £6 13s. 4d.; in the King's Book, with Langwathly, at £17 12s.; and it was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £43 7s. 8d. The united livings are now worth £178 per annum. The parish registers commence in 1558.

Rectors.—Adam de Kirkbride, 1293; John de Ludam, 1299; Sir Adam . . . occurs, 1341; Sir John de Londham, died 1362; Sir John de Mareshall, 1362; Eudo de Ravenstanedale, —.

Vicars.—John de Kirkby, 1368; Robert Goodylow occurs in 1465; Christopher Blencow occurs 1535; Hugh Sewell, 1560; Alan Scott, 1565; Sir William Smith, 1578; Thomas Mayplett, 1609; Thomas Tailor, —; Simon Green, died 1609; Gilbert Burton, 1669; John Leigh, 1683; George Moon, 1690; Christopher Musgrave, 1743; Joseph Rowland, 1763; Roger Baldwin, 1774; Thomas Watson, 1802; Charles E. Dukinfield, 1833; Beilby Porteus, 1840.

Edenhall School, a neat stone building, with master's residence, was erected in 1815, by the late Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.

CHARITIES.

Gifts of the Musgrave Family.—Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., in 1677, gave £100, the annual interest of which was to be divided amongst six poor people; and succeeding members of the Musgrave family gave other sums, amounting to £63 4s. 10d. for the same use. This money appears to have been expended about the year 1737 in the purchase of seventeen acres of land at Lazonby. There is also the further sum of £75 secured by a mortgage on the tolls of the road leading from Brough to Eamont Bridge, at four per cent interest. This money arose from different sums given by the Musgrave family; and from £30 which was given by the tenants of Edenhall, being the consideration money for a piece of waste ground purchased of them by Sir Christopher Musgrave. At the time of the enclosure of Inglewood Forest, in 1811, a plot of ground consisting of twenty-five acres four roods and twenty-four perches, was allotted to Sir Philip Musgrave, in trust, for the poor of Edenhall, in respect of the land at Lazonby. The valuation of this allotment

by the commissioners, at the time of the enclosure, was £3 4s. a year.

Williamson's Gift.—An entry in the Edenhall Register states that Mr. John Williamson, who died at Chelsea in 1771, gave £50, the interest to be divided between the schoolmaster and the poor of Edenhall. This money is out at 4 per cent interest, which is distributed by the minister and churchwardens, at Christmas and Midsummer, in small sums, to poor persons of Edenhall, £1 being reserved for the schoolmaster.

Sir John C. Musgrave's Gift.—Sir John C. Musgrave, who died in 1806, left £50 to be added to the fund of the poor of Edenhall.

Lady Musgrave's Bequest.—Mary Dowager Lady Musgrave, in 1838, left £100 for the benefit of the school of Edenhall.

Some celts, or stone hatchets, have been dug up at a place near the village of Edenhall, called Oxhouse Oaks. About half a mile from Edenhall, near the farm-house called Bramera, are two caves in the rocks overhanging the river Eamont, supposed to have been made first for a hermitage, or as a secure retreat in times of danger.

GREYSTOKE PARISH.

GREYSTOKE parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Castle Sowerby, on the west by the parishes of Caldbeck and Crosthwaite, on the south by the county of Cumberland, and on the east by the parishes of Dacre and Skelton. It is a fertile and picturesque district, about twelve miles in length from north to south, and ten in breadth from east to west. Its soil is generally a light red loam, with strong red clay in some parts, and in other places a mixture of gravel and limestone. On the eastern side of the parish there are large deposits of limestone and freestone; the southern and western sides are mountains of primitive rock. Grouse abound on the mountains and moors, and black cock, pheasants, partridges, and hares in the lower grounds. The extensive parks of Greystoke and Gowbarrow abound with fallow and red deer, and here is also a herd of wild cattle. Owing to the extensive planting carried out by the fourteenth Duke of Norfolk, the parish has become well wooded, and now presents a succession of beautiful scenes, where wood and water, hill and dale, unite their charms in the most pleasing combination. Greystoke parish comprises the townships of Greystoke, Berrier and Murrh, Little Blencow, Bowscale, Hutton John, Hutton Roof, Hutton Soil, Johnby, Motherby and Gill, and the chapelries of Matterdale, Mungrisdale, Threlkeld, and Watermillock. The inhabitants attend the Penrith and Keswick markets.

THE BARONY OF GREYSTOKE.

The barony comprehends all that part of Cumberland on the south side of the forest of Inglewood between the seigniorship of Penrith and the manor of Castlerigg, near Keswick, and contains an area comprehending the parishes of Greystoke, Dacre, and part of Crosthwaite, and the manors of Greystoke, Greenthwaite, Johnby, Thwaite, Blencow, Newbiggin and Stainton; Motherby, Watermillock, Matterdale, Mungrisdale, Berrier and Murrh, Hutton Soil, Dacre, Threlkeld, and part of Castlerigg. It is held of the king *in capite* by the

service of one entire barony, rendering £1 yearly at the fairs of Carlisle, by suit at the County Court monthly, and serving the king in person against Scotland. The customary tenants pay a 20d. fine on the death of lord or tenant, and a 30d. fine on alienation. In a record of the 44th Elizabeth, the manors of Motherby, Matterdale, Grisdale, Watermillock, Berrier and Murrh, are mentioned as appendages of the manor of Greystoke. The barony of Greystoke has passed through the families of Greystoke, Grimesthorpe, and Dacre, from whom it came to the Howards. The

succession and family history of those lines will be found in the following account of the barons of Greystoke:—

Barons of the Barony of Greystoke.

FIRST HOUSE.

BARONS BY TENURE.

LYULPH, first baron of Greystoke, who acquired the lordship by gift of Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Cumberland; his posterity were surnamed de Greystoke. Lyulph had issue,

- I. **PHOENE**, his successor.
- II. Odard, to whom Waltheof, first baron of Allerdale below-Derwent, granted Tallantire and Castle-rigg, &c., ancestor of the family of Tallantire of Cumberland.
- III. Adam, to whom the said Waltheof granted the manors of Uldale and Gilem, co. Cumberland, which afterwards descended by a daughter and heiress to the family of Bonekill.

PHOENE DE GREYSTOKE, second baron of Greystoke, unto whom King Henry II. confirmed the grant of the barony.

Ivo DE GREYSTOKE, third baron of Greystoke, son and heir of Phorne.

WALTER DE GREYSTOKE, fourth baron of Greystoke, son and heir of Ivo; he had issue,

- I. **RANULPH**, his successor.
- I. Alice de Greystoke, married to Henry Fitz-Hugh, lord of Ravensworth, co. Durham.

RANULPH DE GREYSTOKE, fifth baron of Greystoke. He died in the 12th King John, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM DE GREYSTOKE, sixth baron of Greystoke, died — leaving issue Thomas, his son and heir, then under age, the wardship of whom was granted to Robert de Veteripont, by Henry II.

THOMAS DE GREYSTOKE, seventh baron of Greystoke, son and heir, who was of full age, and had livery of his lands 1st Henry III. He obtained a charter from the same king for a weekly market on Sunday, according to Dugdale (Nicolson and Burn say Saturday), at his manor of Greystoke; and also for a fair three days yearly, to commence on the eve of the translation of St. Edward. He married Christian, daughter of Robert de Veteripont, baron of Westmoreland, and had issue,

- I. **ROBERT**, his successor.
- II. **WILLIAM**, who succeeded his brother Robert.
- III. Thomas, who had issue,
 1. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Pickering, living 1st Edward III.
 2. Alice, who had a son, Peter Buckard, living 1st Edward III.

I. John de Greystoke, married to William Fitz-Ralph, lord of Grimsthorpe, co. Lincoln, by whom she had issue,

1. William Fitz-Ralph, who had a son,

Ralph Fitz-William, who succeeded John, tenth baron, in the barony of Greystoke, by settlement 1309.

ROBERT DE GREYSTOKE, eldest son and heir, succeeded his father as eighth baron of Greystoke. He had livery of his lands in the 31st Henry III., and dying about 1252, without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM DE GREYSTOKE, ninth baron of Greystoke, who married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Roger de Merly,

lord of the barony of Morpeth and other large possessions in Northumberland, a moiety of which, by this marriage, came into the Greystoke family. He died in the 17th Edward I. anno 1289, leaving issue,

- I. **JOHN**, his successor.
- II. William.
- I. Margaret, married to Sir Robert Delaval.

BARONS BY WRIT.

JOHN DE GREYSTOKE, baron of Greystoke and Morpeth, was 25 years of age at the death of his father. Lord Greystoke was summoned to Parliament by writ from 1295 to 1305. He died in 1306, without issue, bequeathing his estates to his cousin, Ralph Fitz-William, son and heir of William Fitz-Ralph, lord of Grimsthorpe, co. Lincoln, by his lady Joan de Greystoke. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Greystoke.

SECOND HOUSE.

RALPH FITZ-WILLIAM, succeeded by settlement to the lordship of Greystoke, on the death of his cousin John, tenth baron. He was present at the siege of Curialverock in the 28th Edward I.; made governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed; was joined with Lord Mowbray and others in the wardenship of the marches; and in the 8th Edward II. was appointed governor of Carlisle. He married Margery, daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Bolebeck, and widow of Nicholas de Corbet; by whom he had issue two sons,

- I. William, who died without issue in his father's lifetime.
- II. **ROBERT**, his successor.

This baron was regularly summoned to Parliament from the 23rd Edward I. to the 9th Edward II. He died "an aged man," says Dugdale, about the feast of All Saints, 1316, and was buried in the abbey of Nesham, in co. Durham.

ROBERT FITZ-RALPH, son and heir. He married Elizabeth, daughter of — Neville, of Stainton, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had issue,

RALPH, his successor, who assumed the surname of Greystoke.

This baron was never summoned to Parliament, his death occurring the year following that of his father, viz., 10th Edward II. (1317), at his castle of Hilderskelle, now Castle Howard, in Yorkshire. By an inquisition taken at the city of Carlisle on Monday next before the feast of St. Barnabas, 1317, the jurors find that Robert, son of Ralph de Greystoke died seised of the manor of Greystoke, with the appurtenances, holden of the king *in capite* by homage and the service of £4 per annum for cornage: that the said manor is worth by the year, in all issues, at this time, £62 13s. 9d. and no more, because it is destroyed by the Scots; but before these times, in time of peace, it was usually worth in all issues 200 marks.

RALPH FITZ-ROBERT, son and heir of Robert; he assumed the surname of Greystoke. He married Alice, daughter of Hugh Lord Audley, and had issue,

WILLIAM, his successor.

Baron Greystoke was summoned to Parliament, from 15th May, 14th Edward II. (1321) to 17th September, 16th Edward II. (1322), by writ addressed "Ralph de Graystok." He died at Goteshead, co. Durham, 3rd July, 1323, and was interred in the abbey of Newminster.

WILLIAM DE GREYSTOKE, son and heir of Ralph, was about two years of age at the time of his father's death, and, in 1342, was of full age, and had livery of all his lands. In 1359 he had

a licence to castellate his manor house at Greystoke. He bequeathed to the collegiate church of Greystoke a messuage and seven acres of land in the adjoining village of Newbiggin, besides the advowson of the church of Greystoke. Lord Greystoke was twice married, first to Lucy, daughter of Thomas Baron Lucy of Cockermonth, from whom he was divorced. He married secondly, Joane, daughter of Henry Fitz-Hugh, Lord of Ravensworth, by whom he had issue,

- I. RALPH, his successor.
- II. William, who went as an hostage for his brother, Ralph Lord Greystoke, to the castle of Dunbar, died of a fever and was buried there; two years afterwards his body was disinterred, and buried in the abbey of Newminster in Northumberland.
- III. Robert.
 - I. Alice, married to Sir Robert de Harrington.

Lord Greystoke was summoned to Parliament from 1348 to 1357, latterly by writ addressed "Willielmo Baroni de Graystok." He departed this life July 10, 1359, at the Castle of Brancepeth, the seat of Ralph Lord Neville, and was buried with great pomp and solemnity in the choir of the collegiate church of Greystoke, mass being said on the occasion by Gilbert de Welton, bishop of Carlisle, and the funeral attended by Ralph Lord Neville, Thomas de Lucy, baron of Cockermonth, Roger Lord Clifford of Appleby Castle, Henry le Scrope, and Thomas Musgrave, senior, knights: John de Horncastle, prior of Carlisle, and the abbots of Holme Cultram and Shap.

RALPH BARON GREYSTOKE, eldest son and heir of William, was 21 years old in 48th Edward III. and had livery of all his lands. He was governor of the castle of Lochmaben, and in the commission for guarding the West Marches. He married Catharine, daughter of Roger Lord Clifford, and by her had issue,

- I. JOHN, his successor.
- I. Maud, married to Eudo Baron Welles.

Lord Greystoke was summoned to Parliament from 28th December, 49th Edward III. (1375) to 5th October, 5th Henry V. (1417), by writ addressed "Radulfo Baroni de Greystok," and died on the 6th day of April, 1417, in the 64th year of his age. By an inquisition after his death, it was found that, on the day he died, he held, among other things, the manor of Grimsthorpe and Hilderskelle, *in capite* of the crown, as of the honour of Chester, by the service of carrying a sword before the Earl of Chester, and by certain military services.

JOHN BARON GREYSTOKE was 28 years of age at the time of his father's death. By his will, dated 10th July, 1436, he ordered his body to be buried in the collegiate church of Greystoke, and bequeathed to that church his best horse as a mortuary, and all his habiliments of war, consisting of coat armour, pennon, gyron, &c. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Ferrers, Kat., only son and heir of Robert Baron Ferrers of Wemme, in the county of Shropshire, by his lady Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of William Boteler, baron of Oversley and Wemme, and by her had issue,

- I. RALPH, his successor.
- II. Thomas.
- III. Richard.
- IV. William.
 - I. Elizabeth, married to Roger Thornton, Esq., of Nether-Witton Castle, co. Northumberland, son and heir of Roger Thornton, the munificent mayor of Newcastle. She died on the eve of St. Catherine the Virgin, 24th November, 1440.
 - II. Joane, married to John Baron Darcy.

Lord Greystoke was summoned to Parliament from 24th August, 7th Henry V. (1419) to 5th July, 13th Henry VI. (1435), by writ

addressed "Johanni Baroni de Greystok, Chlr." He died at his manor-house at Thingdone, in Northamptonshire, August 8th, 1436.

RALPH BARON GREYSTOKE succeeded, on the death of his father in 1436, being then 22 years of age. He was employed in frequent commissions on the affairs between England and Scotland respecting the Borders. He married Elizabeth fourth daughter of William Lord Fitz-Hugh of Ravensworth, by whom he had issue,

Sir Robert Greystoke, Knt., only son, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Grey, fourth Baron Grey de Ruthyn, lord high treasurer of England and afterwards Earl of Kent. Sir Robert died June 17th, 1483, in the lifetime of his father, leaving issue an only daughter,

ELIZABETH GREYSTOKE, who succeeded her grandfather in the Barony of Greystoke.

Lord Greystoke was summoned to Parliament from 15th Henry VI. (1436) to 18th Henry VI. (1439), and from 20th Henry VI. (1441) to 1st Henry VII. (1485). He died June 1st, 1487. By an inquisition held after his death, it was found that he died on Friday next after the feast of Pentecost, in the 2nd year of King Henry VII. He was succeeded by Elizabeth his grand-daughter and heiress.

ELIZABETH GREYSTOKE, Baroness Greystoke and Wemme, was a minor at the time of her father's death. In 1506, as a cousin and heir to Ralph Baron Greystoke, her grandfather, she had special livery of all her lands. Baroness Greystoke married Thomas Baron Dacre of Gilsland, K.G. By this marriage the Baron of Greystoke became united with that of Gilsland.

THIRD HOUSE: DACRE, BARONS OF GREYSTOKE.

THOMAS Baron Dacre of Gilsland, K.G., and in right of Lady Elizabeth Greystoke, his wife, Baron of Greystoke. By Lady Elizabeth he had issue,

- I. WILLIAM, his successor.
- II. Humphrey.
- I. Mary, married to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury.
- II. Margaret, married to Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton.
- III. Jane.

Lord Dacre was summoned to Parliament from the 1st to the 7th year of Henry VIII. He died 24th October, 1525. Lady Elizabeth, his wife, died 13th August, 1516.

WILLIAM Baron of Gilsland, Greystoke, and Wemme. King Edward VI. in 1549, appointed him governor of the castle of Carlisle, and warden of the West Marches, in one or both of which he was occasionally continued by Queens Mary and Elizabeth. He married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of George Talbot, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, K.G., by whom he had issue,

- I. THOMAS, his successor.
- II. Leonard.
- III. Edward.
- IV. Francis Dacre of Croglin. He married a daughter of — Radcliffe of — co. Cumberland, and left issue,

Randal, who was buried in the church of Greystoke in 1634.

- I. Magdalen, married to Anthony Browne, viscount Montague.
- II. Eleanor, married to Henry Jernegan, Esq.
- III. Mary, married to Alexander Culpepper, Esq.
- IV. Dorothy, married to Sir Thomas Windsor, Kat.
- V. Anne, married at Kirkoswald Castle, Henry, second earl of Cumberland.

Lord Dacre was summoned to Parliament from 21st Henry VIII.

to 3rd Philip and Mary. He died 12th November, and was buried on the 14th December, 1564.

THOMAS Baron of Greystoke and Gilsland, eldest son and heir of William, succeeded to the title and inheritance on the death of his father. He had issue,

GEORGE, his successor, and three daughters, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth.

GEORGE Baron of Greystoke and Gilsland, son and heir of Thomas. By his untimely death, May 17th, 1569, his three sisters became his co-heiresses:—

1. ANNE, eldest sister and co-heir of Greystoke and Gilsland, married Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, of whom hereafter as Lord of Greystoke.
2. MARY, second sister and co-heir of Greystoke and Gilsland, married Thomas Howard of Walden, first earl of Suffolk, eldest son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, in Essex, and chancellor of England. This Mary died without issue.
3. ELIZABETH DACRE, third sister and co-heir of Greystoke and Gilsland, married Lord William Howard, second son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, by Margaret, his second wife. He had the Gilsland moiety of the estate of his wife's ancestors, settled at Naworth Castle, and was ancestor of the Howards, earls of Carlisle, and of the Howards of Corby Castle, co. Cumberland.

FOURTH HOUSE: HOWARDS, BARONS OF GREYSTOKE.

PHILIP HOWARD, Earl of Arundel, eldest son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, by his first duchess Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. He married Anne, sister and co-heiress of George Lord Dacre, by which marriage he acquired the barony of Greystoke. Being attainted in 1590, he died a prisoner in the Tower in 1595, leaving a son and heir,

THOMAS, Earl of Arundel, born July 7th, 1592, who, being deprived by his father's attainder of the honours and the greatest part of the estates of his family, had only the title of Lord Maltravers, by courtesy, during Queen Elizabeth's reign; but was restored, by act of Parliament, in the 1st year of James I. (1603) to all such titles of honour and precedence as Philip Earl of Arundel lost by his attainder, as also to the honour, estate, and dignity of Earl of Surrey. His lordship married, in 1606, Lady Alethea Talbot, daughter and eventually sole heir of Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, and had issue,

- i. James Lord Mowbray and Maltravers, K.B., died unmarried in 1621.
- ii. HENRY FREDERICK, his successor.
- iii. William, K.B., married to Mary, sister to Henry, 12th Lord Stafford.

The earl died October 4th, 1616, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY FREDERICK, Earl of Arundel, &c., born in 1608, who had been summoned to Parliament previously as Baron Mowbray. His lordship married, in 1626, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Esme Stuart, Earl of March, afterward Duke of Lennox, and had issue,

- i. THOMAS, his successor.
- ii. Henry, who succeeded his brother.
- iii. Philip, a cardinal, lord almoner to Catherine, queen consort of Charles II., born in 1629; died 1691.

iv. Charles of Greystoke.

v. Talbot, died unmarried.

vi. Edward, died unmarried.

vii. Francis, died unmarried.

viii. Bernard, who married Katherine, second daughter and co-heir of George Tattershall, Esq., of Finchampstead, co. Berks, and widow of Sir Richard Lichford, and was succeeded in 1717 by his only son, Bernard Howard, who married Anne, daughter of Christopher Roper, lord Teynham, and was father of Henry Howard, Esq., of Glossop, who married, October 30th, 1764, Juliana, second daughter of Sir William Molyneux, Bart., of Weldon, Notts, and dying November 11th, 1787, left three sons, with two daughters, viz.:—

1. BERNARD EDWARD, succeeded as twelfth Duke of Norfolk.
2. Henry Thomas, born October 7th, 1766, who assumed, in 1812, the additional surname of Molyneux, and in 1817, that of Howard, in addition to Howard Molyneux, in which year he was granted the rank and precedence of a duke's younger son. He married September 12th, 1801, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Long, Esq., chief-judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, Jamaica, and dying June 17th, 1824, left issue by her (who died May 24th, 1831),

HENRY, now of Greystoke.

Henrietta Anne, married, in 1830, to Henry John George, third Earl of Carnarvon, who died in 1849.

Isabella Catherine, married, in 1829, to the Earl of Suffolk.

Charlotte Juliana Jane, married, in 1831, to James Wentworth Buller, Esq., M.P., of Downes, co. Devon, and died in 1855.

Juliana Barbara, married, in 1831, to Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., and died 1833.

3. Edward Charles, born May 28th, 1774, married Miss Elizabeth Maycock, by whom (who died in January, 1811) he left issue.
 1. Mary, married to the tenth Lord Petre, and died in 1843.
 2. Juliana Barbara, married to Robert Edward, ninth Lord Petre; died in 1833.

His lordship died April 7th, 1652, and was succeeded in his Greystoke estates by his fourth son,

CHARLES HOWARD, Esq., who married Mary, daughter and co-heir of George Tattershall, Esq., of Finchampstead, co. Berks; and by her (who died in 1695) had (with a younger son, Henry, who died in youth) his heir,

CHARLES HOWARD, Esq., of Greystoke, who married Mary, daughter and co-heir of John Aylward, Esq., co. Waterford, and had, with three daughters, who all died unmarried, three sons, viz.:

- i. Henry, who died unmarried.
- ii. CHARLES, who subsequently became tenth Duke of Norfolk.
- iii. Thomas, who died unmarried.

Mr. Howard died June 10th, 1720, and was succeeded by his second son,

CHARLES HOWARD, Esq., of Greystoke, who, on the demise of Edward, the ninth Duke of Norfolk, in 1777, without issue, became tenth Duke of Norfolk. He married in 1739 Katherine, daughter and co-heir of John Brockholes, Esq., of Cloughton, co. Lancaster, and dying August 31st, 1786, was succeeded by his only son,

CHARLES HOWARD, Esq., of Greystoke, who thus became eleventh Duke of Norfolk. He was born March 15th, 1746, and married first in August, 1767, Marian, only daughter and heir of John Coppinger, Esq., of Ballyvolane, co. Cork, which lady died without issue in 1768; and secondly in 1774, Frances, daughter and sole heir of Charles Fitz Roy Scudamore, Esq., of Holme Lacy, co. Hereford, but had no issue. His grace died

December 16th, 1815, having bequeathed by will his estates at Greystoke to

HENRY HOWARD, Esq., the only son of Lord Henry Molyneux Howard, youngest brother of Bernard Edward, twelfth Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Howard is a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant. He served the office of high sheriff of Cumberland in 1834, was M.P. for Steyning in 1824, and for Shoreham from 1826 to 1832. He was born July 25th, 1802, married December 6th 1849, Charlotte Caroline Georgiana, eldest daughter of Henry Lawes Long, Esq., of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, by Lady Catherine his wife, sister of Horatio, third Earl of Orford, and has issue,

- i. Henry Charles, born September 17th, 1850.
- ii. Edward Stafford, born November 28th, 1851.
- iii. Robert Mowbray, born May 23d, 1854.
- i. Elizabeth Catherine. ii. Maud Isabel.

Arms.—Gu., on a bend, between six cross-crosslets, fichée, arg., an escutcheon, or, charged with a demi lion, rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure, flory, counter flory, of the first, quartering, BROTHERTON, WARREN, MOWBRAY, DACRE, and GREYSTOKE.

Crest.—On a chapeau, gu., turned up, erm., a lion, statant guardant, the tail extended, or, gorged with a ducal coronet, arg.

Motto.—Sola virtus invicta.

Greystoke Castle, the seat of Henry Howard, Esq., formerly the property of the Dukes of Norfolk, who still enjoy the dignity of baron of Greystoke, stands in a park of 5,000 acres. The present mansion was erected within the last 100 years, near the site of the ancient castle, which, being garrisoned for the king in 1618, was taken and destroyed by a detachment of the Parliamentary army. It is built in an exaggerated style of massiveness, but late improvements have caused it to assume an appearance of considerable elegance. Views of the distant lake mountains are commanded from the windows, and the grounds adjacent to the mansion are well laid out. In the hall there hangs some "armour of the invincible knights of old," emblazoned shields, and several pairs of horns. One pair is of enormous magnitude, and weighs forty-two pounds. There is also in the hall a large painting, by Lonsdale, of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, in which several family portraits are introduced. A balustrading on one side separates the hall from the long gallery, in which are placed many ancient family portraits. The library contains a chimney-piece of richly carved oak. Two of the principal designs are Sampson and Delilah, and Jephthah and his Daughter, each having appropriate legends. Amongst the paintings the following may be enumerated as of peculiar interest:—Erasmus and Archbishop Warham, both by Holbein; John Duke of Norfolk, who was killed on Bosworth Field, the subject of the lines,—

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not so bold,
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold."

Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, lord high treasurer to Henry VIII.; Ann Daere, countess of Arundel, who brought Greystoke from the Daeres to the Howards; Elizabeth, daughter to the last Duke of Lennox, and wife of Henry Frederick Earl of Arundel; Henry Earl of Arundel and his Countess, the Lady Althea Talbot; Henry, sixth Duke of Norfolk, when a boy, by Vandyke; Lady Catherine Howard, daughter of Henry Frederick Earl of Arundel, by Vandyke; James I.; Charles I., by Mytens; Charles II. and James II.; Prince Charles Edward, in a Highland costume; Mary Queen of Scots, two pictures, one in a crimson dress, the other in mourning: View of Venice, by Canaletti; two views of Rome, by Wilson; a piece of Needlework, by Mary Queen of Scots, representing the Crucifixion, will be inspected with interest.

GREYSTOKE.

The area of Greystoke township is 4,538 acres, and its rateable value £1,885 13s. 1½d. The population in 1801 was 318; in 1811, 243; in 1821, 255; in 1831, 337; in 1841, 364, and in 1851, 345.

The village of Greystoke is pleasantly situated near the source of the river Petterill, five miles west-by-north of Penrith, and in the neighbourhood of Greystoke Castle and Park.

THE CHURCH.

Greystoke church is a spacious structure, in the Perpendicular style, dedicated to St. Andrew, and consists of chancel and nave, with north and south aisles. The chancel was rebuilt in 1848 by Henry Howard, Esq. and the Rev. Henry Askew; the tower was rebuilt a few years previously at the expense of the parishioners, and in 1817 and 1818 the body of the church underwent considerable repair. There are four very ancient bells with inscriptions round them. The eastern window is filled with ancient painted glass, supposed to represent passages from the life of St. Andrew. The tracery of the upper part of the window contains modern arms, viz.:—The royal arms and those of the diocese at the top, and then the arms of the families of Daere, Howard, Greystoke, Grimesthorp, Percy, and Askew. A window on the south side of the chancel is also filled with ancient glass. There are moreover two modern windows, containing respectively the arms of different members of the Howard family, and of ancient families of the parish. The chancel stalls are all furnished with "misereres," some of which are very curiously carved. The inscription round the roof of the chancel, mentioned in "Hutchinson's Cumberland," was removed when the chancel was restored. One of the old altar stones,

marked, as usual, with five crosses, is inserted in the floor at the west end of the church. At the eastern end of the south aisle is a brass, bearing the inscription, "Of your charite pray for the soule of Rychard Newport that was buryed under thys stone and deptyd the viith day of August in the year of our lorde God meeceeli, whose soule Jhu pdon." There are also the following inscriptions, "Of your charity pray for ye soule of Wenefride Newport whose bones lyeth under this stone which deptyd the ix day of Decembr Anno Dni m.e.cccxlvii whose soul Jhu perdon." "Under this stone lyeth Willm Bewley and Esabell Whitlay his daughter, which Esabell deptyd ye v daye of february an dni m^o v^o xliij, on whose soule Jhu have mey. Amen." Under a seat near the reading desk, "Of your charite pray for y soules of James Morisby and Margaret his wyf, on whose soules Jhu have mey. amen." In the chancel, on a brass inserted in a blue slate slab, "Hic jacent corpora m^{re} Thome Egilsfelde x Walteri Redman, veritatis p^{fe}ssors quda huius collegii p^{po}sitor qⁱ Walter obiit iiii die Novebris Aⁿni meece^oix^o Quor aiabis p^{ro}picietur Deus." On the pavement there are two incised slabs within the communion rails: one at the north end of the communion table, consists of a cross, the head of which is broken: on the stem of the cross is hung a shield charged with the arms of Old Greystoke, and on one side is a sword. The inscription runs thus:—"Iohes : Codam : Baro : De : Graystok." At the south end of the communion table is a slab, on which is carved a cross and a pair of shears. Inserted in the east wall of the churchyard is a slab, carved with a florid cross and pair of shears. On the floor of the south aisle is a brass plate bearing this inscription:—"Mile Haltonvs lviii annatvs adessor comitatvs Cymbr eivsdemq vicecomes X liberis beatvs evris reip. famili avq pressvs perpetvum vtriq desiderandvs transitivs exemplvm p^{re}bvit. XVII. Kal. Ap. Clj^oCLII." On the floor is a large marble tombstone, with a brass plate, inscribed as follows:—"Icy gist William le bone Baron de Graystok p^{re}ys veilliant, noble et courtevous chvialer de sa pais en son temps Quy murult le x jour de July l'an de grace Mill.CCCLIX. Alme de guy Dieu eyt pete and mercy. Amen." On the floor at the east end of the south aisle is a brass plate in a tombstone, inscribed—"Orate pro aia Johannis Whelpdale Legum Doctoris, Collegij de Graystok Magistri et Rectoris de Caldbeck, qui obiit vii^o July. A. D. 1526." The church of Greystoke is rectorial. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, the rectory was taxed at £120; in the reign of Edward II. at £20; and in the King's Book it is valued at £10 7s. 8^od. This church seems to have been made collegiate at a very early

period. In the year 1358 William de Greystoke, "for the health of his soul," gave to the church of Greystoke one messuage and seven acres of land, at Newbiggin, and also the advowson of the parish church of Greystoke. In the following year Bishop Welton confirmed this grant to the collegiate body, which appears to have consisted of one master and six chaplains. In the year 1377, on the petition of Ralph Greystoke, setting forth that the income of the rectory is very considerable, and the cure improperly supplied, the bishop issued a commission of inquiry. The commissioners returned that the yearly revenue of the rectory was about £100, that after deductions had been made, there would be a clear annual income of £80; and they also report that there are chapels in the parish, one at Watermillock and one at Threlkeld, each having a chaplain. Two years later, in 1379, another commission of inquiry, to the same purpose, was made, and it was recommended that more clergymen should be attached to the parish church, to attend to the spiritual necessities of so large a parish. In 1382 the church seems to have been greatly in need of repair, and it was proposed to effect them at the charge of the parishioners, but the inhabitants of Threlkeld and Watermillock refused to contribute their share of the expense until threatened with the penalty of excommunication by the bishop. In the same year, at the instance of Ralph Lord Greystoke, another commission of inquiry was instituted, and it was found that the revenues of the church were sufficient to maintain "two chaplains, the parish priest, and five other priests beside." The report of the commission was followed by an application to the pope by Ralph Lord Greystoke, for a licence to make the church of Greystoke collegiate. His holiness complied with the baron's request, and instructed his legate, Alexander Neville, archbishop of York, to erect, at Greystoke, a college of secular priests, to be presided over by a provost or master. At the same time, six chantries were founded in the church, and a priest appointed to each. The chantries were respectively dedicated to St. Andrew, St. Mary, St. John the Baptist, St. Katherine, St. Thomas a Becket, and St. Peter. The chaplains of these chantries were all presented by Ralph Lord Greystoke, and, at their installation, were obliged to take the oath of canonical obedience to the Bishop of Carlisle. Dughale tells us that, in 1436, John de Greystoke gave (by will) his best horse for a mortuary, and his body to be buried in the collegiate church of Greystoke. Thomas Lord Daere, in a letter to Cardinal Wolsey, dated Kirkoswald, August 23rd, 1516, says, "The vij of this month, I sent into Scotlande the M^r of the college of Graistok with such oder persons as

I nominated to your grace in the queenes commission for reysing and levying of her conjuncte feoffment, and for receyving of her plate and jewells according to the said last recess made by the ambassadors of Scotlande." At the Reformation, Greystoke College underwent the fate of the other collegiate churches, chantries, &c. of England, "at which time," says Nicolson and Burn, "the revenues of the several chantries aforesaid in this church were twenty nobles a year to each. Afterwards it was disputed whether the church did continue rectorial, or the rectory and profits thereof became vested in the crown by the said dissolution. For the incumbent it was alleged that he was possessed by presentation, admission, institution, and induction. That the church was indeed made collegiate, but that it was by the pope's authority only: that they had no common seal, and therefore were not a legal corporation; and judgment was given against the king, and the church continued rectorial and parochial. Judge Dyer, who reports this case, seems to lay stress upon the want of a common seal. Lord Coke lays the stress upon its being made collegiate by the pope's authority only, without the king's assent; either of them sufficient arguments of the invalidity of the establishment." Bishop Nicolson tells us that, "Parson Daere [the first rector subsequent to the dissolution of the collegiate body] converted the college into a dwelling-house." The parish registers commence in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558-9. The advowson of the rectory was long attached to the barony of Greystoke. It was sold by Charles Howard, Esq., of Greystoke, to Adam Askew, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from whom it has descended to Henry Askew, Esq., of Conishead Priory, the present patron. The benefice is worth nearly £700 a year.

RECTORS.—Richard de Morpeth, 1302; Ralph de Erghorne, 1314; Sir Richard de Hutton Roof.

PROVOSTS AND RECTORS.—Sir Richard de Hutton Roof, —; John de Herinthorp, 1365; Sir John de Claston occurs in 1379; Gilbert Bowett, 1382; Adam de Aglionby occurs 1420; Thomas Eaglesfield occurs 1440; Richard Wryght, —; Walter Redman occurs 1507; William Husband occurs 1518; Thomas Bowerbank occurs 1520; John Whelpdale occurs 1525; John Daere, 15—.

RECTORS.—John Daere, 15—, previously provost, died 1567; Sir Simon Mosse, 1567; Edwd. Hansby, 1568; Hugh Thornly, 1585; Leonard Lowther, 1597; Henry Robinson occurs 1616; Jerome Waterhouse, —; William Pettie, 1633; William Morland, 1639¹; — West, about 1650; Richard Gilpin, 165—; Wm. Morland, restored, 1660; Alan Smallwood, 1663; Richard Fowke, 1686; Thomas Gibbon, 1692; Thomas Bolton, 1717; Edmund Law, 1746; Hugh Moises, 1788; Henry Askew, 1798; Henry Percy, 1852.

¹ Ejected by Sir Arthur Hazlerigg and others.

The old rectory, or college, was partially pulled down at the time the new one was built, and was finally razed in the year 1858. The present rectory was built about forty years ago. It is a large, plain, substantial house, without any architectural pretensions.

The male and female schools in the village of Greystoke are chiefly supported by annual subscriptions, the subscribers having the privilege of placing a number of children in the schools at half the usual charge.

CHARITIES.

Thompson's Charity.—Thomas Thompson, in the year 1740, left to the churchwardens and overseers of Motherby, Gill, and Greystoke, the sum of £20, the interest to be paid yearly to the poor of those places on the 30th of January, at their discretion.

Townships of Greystoke and Johnby.—*Unthank Estate.*—Barbara Relph, in 1727, left £50, the interest thereof to be equally divided amongst the poor of Greystoke and Johnby. This £50, together with £20 left by Mable Halton to the poor of Greystoke only, was laid out in the purchase of an estate at Unthank, in the parish of Skelton, stated at that time to contain seven and a half acres. Since the purchase of this estate, a considerable addition appears to have been made to it by an allotment upon an enclosure, as it now contains upwards of twelve acres. The rent is distributed amongst poor persons of Greystoke and of Johnby, who are not in the receipt of parochial relief.

Dorothy Halton's Charity.—Dorothy Halton, by will, dated April 13th, bequeathed to the overseers of the township of Johnby £20, for the benefit of the poor children of the said township, the yearly interest to be paid to the schoolmaster of Greystoke, for teaching poor children of Johnby only, whose parents should not be able to pay for their learning. She also bequeathed £20 to the overseers of Greystoke and Johnby, for the poor of the said townships, the interest to be equally divided and distributed on St. Thomas's Day annually.

Townships of Greystoke and Little Blencowe.—*Troutbeck's Charity.*—Miss Ann Troutbeck, in 1815, bequeathed the sum of £40, the interest thereof to be divided among the poor of Little Blencowe and Greystoke.

Township of Greystoke.—*Morland's Charity.*—The Rev. William Morland, rector of Greystoke, in 1663, left £20, the interest thereof to be divided amongst the poor of Greystoke only yearly, on the 21st December, at the discretion of the rector and churchwardens.

BARRIER AND MURRAH.

This township comprises an area of 2,604 acres, and its rateable value was £907 5s. In 1801 it contained

136 inhabitants; in 1811, 120; in 1821, 128; in 1831, 113; in 1841, 127; and in 1851, 131, who are principally resident in the villages of Berrier and Murrah. The manorial rights are vested in Henry Howard, Esq., who is also the principal landowner, but Miss Sutton, W. A. Bushby, Esq., and others, have estates here. The commons were enclosed about the year 1800, and allotted to the landowners and the lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for £29.

The village of Berrier is about eight miles west of Penrith.

Murrah is a small hamlet of detached houses, nine miles west-by-north of Penrith.

CHARITY.

Mary Jack's Bequest.—Mary Jack, by will, dated November 30th, 1799, left £200, the interest of which she directed to be applied to the use of a mistress for teaching the girls of Berrier, Whitbarrow, and Murrah reading, writing, knitting, and sewing. Subsequently an information was filed in the Court of Chancery against Jane Hayton, the executrix, and, in 1810, the court decided that a schoolmistress should keep school within the village of Berrier, and instruct the girls sent to her in reading, writing, knitting, and sewing, the girls to be born within the villages of Berrier, Whitbarrow, and Murrah, or of parents residing there. The stock remaining after paying the costs of the suit, amounting to £163 18s. 3d three-per-cents, was transferred to trustees, who pay the interest to the schoolmistress, with the exception of a small amount allowed to the trustees for their expenses. The trustees at present are John Barker, Esq., and John Robinson, Esq.

LITTLE BLENCOW.

The area of Little Blencow township is 324 statute acres, and its rateable value £370 8s. 7½d. The number of inhabitants, in 1801 was 68; in 1811, 49; in 1821, 53; in 1831, 60; in 1841, 69, and in 1851, 56, who are chiefly resident in the village of Little Blencow.

Little Blencow was long the property of a family bearing the local name, who appear to have first settled at Great Blencow, in the parish of Dacre. We learn from the patent rolls of the 32nd Edward III. that that monarch, in 1358, granted to Adam de Blencowe all the lands in Greystoke, Blencow, and Newbiggin, which had belonged to John Riddall. The manor of Blencow and Blencow Hall, the old seat of the family, were purchased of the immediate descendant of the family, Henry Prescot Blencowe, Esq., in 1802, by the Duke of Norfolk, and are now the property of Henry Howard, Esq., besides whom Mrs. Elizabeth Troutbeck

and James Parkin, Esq., are the principal landowners. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £14 6s. 6d., payable to the rector.

Blencow Hall, situated a little to the west of the village, was long the residence of the Blencowe family. It consists of two square embattled towers connected by a range of domestic buildings. The south-west tower, which is rent from top to bottom, has a smaller tower attached to its western side. This tower has a picturesque effect, from a plane tree, which has its root under the wall, and grows through the centre of the structure. Some plain gargoyles are still remaining on the south-eastern tower. Over the principal door are the initials H. B. and three shields. One of these shields is plain, the second bears a chevron, between three mullets, for Crackenthorp; and the third, fretty and a chief. There is also "Quorsum vivere mori, mori vita. Henricus Blencowe." Behind the hall are the remains of an old chapel, consisting of a south window, through which a tree is growing. Near the hall is an ancient burial-ground, with a stone cross, upon which are the arms of the Blencowe family. Blencow Hall is now a farmhouse.

Blencowe of Blencow and Choby Priory.

ADAM DE BLENCOWE distinguished himself in the French wars in the reign of Edward III., under the banner of William Baron of Greystoke, who granted arms to him and his heirs by the following warrant:—"To all to whom these presents shall come to be seen or heard; William Baron of Greystoke, lord of Morpeth, wisheth health in the Lord; know ye that I have given and granted to Adam de Blencowe an escutcheon sable, with a bend closetted (or barred) argent and azure, with three chaplets gules; and with a crest closetted, argent and azure, of my arms; to have and to hold to the said Adam and his heirs for ever. And I, the said William, and my heirs, will warrant to the said Adam, and his heirs, the arms aforesaid. In witness whereof I have to these letters patent set my seal. Written at the Castle of Morpeth, the 26th day of February, in the 30th year of the reign of King Edward III., after the Conquest." [A.D. 1357.]

ADAM DE BLENCOWE, 1327, married twice. By his first wife, Emma, he had three sons,

- I. William, who died in the lifetime of his father, unmarried.
- II. THOMAS, his successor.
- III. John, whose wife's name was Johanna.

THOMAS DE BLENCOWE succeeded his father, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Veteripont, or Vipont (1333), baron of Westmoreland, and to whom his Alston estates descended, in conjunction with her sister Joan, wife of William Whytlaw. They now belong to Greenwich Hospital. Their son and heir,

WILLIAM DE BLENCOWE, married *temp.* Henry VI., Johanna, daughter of Robert Briscoe, of Crofton, Cumberland.

RICHARD DE BLENCOWE, son and heir of William, living in the reign of Edward IV., was father of

CHRISTOPHER DE BLENCOWE, who married and had issue,

RICHARD, his heir.

Isabella, married James Halton, of an ancient family resident at Grey-stoke, whose manor house still remains.

RICHARD BLENCOWE, Esq., son and heir of Christopher, married Eleanor Crackenthorpe, of Newbiggin, daughter of John Crackenthorpe, Esq., and had issue,

i. **ANTHONY**, his heir.

ii. Christopher, died unmarried.

iii. Cuthbert, died unmarried.

1. Elizabeth, married Richard Hoton, Esq., of Hutton Roof, a hamlet of Grey-stoke.

ii. Marzen, married Matthew Bee, Esq.

ANTHONY BLENCOWE, Esq., the eldest son and heir of Richard, married Winifred Dudley, granddaughter of the old Lord Dudley of Yanwath, co. Westmoreland, by whom he had issue,

i. **RICHARD**, his heir, mentioned amongst the gentry of the county subject to the Border service, 1543; married Appolin, afterwards the wife of W. Allonby, Esq., of Allonby, by whom he had issue,

1. **HENRY**, heir to his grandfather.

2. Richard, died unmarried.

ii. Anthony, D.C.L., provost of Oriel College, Oxford, forty-five years. He was chancellor or vice-general of the Cathedral Church of Chichester. He died in 1618, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford. He was unmarried, and left £1,300 to the re-building of his college, with which the west side of Oriel College, as it now stands, was accordingly built.

iii. George, M.P. for Chichester in 1603.

HENRY (afterwards Sir Henry) BLENCOWE succeeded his grandfather. He was high sheriff of Cumberland in 1608, and was knighted by James I. on his return from Scotland in 1617. He was again high sheriff for Cumberland 1st Charles I., and died 21st November, 1635. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Sir William Mangrave, Bart., of Hayton (sister to Eleanor, wife of Sir Christopher Lowther, Knt., of Lowther, and great-grandmother to the first Lord Lonsdale), by whom he had no issue that lived to succeed him. His second wife was Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Sandford, of Howgill, by whom he had issue,

i. **CHRISTOPHER**, his successor.

ii. Henry, died unmarried in his father's lifetime.

iii. Anthony, to whom the estate at Harbybrow was first limited by Mr. Highmore. Anthony died soon after his father, unmarried.

iv. John, married and died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue, by Anne, his wife,

1. Elizabeth, married H. Thompson, Esq., of Hollin Hall, Ripon, York, grandfather of Sir W. Thorpson, a baron of the Exchequer.

2. Ann, married George Barwick, Esq., of Carlisle.

Sir **CHRISTOPHER BLENCOWE**, Knt., son and heir of Sir Henry, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of Rokeby, Yorkshire, great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby, and his brother, Lord Bishop of Armagh, created Baron Rokeby; and had issue,

i. Henry, died unmarried, before his father.

ii. **CHRISTOPHER**, his successor.

iii. Thomas, died unmarried.

i. Mary.

ii. Frances.

iii. Margaret. iv. Katherine.

CHRISTOPHER BLENCOWE, Esq., son and heir of Sir Christopher, Knt., married Ann, eldest daughter and co-heiress of

William Laton, Esq., of Dalemain, which this family had possessed before the time of Henry III., and had issue a son and heir,

HENRY BLENCOWE, Esq., high sheriff of Cumberland, temp. George I. He married first, Dorothy, daughter and heiress of George Sisson, Esq., of Penrith; she died 29th October, 1707, aged 32, and was buried in the church of Penrith. By this lady he had issue,

i. **CHRISTOPHER**, who succeeded him.

ii. Henry, died in the lifetime of his father.

iii. George, died in the lifetime of his father.

1. Dorothy, married the Rev. T. Croft, vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.

ii. Bridget, married Utrick Reay, Esq., of Newcastle.

iii. Mary, died unmarried.

He married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Todd, Esq., of Wath, Yorkshire, and had issue,

i. **HENRY**, who succeeded his half-brother, Christopher.

ii. William, married 1736 Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Ferdinando Latas, Esq., of the Beck, in Millon, co. Cumberland, by Henrietta, his wife, daughter of Sir John Tempest, Bart., of Tong, co. York, by whom he had issue,

1. George, died in the West Indies, without issue.

2. Henry, died without issue.

3. John, died without issue.

4. **WILLIAM FERDINANDO**, son and heir.

1. Elizabeth, married J. Blain, Esq., M.D., of Carlisle, interred at St. Mary's, Carlisle.

iii. Peter, married Frances Denn, of Whitehaven, and had issue,

i. Henry.

i. Elizabeth.

Henry Blencowe, Esq., died in 1721, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHRISTOPHER BLENCOWE, Esq., of Blencowe, who died unmarried 1723, aged 25, and was succeeded by his half-brother. Such was the reputation of this gentleman as a lawyer that he was called to the bar at the age of 21, and three years after he was made one of the deputy-lieutenants of the Tower Hamlets, and chief steward or judge of the Court of Records within the liberties of the same; he died while upon the circuit.

HENRY BLENCOWE, Esq., succeeded his half-brother, Christopher, and married Mary, only surviving daughter and heiress of Alexander Prescott, Esq., of Thoby Priory, Essex [at this point the Blencowes of Blencowe become again closely connected with the Blencowes of Marston]; he had issue,

HENRY PRESCOTT, born 1752, his heir.

Mary, died unmarried at Billericay, Essex.

HENRY PRESCOTT BLENCOWE, Esq., succeeded his father, and married Elizabeth,¹ eldest daughter of Richard Barbor, Esq., of

¹ There was in the possession of this lady a curious jewel, of which the account is as follows, copied from the will of Gabriel Barbor:—"Mr. Barbor (the father of my great-grandfather), for his firm adherence to the Protestant religion was, in Queen Mary's reign, brought into Smithfield to suffer at the stake, but whilst he was taking leave of certain friends, news came the queen was dead, so that the Popish party did not dare to put him to death. In remembrance of so eminent a preservation, the said Mr. Barbor had the effigies of Queen Elizabeth cut out upon a stone, bequeathing the jewel to his eldest son, if he had a daughter and named her Elizabeth, otherwise the jewel should descend to the second if the conditions was fulfilled by him, but if not, then to the third son, and so on. This is ye account as it has been handed down from father to son, and hitherto there has been an Elizabeth in the family. August 24, 1721."

Brentwood, co. Essex. By this lady, who died in 1843 (the last of the Barbor family) he had issue,

- i. HENRY PRÆSCOTT, his successor.
- ii. John Prescott, born 1778, married Pleasance, youngest daughter of Edward Everard, Esq., of Lynn, Norfolk; he died 9th November, 1846, leaving issue,

1. John Prescott, born 1800.
2. Edward Everard, born 17th April, 1806, rector of West Walton, Norfolk.
3. Edmund, deceased.
4. Walter, born 25th Aug. 1812.
1. Pleasance, deceased.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Mary.
4. Agnes, deceased.
5. Henrietta.
6. Jane, married Rev. S. Allen, D.D.
7. Agnes. 8. Margaret. 9. Ellen.

- i. Elizabeth, married James Everard, Esq., of Lowestoft, and died leaving issue,

1. James, R.N., drowned.
1. Mary, married Rev. Isaac Gaskarth.
2. Eleanor, married Proudfoot Montagu, Esq.
3. Fanny. 4. Caroline.
5. Louisa. 6. Anna.

- ii. Margaret.

Mr. Blencowe died 9th February, 1787, and was succeeded by his son,

HENRY PRÆSCOTT BLENCOWE, Esq., of Blencow, married Rebecca, eldest daughter of Edward Everard, Esq., of Lynn, co. Norfolk, and by her (who died 20th October, 1854, aged 83), had issue,

- i. HENRY PRÆSCOTT, his successor.
- ii. John, deceased.
- iii. Edward, deceased.
- iv. Everard.
1. Rebecca.
- ii. Mary, married George Bannatyne, Esq., of Bathford House, Somersetshire.

Mr. Blencowe, in the year 1802, sold Blencow to the Duke of Norfolk. He died in 1847, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY PRÆSCOTT BLENCOWE, Esq., late of Blencowe Hall, co. Cumberland, and now of Thoby Priory, co. Essex, born 1793, succeeded his father in 1847.

Arms.—1st. Blencowe, gu., a quarter, arg.; 2nd. Greystoke, augmentation with a difference; 3rd. Latou of Dalemain; 4th. Prescott.

Crest.—A sword in pale, arg., hilt in chief, or, enfiladed with a human heart, gu., all between two wings expanded, arg. [A legend in the family refers this curious crest to the circumstance that in the Border wars, a Blencowe, whose crest was a sword, having slain a Douglas (two small h. noir in those days), was permitted to unite it in the present form with the bleeding heart of the Douglas.]

Motto.—Quorsum vivere mori, mori vite.

Seat.—Thoby Priory, Essex.

The village of Little Blencow is four and three quarter miles north-west of Penrith; the river Petteril separates it from Great Blencow in Dacre parish. Situated in the village is a girls' school, erected by subscription in 1856, at a cost of about £200. It is supported by contributions and donations, aided by the quarter pence of the children.

BOWSCALE.

The area of Bowscale township is 2,560 acres, and its rateable value £85. The population was not returned separately till the year 1841, when it was 31; in 1851, it was 32, who reside in the village of Bow-scale. The manorial rights are vested in E. W. Hascll, Esq. The landowners are Messrs. Joseph Pearson, Daniel Grigg, and Joseph Robinson. The commons of this township are still unenclosed.

The village of Bowscale occupies a romantic situation at the foot of a lofty fell, eleven miles west-by-north of Penrith, and six west of Greystoke. It contains four farm-houses and a few cottages. Upon the fell is Bowscale Tarn, nearly a mile in length, and surrounded with such a lofty ridge of rocks, that during four months in winter it is excluded from the benefit of the sun, and is said sometimes to reflect the stars at noon-day.

HUTTON JOHN.

This township contains 365 acres, and the rateable value is £405 13s. 4d. The population in 1801 was 19; in 1811, 16; in 1821, 30; in 1831, 27; in 1841, 25; and in 1851, 44.

The manor of Hutton John was long held by a family bearing the local name, supposed to be a younger branch of the Huttons of Hutton. This family is traced back to the 39th Edward III., when William de Hutton John held this manor of the barony of Greystoke. Thomas Hutton dying without issue in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was succeeded by his sisters, co-heiresses, one of whom, Mary, was married to Andrew Huddleston, Esq., of Farrington, co. Lancaster, second son of Sir John Huddleston of Millom Castle, by which marriage the manor passed to the Huddlestons. The manor of Hutton John was purchased in 1787 by the Duke of Norfolk of Mr. Huddleston, who retained the demesne. It is now held by Henry Howard, Esq., who also owns a small portion of the township. "Hutton John," says Jefferson, "is the last of a chain of border towers (Dacre Castle and Yanwath Hall being the two next links) extending down the vales of Farnont and Eden. The present mansion-house consists of the original square castellated tower, to which at different periods two wings have been added—the more recent addition bears date just after the Restoration (1666), when, owing to the confiscation by Oliver Cromwell of the other property belonging to this branch of the Huddlestons, for the attachment of that family to the royal cause, Hutton John had become their only place of residence. About a century afterwards, the house underwent alteration in conformity with the then prevailing style of architecture, which has much impaired

the original character of the building, though it still retains a venerable appearance. The site of the house is well chosen at the head of the rich and beautiful vale of Daere, down which it commands an extensive prospect; and the wooded banks in its vicinity are highly picturesque. On approaching Hutton John from the Keswick and Penrith turnpike road, a striking view presents itself of the mountains round Ullswater, and other wild scenery in the distance, with great variety of rich woodland and cultivation in the intermediate vale; and from hence also is seen to great advantage Westmell Fell, a hill planted to the extent of 600 acres, by one of the Dukes of Norfolk. The 'piece of gilt plate' mentioned by Mr. Sandford, and Nicolson and Burn, as having been given by the Princess (afterwards Queen) Mary to her god-daughter Miss Hutton, the lady by whom the Hudlestons obtained Hutton John, is a square clock with a gilt face, the case being ebony; it is still in the house. There is also an original portrait of Father Hudleston, 'Ætatis Sux, anno 78,' painted by Housman, 1685." Hutton John is now the residence of Andrew Fleming Hudleston, Esq.

Hudleston of Hutton John.

This is a younger branch of the Hudlestons of Millom Castle, in the county of Cumberland, being descended from

Sir JOHN HUDLESTON, K.B., lord of Millom, who, by his second lady, Joan, daughter of John Seymour, Esq., of Wolf Hall, (and sister to Sir John Seymour, Knt., father of Lady Jane Seymour, queen to Henry VIII.) had issue two sons, Anthony, who continued the line at Millom; Andrew, ancestors of the Hudlestons of Hutton John.

ANDREW HUDLESTON, Esq., who married Mary, sister and co-heir of Thomas Hutton, Esq., of Hutton John. His estates consisted of the manors of Abbingdon, in Oxfordshire, Preston Richard in Westmoreland, and Farrington Hall in Lancashire, with several other possessions in Westmoreland and Cumberland. He was an officer in the body guard to King Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. By his wife, Mary, he had issue,

I. JOSEPH.

II. John, in holy orders in the Catholic church. He was instrumental in preserving Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, and was appointed private confessor.

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| III. Edmund. | VI. Andrew. | II. Joyce. |
| IV. Byham. | VII. Richard. | III. Bridget. |
| V. William. | I. Dorothy. | |

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOSEPH HUDLESTON, Esq., of Hutton John, married Eleanor, daughter of Cuthbert Sisson, Esq., of Daere, and had issue,

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| I. ANDREW. | III. Richard. | V. William. |
| II. John. | IV. Cuthbert. | VI. Ferdinando. |

I. Mary, married John Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall, and had issue seven children,

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| 1. Dorothy. | 3. Margaret. | 5. Bridget. |
| 2. Jane. | 4. Joyce. | 6. Helen. |
| | 7. Elizabeth. | |

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANDREW HUDLESTON, Esq., of Hutton John, married Dorothy, daughter of Daniel Fleming, Esq., of Skirwith, co. Cumberland, and by her had issue,

I. ANDREW.

II. Joseph, a citizen of London, married Mary, daughter of John Emerson, mayor of Newcastle; he died 14th June, 1679, and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. He had issue,

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| 1. Joseph, who died in his infancy. | | |
| 2. John. | 3. Richard. | |
| 1. Dorothy, living in 1679. | | |
| 2. Mary. | 3. Jane. | 4. Dorothy. |
| 5. Magdalen. | | 6. Bridget. |

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANDREW HUDLESTON, Esq., of Hutton John, son and heir of Andrew. He was the first Protestant of this family. He was a zealous promoter of the revolution of 1688, and is represented as a man of great learning and talents. In October, 1688, having been informed of a ship entering Workington harbour with arms and ammunition for the garrison of James II., at Carlisle, he consulted with Sir John Lowther, how they might best secure the ship for the Prince of Orange, who was then daily expected in the kingdom. Mr. Hudleston and Sir John armed their servants and tenants, and during the darkness of the night marched them to the coast, when the crew surrendered the vessel at their demand. This is said to have been one of the first open acts of hostility against that monarch, who soon after abdicated the throne. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Isell, co. Cumberland, and had issue,

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| I. Andrew, who died in his father's lifetime, without issue. | | |
| II. WILFRID. | III. William. | IV. Richard. |
| V. Lawson, in holy orders, archdeacon of Bath, canon of the cathedral church of Wells, and rector of Kelston, in Somerset. He married Helena, daughter of John Harrington, &c., of Kelston, and died in 1743, aged 66, and was interred in the parish church of Kelston. He had two sons, John and William, who both died leaving issue, and their descendants are still living. | | |
| 1. John. | 3. Catherine. | 6. Anne. |
| 1. Dorothy. | 4. Elizabeth. | 7. Judith. |
| 2. Jane. | 5. Mary. | 8. Bridget. |

He was succeeded by his second son,

WILFRID HUDLESTON, Esq., of Hutton John, married about 1703, Joyce, daughter and heiress of Thomas Curwen, Esq., of Workington, co. Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

I. ANDREW.

II. Curwen, in holy orders, incumbent of the church of St. Nicholas, Whitehaven, and rector of Clifton, in Westmoreland; married firstly, Elizabeth, sister of Richard Cooke, Esq., of Workington, and had a daughter,

1. Joyce, married to William Shammon, Esq., lieutenant in the royal navy.

He married secondly, Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of John Dove, of Cultercotts, co. Northumberland, and had issue,

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| 1. Wilfrid, who succeeded his father in both his livings. |
| 2. John. |
| 1. Isabella, married to Edmund Gibson, Esq., of Bartfield, co. Cumberland, and had issue one son and three daughters. |

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANDREW HUDLESTON, Esq., of Hutton John, son and heir, in 1728. He was brought up to the study of the law, and was called to the bar. He was deputy-lieutenant, justice of the peace, and chairman of the quarter sessions for the county of Cumberland for nearly forty years. He married Mary, daughter and sole heir of the Rev. Richmond Fenton, of Plumpton Hall, co. Cumberland, and had issue,

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|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| I. ANDREW. | i. Joyce. | III. Julia. |
| II. William. | ii. Mary. | iv. Isabella. |
| | v. Catherine. | |

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANDREW HUDLESTON, Esq., of Hutton John, son and heir; was brought up to the bar at Gray's Inn, and succeeded his father in 1780. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Fleming, Bart., of Rydal, co. Westmoreland.

ANDREW FLEMING HUDLESTON, Esq., of Hutton John, son and heir, present possessor, born 1796. He succeeded on the death of his father in 1822, and was for some years in the civil service of the East India Company on the Madras establishment.

Arms.—Gu. fretty, arg.

Crest.—Two arms holding up a bloody scalp.

Motto.—Soli Deo honor et gloria.

The hamlet of Hutton John is five and a half miles west-by-south of Penrith. Near Penraddock, but in this township, is a corn-mill.

HUTTON ROOF.

Hutton Roof comprises an area of 2,505 acres, and its rateable value is £1,097 4s. 3d. The population in 1801 was 163; in 1811, 193; in 1821, 214; in 1831, 189; in 1841, 197; in 1851, 209, who are chiefly resident in the village of Hutton Roof. The inhabitants of this township generally attend Castle Sowerby church, which is in the neighbourhood, Greystoke parish church being from five to six miles distant. The manorial rights of Hutton Roof belong to Henry Howard, Esq., besides whom William Augustus Bushby, Esq., the Misses Blamire, Timothy Plasket, Esq., Mr. Thomas Richardson, and John Barker, Esq., are the landowners. Thwaite Hall, an old building now occupied as a farm-house, is situated in this township. The tithes have been commuted for £17 10s., payable to the rector of Greystoke.

The village of Hutton Roof is pleasantly situated on an eminence, ten miles west-north-west of Penrith, and four miles south-south east of Hesket New Market. Here is a school erected by the late Richard Richardson, who, in 1838, endowed it with £50 a year (which he directed to be paid to the master, or any other sum, at the option of the trustees) arising out of Whamhead estate, which contains 123 acres, including woodland, &c., and now lets for £85 a year. This benefaction is in the hands of nine trustees. The

schoolmaster also receives £5 for instructing children on the Sunday, which is part of the interest of £700 invested in government security at three per cent; the entire interest amounts to £20 17s. a year, making a total, inclusive of the Whamhead estate, of £105 17s. per annum. The average attendance at this school is fifty children. Near to the school is the master's house, erected in 1853, by Mrs. Mitchell, at a cost of £200, and subsequently made over to the school trustees, who receive a yearly rent from the master.

Scales is a hamlet in this township, nine and a half miles north-west of Penrith.

HUTTON SOIL.

Hutton Soil comprises an area of 5,111 acres, and its rateable value is £1,796 12s. 6d. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 233; in 1811, 228; in 1821, 280; in 1831, 338; in 1841, 359; and in 1851, 355.

The landowners are Henry Howard, Esq. (who is also lord of the manor), Messrs. John Robinson, John Simpson, John Edmondson, Thomas Thompson, William Wilson, William Bowerbank, Jonathan Fallofield, John Warwick, John Porter, John Harrison, Robert Bird, Frederick Brown, Thomas Bowman, Rev. John Miller, James Parkin, Alfred Edmondson, John Martin, Joseph Grisdale, Mrs. Moger, T. D. Blamire, John Dixon, and George Lamb. The commons, containing 3,500 acres, as also some open fields within the township, comprising 210 acres, were enclosed in 1812, and were allotted to the landowners.

Penraddock is a village in this township, six miles west-by-south of Penrith. Here is a Presbyterian chapel, rebuilt on the site of a former chapel in or about 1789. The Rev. John Miller is minister. Within half a mile west of the same village is a neat Wesleyan chapel, with bell turret, containing one bell. The site upon which the chapel is erected was given by Mr. John Edmondson, of Beekees. Near Penraddock there is a good school, conducted by the Rev. John Miller. In this township there is a brewery called Beekees, probably from a small stream or beck which runs close by.

At the foot of Mell Fell is the Cloven Stone, fifty-one feet in circumference, and eleven feet three inches in height; the slit, supposed to have been caused by electricity, is eighteen inches wide, and divides the mass nearly into two equal parts. The weight of this huge block is considered to be about 500 tons. On the south side of the turnpike road from Penrith to Keswick are some vestiges of an ancient road leading from Stone Carr, between the two hills, called Mell Fells, in this township, to the head of Gowbarrow Park, where it is lost, though it is supposed to have extended to Ambleside. In this

tract lies a large cairn called Moundel, and there are two others near Mell Fells. On this last-named hill is a stone floor, supposed to have been a smelting hearth. The river Petteril rises in this township, and at its source is a large stone, six feet high, called Lady Stone. The boundary stone between this township and that of Watermillock, is somewhat similar in size to the Cloven Stone.

JOHNBY.

The area of this township is 2,119 acres, and its rateable value £795 11s. 6d. In 1801 the population was 81; in 1811, 91; in 1821, 99; in 1831, 86; in 1841, 88; and 1851, 133, who chiefly reside in the village of Johnby.

The manor of Johnby belonged formerly to the Musgraves of Hayton. An heiress of a younger branch of this family brought it to the Wyvills, of Yorkshire, by whom it was sold to William Williams, gentleman. Mr. Williams left four daughters co-heiresses, the eldest of whom brought Johnby in marriage to Sir Edward Hasell, Knt., of whose descendant, William Hasell, the manor was purchased by the Duke of Norfolk in 1783; it is now the property of Henry Howard, Esq., who is the owner of nearly the whole of the township, but Mr. John Scott, Mrs. Mary Carr, Thomas How. and Mrs. Robinson, have estates here. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £21 19s. 6d.

Johnby Hall is a substantial square building, and appears to have been erected about the year 1583. The following inscription is carved above the door:—
 “William Musgrave, Isabel Martindale 1583. Nicholas Musgrave marret Margaret Telle, Heyre. Thomas his sone marret Elizabet Daere. Willm. his sone Here now dwell, marret Iszabel. Heyre to Martindale. To God I pray be vith hus allvaie.” In the centre of the inscription is a shield encircled by a garter, inscribed—
 “O God, give me wisdome to know thee,” surmounted

by the crest of Musgrave. The shield bears, 1. Musgrave, charged with a martlet; 2. a bend sinister (Martindale); 3. a lion rampant; 4. three swords joined at the hilt (Stapleton). Over an opposite door, “W. M., G. M., 1637.” Over an old garden door, “D. H., D. W., 1687.” This old hall is now occupied as cottages.

The village of Johnby, which contains six farm-houses and a few cottages, is six and a half miles west of Penrith, and one and a half of the parish church. Here are tile works, known as Johnby Wyse Tile Works.

MOTHERBY AND GILL.

This township contains 416 acres, and its rateable value is £110 13s 1d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 78; in 1811, 78; in 1821, 112; in 1831, 115; in 1841, 85; and in 1851, 95. Henry Howard, Esq., is the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The landowners are Henry Howard, Esq., Messrs. George Stagg, Joseph Todd, John Edmondson, Isaac Edmondson, John Robinson, John Kennedy, Thomas Hunter, the Executors of the late William Dawson, John Todhunter, Joseph Mounsey, and Anne Edmondson. Motherby townfield, or ancient land, was enclosed in 1812-13. The tithes of this township have been commuted for £28 18s. payable to the rector.

The village of Motherby is six and a quarter miles west of Penrith, and that of Gill five and three quarter miles west-by-south of the same place.

CHARITY.

Peacock's Charity.—Isaac Peacock, about the year 1707, bequeathed to the overseers of Motherby the sum of £20, the interest to be divided amongst the poor of that division not receiving parochial relief. This legacy was laid out in the purchase of a cottage at Motherby, which was afterwards sold for £22, the interest of which, amounting to 18s. 9d. yearly, is distributed as directed.

MATTERDALE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by Hutton Soil and Mungrisdale, on the west by Threlkeld and St. John's, and on the south and east by Watermillock.

Matterdale comprises an area of 7,313 acres, and its rateable value is £1,207. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 297; in 1811, 284; in 1821, 299; in 1831, 325; in 1841, 363; and in 1851, 442; who are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, but many are employed in the Greenside mines. Penrith is the market usually attended; but these

residing on the west side of the common attend Keswick. The lands here are held under Greystoke barony, of which Henry Howard, Esq., is lord. Mrs. Stanger, Messrs. R. Sutton, Isaac Brownrigg, John Murray, and John Wilkinson are the principal landowners, but there are several smaller proprietors occupying their own estates. The commons here are very extensive;

a small portion was enclosed in 1829, the remainder is as yet unenclosed. The landowners pay annually to the lord of Greystoke 8s. and to the curate 2s. 6d. for each tenement or estate. The manor is encompassed by lofty mountains, the largest of which bears the name of High Dold, the summit of which is nearly on a level with Skiddaw. The sides of these hills afford excellent pasturage for sheep, and on some of their summits is a profusion of peat moss, which makes excellent fuel. After a law-suit with A. Hudleston, Esq., of Hutton-John, the inhabitants of Matteredale, in 1690, obtained a decree in Chancery, confirming their right of pasture on Wester Mell Fell, a beautiful conical hill, which commands an extensive prospect, including the Scottish mountains and part of Yorkshire.

THE CHAPEL.

Matteredale chapel is a very plain building, erected in 1685; a very small tower, containing one bell, was added by subscription about thirteen years ago. A new roof was erected at the same time. In 1580 Bishop Meye made this chapel parochial. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the rector of Greystoke. It has been long endowed with land of the annual value of £3 10s., and was augmented by £600 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200 from the Countess Dowager Gower. In 1811 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £833; in 1854, Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke, £500, and, two years later, in 1856, he further augmented it with £370, making a total of £870, which is invested in the new three per cent consols. The present value of the living is gross £104, nett £94. The registers commence in 1663.

INCUMBENTS.—William Wright, 1743; Jonathan Harris, 1791; John Kirby, 1827; Joseph Thompson, 1833; John W. Dunn, 1843; W. R. Duncan, 1846; John Bell, 1851.

The parsonage, situated near the chapel, was erected in 1835, and enlarged in 1856, chiefly at the expense of Henry Howard, Esq.

Matteredale End is a small village, ten miles south-by-west of Penrith. The Matteredale sports, including races, &c., are held on Midsummer Day, in a field in Watermillock township.

Dockwray is a hamlet in this chapelry, eleven miles south-west-by-west of Penrith; Dowthwaite hamlet is eight miles east-south-east of Keswick; and Wallthwaite Head, another hamlet, six and a half miles east-by-north of Keswick. Troutbeck is also a small hamlet in this township, about ten miles from Penrith.

At Dockwray is a commodious inn, which is much resorted to in the season by tourists, and is about one and a quarter miles from Ullswater.

CHARITIES.

The School.—Robert Grisdale, in 1722, gave £200 for the foundation of a school upon ground given by the Hon. H. C. Howard, lord of the manor of Matteredale in 1716. The founder's gift was subsequently increased by a legacy left in 1819, by Thomas Clarke of Askham. This money is now vested by the trustees, with the other charities of the township, in landed property, out of the proceeds of which is annually paid to the boys' school £20, and to the girls' £8. In the school is a library of about 200 volumes, left in 1723, by Mrs. E. Grisdale, for the use of the inhabitants.

Poor Stock.—There is a poor stock amounting to £73, belonging to this chapelry, the interest of which is distributed to poor persons of the township, not receiving parochial relief.

Robert Grisdale's Charity.—Robert Grisdale, by will, dated July 1st, 1747, gave to trustees the sum of £60, the yearly interest to be employed in the purchase of oatmeal, to be distributed yearly on St. Thomas' Day, for ever.

Murray's Bequest.—Jonathan Murray, Esq., a native of the chapelry of Matteredale, by his last will, dated July 19th, 1832, gave and bequeathed to trustees £1,000 Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, free from legacy duty, in trust, to pay the yearly proceeds thereof for the following purposes:—Two pounds to the minister of the said chapelry for preaching an annual sermon to aged people, and £2 for another sermon to young persons; £10 to be distributed annually to the poor, in meat and other necessaries; and the residue to be applied to the use of the school of the said chapelry.

MUNGRISDALE CHAPELRY.

The chapelry of Mungrisdale is bounded on the north by Bowscles township, on the west by Threlkeld and Saddleback, on the south by Matteredale, and on the east by Berrier and Marrah.

The area of Mungrisdale is 6,729 acres, and its rateable value £1,222. The population in 1801 was 160; in 1811, 202; in 1821, 236; in 1831, 226; in 1841, 222;

and in 1851, 226, who reside in a number of single houses dispersed over the chapelry, and in the small village or hamlet of Mungrisdale. Agriculture is the

principal employment of the inhabitants, but a few are employed in a grey slate and flag quarry. The manorial rights are vested in Henry Howard, Esq. The lands here are held by customary tenure, subject to a sixteen-penny fine on the death of either lord or tenant. The landowners are the Countess Ossalinski, Henry Howard, Esq., Messrs. Mark Cockbain, Joseph Martindale, John Mandale, C. Watson, and Nicholas Davis.

The village of Mungrisdale is eleven miles west-by-north of Penrith. Near the village the water runs in opposite directions, so that a person may at his pleasure send it either to Carlisle by the Caldew, or to Cocker-mouth by the Glenderamakin.

THE CHAPEL.

Mungrisdale chapel (dedication unknown) is a small plain building, re-erected in 1756. It is endowed with a house and garden, and has received augmentations of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1773, £200 by lot in 1715, £200 given by the inhabitants in 1761, and £200 given by the Countess Dowager Gower. With these sums land has been purchased at Blackburnton and Dilliear, which produce about £54 a year. The rector of Grey-

stoke presents to this chapel. The registers were lost some years ago. The Rev. Moses Hetherington, the present incumbent, succeeded the Rev. Daniel Wilson, in 1852.

There is a parsonage house, a good plain building, situated near the chapel.

Situate in the village is an excellent school, erected by subscription in 1835, Jonathan Scott, Esq., being the principal contributor; he also endowed it with £35 a year, arising from an estate at Mosedale. It is under government inspection, and has an average attendance of forty pupils. The school affairs are managed by eleven trustees.

CHARITY.

Richardson's Charity.— This chapelry possesses £2 10s. a year, arising from the late Richard Richardson's charity, to be distributed in bread, every Sunday after service, to six poor persons, who attend this chapel regularly. There is also eighteen shillings worth to be divided amongst the same number of poor persons on Christmas Day.

THRELKELD CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the east by the townships of Mungrisdale and Matteredale; on the west by Under Skiddaw, Castlerigg, and parish of St. John; on the south by St. John's parish and Castlerigg; and on the north by Mungrisdale. It is said to be the oldest chapelry in the diocese of Carlisle, but the date of its formation is not known with any degree of certainty. It enjoys parochial privileges.

THRELKELD.

The area of Threlkeld is 1,710 acres, and its rateable value is £1,931. The population in 1801 was 260; in 1811, 283; in 1821, 303; in 1831, 320; in 1841, 332; and in 1851, 387. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, but a few are engaged in mining at "Woodend" lead mine, which is wrought on a small scale. The township is clean, and the soil good. Penrith and Keswick are the markets usually attended. The ancient Roman road commences at Wallthwaite, at the east end of the parish, and runs on to the vale of St. John.

The manor of Threlkeld originally belonged to a family who assumed the local name, and who had also possessions at Yanwath and Crosby Ravensworth in Westmoreland. As early as the reign of Edward I. Henry de Threlkeld occurs as obtaining a grant of free warren in his estates in Westmoreland, and it is not unlikely that previous to his time a similar grant had

been obtained for the lands at Threlkeld. This grant of free warren was renewed in 1320 or 1321, in the reign of Edward II.; nevertheless, three years before this renewal took place we find that John de Derwentwater held this vill of the Lord of Greystoke, by homage and suit of court at Greystoke, but this seems to have been only by way of trust or settlement. In the 30th Edward III. (1356-7) William de Threlkeld held the manor, and in the same year was sheriff of the county of Cumberland. In the fortieth year of the same reign (1366-7), he paid a relief for a moiety of Yanwath, which he held of the barony of Greystoke. In the 13th Richard II. (1388-9) William de Threlkeld was member of parliament for the county. This William appears to have been succeeded by a collateral member of the family, and bearing the same name, for in the 5th Henry IV. (1403-4) William Threlkeld, then lord of Crosby Ravensworth, cousin and heir of William Threlkeld, Kn't., father of William Threlkeld of Ulvesby, son of John,

son of William, paid his relief for two parts of the moiety of the manor of Ulvesby. In the 10th Henry VI. (1427-8) Sir Henry Threlkeld occurs as lord of the manor of Threlkeld; and in the reign of Edward IV., mention is made of a Lancelot Threlkeld, whose son, Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, Kut., had three daughters, co-heirs, one married to Thomas Dudley, with whom he had Yanwath; another married to James Pickering, with whom he had Crosby Ravensworth; and the third, Winifred, married to William Pickering, brother of the James just mentioned, with whom he had Threlkeld. Both these Pickerings were sons of Sir James Pickering of Killington, in Westmoreland. Threlkeld seems to have been held by the Pickerings for some time, and a Christopher Pickering occurs in the 33rd Elizabeth (1590-1), and the 4th and 6th James I. (1606-7, 1608-9). The hall and demesne appear to have passed in marriage to the Irton family, from whom it came subsequently to the Speddings, who sold it to the Duke of Norfolk. The manor was sold, before 1632, to the Lowther family, who, in 1635, for the sum of £1,360 released the tenants from their servile tenures. Nearly a century ago the tenants received a release of the services not then compounded for, excepting the mill service. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor of Threlkeld. Henry Howard, Esq., possesses the manorial rights of Threlkeld Hall estate, to which boons are still paid, and of which he is owner. About 4,000 acres, being the Threlkeld Hall estate, are in demesne. The principal landowners are Henry Howard, Esq.; John Crozier, Esq., of the Riddings, Threlkeld; and John Iredale, Esq., Workington. The land is customary; fourpence fine certain being paid on the death of the Earl of Lonsdale, or death of tenant. The lord claims the oak wood, but the tenants have a right to wood for building and repairs on the old sites. About 5,000 acres of land here are unenclosed, and about 1,700 enclosed as arable and meadow.

The village of Threlkeld, which is situated about four and a half miles east-by-north of Keswick, on the Penrith road, is small and clean, with a population of about 120 persons. A fair for sheep, cattle, and wool is held here on the first Thursday in September.

THE CHURCH.

Threlkeld church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain, neat, oblong building, in the centre of the village, capable of accommodating about 300 persons. The tower contains two bells, one of which has the inscription "Ave Maria gratia plena"—"Hail Mary full of grace." The old church was taken down in consequence of its dangerous condition, being a very ancient struc-

ture. The present church, built by subscription, was finished in 1777. It contains a brass chandelier, presented by the late Rev. Christopher Howe, Threlkeld being his native place. There is a marble monument to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Edmondson, a former incumbent; a brass monument, between the communion table and Threlkeld Hall pew, bears the following inscription:—"Infra hoc loco jacet corpus Domini Wilfridi Irion sepultum 13 die Novembris Anno Domini 1650^{mo}. Similiter que Corpus Uxoris ejus Domine Matildæ Leigh quæ Sepulta erat 16^{mo}. Die Maii Anno Domini 1667^{mo}. quæ credimur esseverus Ei Legitima Haeres de Issell.—Ita a nobis testatur, Dorathea Pearson, Maria Parsons." The parishioners have just erected a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas Collinson. Under the eastern window is a plain monument to the memory of the Rev. Alexander Naughley, a former incumbent. There was a chapel at Threlkeld as early as the year 1341, for at that time a dispute arose between Sir Henry Threlkeld, Kut., lord of the manor, and his lay tenants, of the one part, and the provost and canons of the collegiate church of Greystoke, of the other part, respecting the nomination of a curate. The registers commence in 1573, and from them we learn that a singular custom once prevailed here, viz., that formal contracts of marriage were formerly made, and sureties entered into for the payment of five shillings to the poor, by the party who failed in the contract! The living, which is in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, was, in 1720, certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £8 16s. 6d., and in 1747 received an augmentation of £200, wherewith lands were purchased near Kendal. Tithes are paid to the rector of Greystoke; the prescriptive belongs to the incumbent of Threlkeld. The value of the living is £60. Tithes rated in the poor rate book at £50 are commuted for. Walthwaite, High Gate, Close, and Lobbs, in the township of Matterdale, have seats in this church.

INCUMBENTS.—Andrew Naughley, 1698; Alexander Naughley, 1705; Thomas Edmondson, 1756; Thomas Collinson, 1798; William Whitelegg, 1858.

The parsonage was erected in 1857, at a cost of about £400, exclusive of the site, which was given by John Crozier, Esq. It is a plain square building: the stones used in its construction are from the quarry, which is free to the parish. The farmers, with their accustomed kindness, gave each three days' carting of materials.

The Wesleyans have a chapel at Seales, about two miles from the parish church, with one Sunday service.

It was erected in 1842, at a cost of about £100 pounds, and will accommodate eighty persons.

The school is a substantial structure, erected in 1849, by the Rev. A. E. Hulton, a former curate, and the parishioners generally. It has an endowment of about £6 a year, and is supported by the payments of the children, about thirty of whom are in attendance. It is under inspection. The school is governed by trustees, of whom the incumbent is one, who has the casting vote at meetings and the nomination of other trustees.

CHARITIES.

In 1744 land was purchased for £105, the rents of which are divided among the poor not on the parish, the school, and for church repairs, and for the minister. The trustees are the incumbent and churchwardens, with the tenant in trust. Besides this, there is some land belonging to the school.

The Rev. Christopher Cockbain's Charity.—The Rev. Christopher Cockbain, in 1844, left £10, the interest of which was to be expended in the purchase of bibles and prayer books.

Besides these charities there is a yearly sum for the repair and ornamenting of the church.

There is a library, which is free to the inhabitants of the parish.

Weseoe and Seales are two hamlets in this township.

The single houses having particular names here are the Riddings, and Guard House; the latter is supposed to have been a watch tower belonging to Threlkeld Hall.

The mountain Bleneathra, commonly called Saddleback, is in this parish. There is also a tarn on the north-east side of Saddleback, supposed to have been an ancient volcanic formation. The Glenderamakin, or Threlkeld river, which is well supplied with trout, and the Glenderaterra, are the principal streams. There are various bridges, the chief being the new bridge on the road to Keswick. There is one corn-mill.

Among the remarkable persons born here we have Lord Threlkeld, Lord Clifford, and the Rev. Alexander Naughtley, so noted for his classical learning and eccentricity.

Threlkeld is said to be the cradle of the wrestling game; but lately the amusements have been fishing and hunting.

The parish is very healthy; the three last incumbents resided upwards of 151 years; and during the year 1858 there was only one death in the parish.

WATERMILLOCK CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by Hutton Soil, Hutton John, and Dacre parish; on the east by Dacre parish; on the south by Ullswater; and on the west by Matteredale.

The area of Watermillock is 9,336 acres, and its rateable value £2,914 16s. 2½d. The population in 1801 was 338; in 1811, 345; in 1821, 410; in 1831, 429; in 1841, 524; and in 1851, 598. The manorial rights are possessed by Henry Howard, Esq., besides whom William Marshall, Esq., Messrs. Thomas Castlehow, Thomas Todd, William Rumney, and James Hutchinson, are landowners. The commons of the chapelry, containing 4,250 acres, were enclosed by act of Parliament in 1829, when a sixteenth share was given to the lord of the manor for his seignory.

The village of Watermillock is beautifully situated on the north side of Ullswater, seven miles south-west of Penrith.

THE CHAPEL.

Watermillock chapel, the dedication of which does not appear to be known, is a plain structure. The

living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the rector of Greystoke, now worth £150 a year. It was augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1848, with £10 a year, and has been still further increased by Henry Howard, Esq., with £800 consols—£500 in 1853, and the remaining £300 in 1856. Beside these the chapel possesses an endowment consisting of a house and about twenty-three acres of land, with a prescriptive payment of £6 11s. 4d., out of which £2 is paid to the rector of Greystoke. The registers commence in 1580. There appears to have been a chapel on the margin of the lake here as early as the reign of Edward III., but it did not become possessed of parochial privileges until it was rebuilt by Bishop Oglethorp in 1558, when it received the name of New Kirk.

INCUMBENTS.—William Rumney, 1750; Thomas Dawson 1768; Joseph Thwaites, 1770; Thomas B. Lowry, 1826.

CHARITIES.

School.—There has been in this chapelry, time out of mind, the sum of £101 as an old school stock, the interest of which has always been applied for the purpose of educating children of the chapelry. This sum not being sufficient for the purpose, a subscription was entered into in 1806, which has been increased from time to time. Out of this subscription added to the old school stock, which was called in for that purpose, and a legacy of £10 left for the use of the school by Thomas Clarke, there has been purchased £500 stock in the Navy Five-per-Cents. In 1855 Mr. Benjamin Glossop, of Greystoke, and formerly of Lyulph's Tower, gave £200, which was invested in the purchase of £227 18s. 5d. Three per Cent. Consols. The total endowment of the school at present is £525. The average number of pupils in attendance is forty-five, six of whom are taught free, in consideration of the interest arising from Mr. Glossop's bequest. The school is situated near the church, and is known as the Grammar School.

There is also a girls' school situated near the church, which, in 1817, was endowed by the late Mrs. Jane Marshall, of Hallsteads, with £500, and, in 1858, with £300, left by Mrs. Pollard, of Old Church, both of which sums are invested in consols. The average number of pupils in attendance is thirty-five. The endowments of these schools are invested in the names of the following trustees:—William Marshall, Esq.; F. B. Atkinson, Esq.; Mr. William Mounsey; and Mr. Jackson Brownrigg. There are ten other acting trustees.

The lake of Ullswater, which bounds this chapelry on the south-east, has been compared with the Swiss lake of Lucerne. It is nine miles in length, and is partitioned by the mountains into three separate chambers, or *reaches*, as they are locally named; its extreme width is about three quarters of a mile. The first reach, commencing at the foot, is terminated on the left by Hallin Fell, which stretches forward to a promontory, from the opposite side, called Skelley Neb, upon which stands Hallsteads; the middle and longest reach is closed in by Birk Fell on the left, and on the right by Stybarrow Crag, far away above which "the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn" rises into thin air; the little island, called House Holme, spots the water exactly at the termination of this section of the lake. The highest reach is the smallest and narrowest, but the mingled grandeur and beauty which surround it are beyond the power of the liveliest imagination to depict. Four or five islands dimple the surface, and by their diminutive size impress more

deeply upon the beholder the vastness of the hills which tower above them; whilst Stybarrow Crag, and other offshoots from Helvellyn on one side, Birk Fell, and Place Fell on the other, springing from the lake's margin almost at one bound, shut in this paradise. From Pooley Bridge to Watermillock the lake lies amongst somewhat tame scenery, but from the latter place promise is given of its coming grandeur. Hallsteads is seen on the Skelley Neb promontory to the left—the grounds circling which are beautifully laid out. The wood at the foot of Hallin Fell, on the other shore, has a pleasing effect. A mile from Hallsteads, Gowbarrow Park is entered; this park, which contains upwards of a thousand acres, must attract the attention of the most careless observer, by its "grace of forest charms decayed," and innumerable groups of great beauty still remain. It belongs to Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, to whom it was devised by the Duke of Norfolk, his uncle. The duke's predecessor erected upon an eminence in the park a hunting box, in the castellated style, called Lyulph's Tower, commanding a splendid view of the lake, but it stands upon the site of a real old tower, named, it is said, after Lyulph, the first baron of Greystoke. Close to the tower, a stream is crossed by a small bridge, above which, in a rocky dell, is Aira Force, a waterfall of considerable volume. Two wooden bridges are thrown from bank to bank, one above, the other below, the fall. Huge rocks, in every variety of form, hem in a stream, here in a state of foaming agitation, there a dark pool, whilst over-arching trees and shrubs exclude the glare of day, and cast a solemnity of beauty over the scene, which, without exception, is the finest of the kind in the lake district. This glen is the scene of Wordsworth's "Somnambulist"—verses in which he narrates a melancholy incident to the following effect:—In a castle, which occupied the site of Lyulph's Tower, there dwelt in days long passed away, a fair damoselle, the wooed of many suitors. Sir Eglamore, the knight of her choice, was in duty bound to prove his knightly worth by seeking and accomplishing deeds of high emprise in distant lands. He sailed to other shores, and month after month disappeared without bringing tidings of either his welfare or return. The neglected Emma fell into a bewildered state of mind, her sleep became infected with his image, and sometimes in dreams she threaded her way to the holly bower on Aira stream, where she had last parted with her errant lover. One evening, when she had betaken herself thither, her faculties wrapped in sleep, Sir Eglamore unexpectedly approached the castle, and perceived her to his great astonishment; upon advancing, she awoke, and fell, with the suddenness of the

shock, into the stream, from which she was rescued by the knight, only in time to hear her dying expression of belief in his constancy. Straightway he built himself a cell in the glen, and spent the remainder of his days in solitude as an anchoret. We subjoin the first and last stanzas of Wordsworth's beautiful poem:—

“List, ye who pass by Lyulph's Tower
At eve; how softly then
Doth Aira Force, that torrent hoarse,
Speak from the woody glen!
Fit music for a solemn vale!
And holier seems the ground,
To him who catches on the gale
The spirit of a mournful tale
Embodied in the sound.

• • • • •
Wild stream of Aira, hold thy course,
Nor fear memorial lays,
Where clouds that spread in solemn shade
Are edged with golden rays!
Dear art thou to the light of heaven,
Though minister of sorrow;
Sweet is thy voice at pensive even;
And thou in lovers' heart forgiven
Shalt take thy place with Yarrow!”

Besides Hallsteads, mentioned above, this chapelry includes Old Church, Beauthorn, and Ramsbeck Lodge.

Wreay is a hamlet and estate in this township, which pays tithes and church rates to Daere.

HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north and north-west by Cumberland ward, on the west by Middleseugh and Braithwaite, on the south by Hutton-in-the-Forest, on the south-east by Lazonby, and on the east by the river Eden. The soil varies from a light loam and gravel to a strong clay, and is generally fertile. There is a quarry of free-stone at Great Barrock, and one of grindstone at Ivegill. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, who attend the markets at Carlisle and Penrith.

The entire parish is within the Duke of Devonshire's manor of Inglewood Forest, which was purchased in 1737, of the Duke of Portland, whose ancestor acquired it by grant from the crown. The Forest or Swainmote courts for the lordship are held annually on the feast of St. Barnabas (June 11), in the open air, on the great north road to Carlisle. The place where the courts are held is marked by a stone table placed before a thorn, called Court Thorn, beneath whose branches unnumbered annual courts have been held. The tenants of upwards of twenty mesne manors attend here, from whom a jury is empannelled and sworn. Dr. Todd tells us that, in old times, the chamberlain of Carlisle was foreman of this jury. This statement is confirmed by Mr. T. Denton, who, writing in 1688, says, that the townships of the north and west parts of the forest met in the morning, the chamberlain of Carlisle being foreman of their jury; the townships of the south and east parts in the afternoon, the bailiff of Penrith being the foreman; he describes the courts as being in the nature of Swainmote courts used in other forests. The great north road traverses this parish, passing over Wragmire Moss, with reference to which we have the following remark in Bishop Nicolson's MSS.:—“In 1354 a grant was made of forty days' indulgence to any that should contribute to the repairs of the highway through Wragmire, and to the support of John de Corbrig, a poor

hermit, living in that part.” On Wragmire Moss, until the year 1823, there was a well-known oak, long known as the last tree of Inglewood Forest, which served as a boundary mark between the manors of the Duke of Devonshire and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, as also between the parishes of Hesketh and St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, and was recorded as such for more than 600 years. It fell, from sheer old age, on the 13th June, 1823. Tarn Wadling, which was formerly a lake covering about 100 acres, is now good grazing land, and well stocked with cattle and sheep.

HESKET UPPER AND NETHER.

The area of this township is 2,552 acres, and its rateable value £3,288 19s. 8d. Its population in 1801 was 617; in 1811, 414; in 1821, 780; in 1831, 954; in 1841, 883; and in 1851, 806. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; John R. Chorley, Esq.; John Unsworth, Esq.; Messrs. Robert Lambert, John Longrigg, Robert Stockbridge, Isaac Watson, Frederick Cooper, Caleb Dixon, John Milburn, George Bell, Joseph Dawson, William Siddall, — Slagg, and Mrs. Stamper.

The village of High Hesketh is situated on the great road between Carlisle and Penrith, nine miles south-south-east of the former, and the same distance north-by-west of the latter.

THE CHURCH.

Hesket church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of nave and chancel, with a bell turret at the western extremity, carrying two bells. It contains a few mural monuments, one of which bears the following inscription:—"Mr. John Brown, of Mellguards, in the parish of Hesket, by an almost constant residence in that parish from the time of his birth, became not only a true patron to it in his lifetime, but willing to extend his regard to its welfare even after death, gave by his will to the church of Hesket, £200; to the school of Hesket, £200; to the school of Wreay, £200; and to the chapel of Armathwaite, £100. He died on the 15th day of July, 1763, aged sixty-nine years, and had this justice done to his memory by John Losh, Esq., his nephew and heir." Another inscription commemorates Bernard Kirkbride, Esq., of Ellerton, in this parish, the last of his name and family, who served in the army of Charles I. as lieutenant-colonel to Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh, Knt., of the College, Kirkoswald. Hesket is said to have been in ancient times a chapelry belonging to the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle, but appears to have been recognised as a separate and distinct parish about the time of Edward III., and, having become appropriated to the see of Carlisle, one of the canons of the cathedral officiated here. According to a tradition given by Dr. Todd, a chapel was first erected here about the year 1530, when a plague, or other epidemic, raging in the country, the people brought their dead to be interred within the city of Carlisle, but the mayor and citizens shut their gates upon them, and advised the burial at a place called Walling Stone, of those who died of the visitation, promising, at the same time, that if their advice was followed, they would use every effort to induce the bishop of the diocese to have a chapel built and consecrated there. This proposition being complied with, as soon as the plague ceased a chapel was built, and Bishop Kite, attended by Sir Christopher Daere, Sir John Lowther, and a vast concourse of the nobility and gentry of the county, did solemnly consecrate the chapel and chapelyard, and by proclamation set out and fixed the bounds of the same. Without impugning the truthfulness of this tradition, it seems more probable to us that it commemorates the rebuilding of the church, rather than its first foundation—very likely the privilege of burial was then accorded to it for the first time. The patronage of the living was held by the prior and convent of Carlisle till the Dissolution, when it was transferred to the dean and chapter, in which body the patronage is still vested. As above stated, in 1763, Mr. John Brown, of Mellguards, gave £200 to this church, with which an aug-

mentation of £200 was procured from Queen Anne's Bounty, and invested in the purchase of copyhold lands at Hesket and Millgate, which were afterwards exchanged, with the consent of the governors, for freehold lands in the parishes of Lazonby and Ainstable. In the year 1809 the living is said to have been worth only £13 a year; but in 1811 it was augmented with £200 given by the Rev. John Harrison, the incumbent; when £300 additional was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty; £200 given by Henry Oliphant, Esq., of Broadfield House; and £200 by Robert Parker, Esq., of Heaton Norris, near Manchester: on which a Parliamentary grant of £600 was obtained; making altogether £1,500, with which land was purchased in that part of Inglewood Forest then under an enclosure. In addition to the £200 above-mentioned, the incumbent expended upwards of £950 in sub-dividing the land, and erecting upon it a good parsonage house. The parish registers commence in 1674. The living, a perpetual curacy, is now worth about £100 a year.

INCUMBENTS.—Andrew Bell, occurs in 1754; Wm. Kirkbride, 1764; John Harrison, 1798; William Hudson, 1829.

High Hesket school is a neat stone building, erected by subscription in 1853, at a cost of about £300. It will accommodate about 100 scholars: the average attendance is 45. It is supported by an endowment (See Charities), and the quarter pence of the children.

Armathwaite school, a stone building erected by subscription in 1851, at a cost of £120, will accommodate about seventy children. It is supported by the quarter pence of the scholars and the interest of £70 left by the late Mr. John Baxter.

CHARITIES.

School.—John Brown, by will, dated March 27th, 1763, left to his executors £600 in trust, to pay the interest of £200 part thereof, for and towards increasing the salary or stipend of the schoolmaster of Hesket school yearly for ever. This legacy is now vested in the New Three per Cent. Consols, under the management of six trustees, inclusive of the incumbent for the time being, and the interest, amounting to £9 per annum, is paid to the schoolmaster. There is also a further sum of £50, the interest of which, at four and a half per cent, is also paid to the schoolmaster. This appears to have been an ancient school stock, but we could not discover when or in what manner it originated. In addition to these funds Robert Parker, Esq., of Heaton Norris, near Manchester, left £100 to this school, which was paid by his executor, Mr. Robert Parker.

Brown's Bequest for the Minister.—The above-named

John Brown also left £200 for the purpose of obtaining Queen Anne's bounty for the church of Hesket.

Brown's Bequest for the Curate of Armathwaite Chapel.—The same John Brown also left £100 for the purpose of obtaining Queen Anne's bounty for the chapel of Armathwaite in this parish. This legacy was laid out, with the further sum of £200 from Queen Anne's bounty, in the purchase of land in the parish of Ainstable, of which the incumbent of the chapelry has the management and benefit.

Scott's Charity for the Poor.—John Scott, by will, dated May 10, 1759, bequeathed to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Hesket £50 to be placed out in good security, and one moiety of the interest to be distributed amongst the poorest of the inhabitants of Plumpton-street, and the other moiety amongst the most needy of the rest of the parish of Hesket, but no part of it to any that should have pay out of the parish.

Scott's Charity for Education.—Three children of Plumpton-street, and one of Hallrigg, in this parish, are entitled to be sent free to the school at Salkeld Gates, on account of the bequest of the same John Scott.

Armathwaite is one of the principal mense manors in this parish, and has several appendages, the tenants of which places do suit and service to the court at Armathwaite. It is a mixed manor consisting of freeholders and customary tenants at Armathwaite, Nether Southwaite, Coathill, Cumwhinton, and Castle Carrock. Armathwaite anciently belonged to the Skeltons, who appear to have been originally of Skelton, and frequently represented the county and city of Carlisle in Parliament. John Skelton, who had been several times sheriff, and had represented the county in Parliament in the reign of Henry VI. had a grant from the crown in the first year of the reign of Edward IV. of 100 acres of the forest at the place called Armathwaite Bank. It is not certain whether the Skeltons became possessed of the castle estate before or after the grant. The two estates are mentioned separately in an inquisition taken in the reign of Henry VIII. John Skelton, poet laureate to the monarch, is said to have been a younger brother of this family, and to have been born at Armathwaite. The Skeltons enjoyed this estate till the year 1712, when it was sold by Richard Skelton, Esq., to William Sanderson, Esq., collateral ancestor of Robert Sanderson Milbourne, Esq., on whose demise, in 1822, the manor was held by trustees until 1846, when it was purchased by the Earl of Lonsdale, the present proprietor.

The Castle of Armathwaite stands upon the site of an ancient fortress, upon a rock, washed by the river

Eden. It has a modern front of hewn stone, with a new wing consisting of offices. Its situation has been much admired, commanding, as it does, for half a mile, a view of the river, flanked on each side with rocks and well wooded banks.

THE CHAPEL.

Armathwaite chapel, which is situate on an eminence near the castle, is a very rude edifice, erected previous to 1688 upon the site of a previous chapel, by Richard Skelton, Esq., who endowed it with £100, besides which it has received £100 from Mr. John Brown, of Mellguards; £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty; and £100 from the Countess Dowager Gower; with these sums lands have been purchased in the parishes of Ainstable and Lazouby. The living, a donative, is in the incumbency of the Rev. William Hudson.

Skelton of Armathwaite.

The family of Skelton, of Armathwaite Castle, was one of great antiquity. The first of them on record is,

JOHN DE SKELTON, who was knight of the shire for Cumberland, in the Parliament held at Lincoln, in the 10th Edward II.

ADAM DE SKELTON represented the same county in Parliament, in the 12th Edward II.

JOHN DE SKELTON was member for the county, in the Parliament held at London, in the 15th Edward II., and in that held at York, 2nd Edward III.

RICHARD DE SKELTON was burges for the city of Carlisle, in the Parliament held at Winchester, in the 4th Edward III.

THOMAS DE SKELTON was knight of the shire in the 11th Edward III.

CLEMENT DE SKELTON was knight of the shire in 2nd, 6th, 17th, and 20th Richard II. In the 16th year of the same king Sir Robert de Mulcaster, lord of Hayton, granted to Sir Clement de Skelton, Knight, and Thomas de Skelton, several lands in Threupland, Alderseogh, and Blennerhasset. He married Johanna, daughter of Sir Giles de Orton.

JOHN DE SKELTON was member of Parliament for the county, in the 3rd and 8th of Henry IV., and in the 1st Henry VI. In the 7th Henry VI. Sir William Clifford granted to Sir John Skelton, Knight, several lands in Whitrigg and Torpenhow; to which grant Richard Skelton, then sheriff of Cumberland, was witness; this Richard then lived at Branthwaite. He was present with King Henry V. in France at the famous battle of Agincourt, and probably was a younger brother of the family. In the list of the gentry of Cumberland returned by the commissioners in (1433) the 12th Henry VI., the following names occur, John Skelton, and John de Skelton.

JOHN SKELTON, Esq., was sheriff of the county in the 10th 19th, 24th, and 29th Henry VI. and represented the said county in Parliament, in the 28th Henry VI. He was retained by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, to serve him in the wars. For by a deed in the 2nd year of Henry VI. the duke granted to him an annuity of £20, on condition to serve him in the wars during life. He had a grant from the crown in the 1st of Edward IV. of 100 acres of the forest of Inglewood, at a place called Armathwaite Bank.

ROBERT SKELTON, Esq., was representative of the city of Carlisle in Parliament, in the 12th Edward IV.

JOHN SKELTON, Esq., was sheriff of Cumberland, in the 3rd Henry VIII. In the 35th Henry VIII. it was found by inquisition, that John Skelton, of Armathwaite, held the capital messuage of Armathwaite, in the forest of Inglewood, as a purpresture, with the appurtenances, of the king *in capite*, by the service of rendering to the king yearly by the hands of the sheriff of Cumberland, a free rent of 30s.; and that he held one close, called Southwaite, in the said forest, of the said lord the king, by the service of paying 22s. 2½d. yearly, to the said lord the king, by the hands of the receiver of the forest; and 100 acres in Armenayle Bank, of the said lord the king, in socage, paying yearly to the said lord the king 5s. 4d., by the hand of the said receiver of the forest; also, that he held of the said lord the king the manor of Threapland, as of the manor of Papcastle, by knight's service, rendering yearly to the said lord the king 4s. 6d. cornage, 8d. seawake, and puture of the serjeants.

JOHN SKELTON, of Branthwaite, was called out, and to furnish "four horse," for the border service, in 1543.

WILLIAM SKELTON, Esq., married Anne, daughter of William Leigh, Esq., of Isell Hall, in the county of Cumberland. He died 29th August, 27th Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his son,

LANCELOT SKELTON, Esq., who was upwards of twenty-eight years of age at the time of his father's decease. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Dalston, Esq., of Dalston Hall, in the county of Cumberland, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Carlisle, Esq., of Carlisle. He died on the 28th of December, 20th James I., in the sixty-third year of his age, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

JOHN SKELTON, Esq., who was in the commission of the peace for Cumberland, in the 1st year of King Charles I. He married, firstly, Julian, daughter of Christopher Musgrave, Esq., son and heir of Sir Simon Musgrave, Knt., of Edenhall, and by her had issue,

i. RICHARD, son and heir.

He married, secondly, Barbara, daughter of — Fletcher, of Cuckermouth, and had issue, four sons and two daughters,

ii. Lancelot. iii. John.
iv. William. v. Marmaduke.

i. Frances, married to Thomas Warwick, Esq., of Warwick Hall, in the county of Cumberland, and had issue,

1. John, baptised 16th October, 1639, buried 17th February, 1649.

ii. Mary, married to John Sibson, Gent., of Grinsdale, in co. Cumberland, and had issue,
Magdalen, baptised 29th July, 1641.
Frances, baptised 15th September, 1642.

Mary Sibson, was buried 23rd January, 1647.

Mr. Skelton died about the year 1659, and was buried the 12th of March.

RICHARD SKELTON, Esq., son and heir, married Lettice, daughter of — Burdett, Esq., of Brannete, in the county of Warwick, and sister of Sir Thomas Burdett, Bart., of the same place, and by her had issue,

i. JOHN, his successor.

ii. Philip, who died young, and was buried 30th November, 1616.

i. Catherine, married to William Harrington, of Woolnaks, in the county of Cumberland.

ii. Julian, married 3rd May, 1658, to George Fothergill, Esq., of Farnhouse, in Ravenstonedale, co. Westmoreland, and had issue,

1. Richard, baptised 5th June, 1659.

2. Elizabeth, baptised 5th March, 1660.

This Richard was sixty-five years of age at the visitation of Sir William Dugdale, in 1665. He built a mansion-house on his father's estate at Southwaite, in the year 1640. He re-built the chapel at Armathwaite, and by his will, dated in 1668, endowed it with £100.

JOHN SKELTON, Esq., son and heir of Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Gerard Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale, in the county Palatine of Durham, and had issue,

i. RICHARD, his successor.

ii. Gerard, baptised 2nd February, 1653.

iii. John, baptised 2nd September, 1658.

iv. Philip.

i. Mary, baptised 14th July, 1652.

ii. Lettice, baptised 16th September, 1655.

iii. Elizabeth, baptised 1st March, 1656.

RICHARD SKELTON, Esq., son and heir of John, was baptised 18th September, 1651, he married Mary, daughter of George Meynell, Esq., of Dalton Royal, in the county of York, and had issue ten sons and six daughters,

i. JOHN.	v. Richard.	viii. Roger.
ii. George.	vi. James.	ix. Ralph.
iii. Francis.	vii. Nicholas.	x. Joseph.
iv. Gerard.		
i. Olive.	ii. Mary.	v. Ann.
ii. Frances.	iv. Elizabeth.	vi. Ellen.

This Richard Skelton was the last of his ancient family who possessed the Armathwaite estates. In the year 1712 he sold them to William Sanderson, Esq.

Arms.—Az, on a fess, arg. between three fleurs de lis, or, a Cornish chough ppr.

The village of Heskett Nether, forming part of the township called Upper and Nether Heskett, is about seven and a half miles south-south-east of Carlisle. A few of the houses are in the adjoining township of Peterril Crooks.

Nunclose is a manor in this township which William Rufus, in the second year of his reign, granted to the Benedictine community of Armathwaite, in the adjoining parish of Ainstable. After the suppression of the monastic institutions, Nunclose was granted by Edward VI., in 1552, to William Grame, in whose family it continued for several generations. Sir John Lowther having become possessed of it by purchase, exchanged it for other lands in 1695 with Christopher Dalston, Esq., of Acorn Bank, of whose descendant, Sir William Dalston, it was purchased in 1762 by William Milbourne, Esq., of Armathwaite Castle. It is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Aiket Gate is another manor in this township, which having been held by the Milbournes, is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The hamlet of Aiket Gate is about half a mile west of Low Heskett. In its neighbourhood is Tarn Wadling, formerly a lake

covering about 100 acres, but which now forms good grazing land, well stocked with sheep and cattle. It occurs in connection with the romance of King Arthur. On a lofty eminence near this tarn there formerly stood the remains of a fortress called Castle Hewen, which is thus described by Leland:—"In the forest of Inglewood, about six miles from Carluel, appere ruines of a castle call'd Castle Hewen." The neighbouring tenants pay an annual rent to the lord of the manor as Castle Hewen Rent.

Old Town is a hamlet in this township, a quarter of a mile south of Hesketh.

CALTHWAITE.

Calthwaite township comprises an area of 1,876 acres, and its rateable value is £2,815 18s. 2d. The number of its inhabitants was not returned separately previous to 1821, in which year it was 168; in 1831 it was 210; in 1841, 206; and in 1851, 244. It is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The landowners are Sir Henry R. F. Vane, Bart.; the trustees of the late John Wormworld, Esq.; the trustees of the late R. Jameson, Esq.; Messrs. John Clayton, Thomas Furness, John P. Wells, Fletcher Wells, Joseph Lazonby, and James Parkins.

The village of Calthwaite is about seven miles north-by-west of Penrith, on the west side of the Petteril, near a good bridge of one arch, which was built by subscription in 1793. Here is a school, a small stone building, erected by subscription in 1852; it is supported by the quarter pence of the children, and has an average attendance of about thirty pupils.

Calthwaite Hall occupies a beautiful situation contiguous to the village, commanding an extensive view of the Fells and the surrounding country. It is of cut stone in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and cost £7,000. It is now the property of the Wormworld family.

Calthwaite Field House and Sceugh Dyke are in this township.

ITONFIELD.

The area of Itonfield is 2,940 acres, and its rateable value £2,398 1s. 8d. Its population was returned with that of Calthwaite and Plumpton Street till 1821, in which year it was 210; in 1831, it was 234; in 1841, 222; and in 1851, 236. The landowners are William Marshall, Esq.; Captain Martin; G. H. Oliphant, Esq.; Messrs. James Munday, John Pollock, John Williamson, John Dufton, Robert Simpson, Robert Lumley, George Rayson, and Miss Parker. This township comprises the hamlets of Broadfield and Sceugh Head,

with a few dispersed dwellings, lying about three miles west of High Hesketh, and from five to seven miles north east of Hesketh Newmarket. Broadfield House is the seat of G. H. Oliphant, Esq.

PETTERIL CROOKS.

This township contains 4,916 acres, and its rateable value is £7,158 12s. 5d. The population in 1801 was 349; in 1811, 423; in 1821, 513; in 1831, 544; in 1841, 517; and in 1851, 582. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants, but there is a saw mill at Southwaite, near the railway station, the property of William James, Esq. The landowners here are William James, Esq.; J. P. Fletcher, Esq.; G. H. Oliphant, Esq.; the trustees of the late James Losh, Esq.; the trustees of the late George Cowan, Esq.; Messrs. Thomas Armstrong, Joseph Topping, John Millburn, John F. Bowman, John Carriek, Joseph Scott, Thomas Kirkbride, Thomas Topping, Robert Sealby, John Robinson, and William Robinson.

Petteril Crooks lies on both sides of the river Petteril, and on the west side of High and Low Hesketh, a portion of the latter being comprised in this township. It contains the hamlets of Birthwaite, Mellguards, Petteril Bank, Sewell Houses, and Southwaite, besides the handsome villa called Barrock Lodge, the seat of William James, Esq.

The inhabitants here are fully impressed with the idea that a blacksmith, at Southwaite, cures the tooth ache, or, as they are wont to say, charms it away. The charm is conveyed through the medium of a cork, in which is placed the stump of a horse nail. The person afflicted with the tooth ache must carry this cork about his person, if not the teeth are sure to ache.

The single houses having particular names here are Barrock Park, Lothian Gill, Wreay Hall, Wragmire, Petteril Grange, High House, Intact, East View, and Barrock Side.

Barrock, the seat of William James, Esq., late M.P. for Cumberland, has successively passed through the families of the Skeltons, the dukes of Portland, and the Grahams, from which last it has come to its present owner. The mansion was built at three several times. The centre was a yeoman's, or what is called in Cumberland, a stateman's house, erected by one Skelton, the north front was built by the late owner, James Graham, Esq., and the south front by the gentleman now possessing it. The whole forms a building in the plain style of villa architecture; rather pleasing to the eye than striking. It stands in a park of 200 acres,

and in a valley, either side of which is covered with fine old oaks. From the Carlisle and London roads the house is approached by an avenue of limes and beeches, three quarters of a mile in length; while through the valley flows the little river Petteril, for about three miles, or even more. The north side of the park is intersected by the Carlisle and Lancaster railway, presenting a delightful prospect to the traveller, though we can hardly help grieving upon these inroads upon grounds so truly beautiful.

James of Barrock and West Auckland.

This family derives its descent from

JOHN JAMES, of West Auckland, born 1664, died, age 83 1747, leaving (by Jane, his wife) three daughters, Anne, wife of Joseph Appleby; Jane, wife of William Wilson; and Margaret, who died unmarried; and two sons, William James, who married and had issue, and

JOHN JAMES, of West Auckland and Killerly, who, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Todd, Esq., of Whorlton, co. York, by Jane Hunter his wife, had issue

- i. JOHN, of West Auckland and Killerly, born 1730; married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Ward, Esq., and had issue.
- ii. William, of Finch House, near Liverpool, an eminent West India merchant, born 1734; married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the Rev. Mr. Evans, who died 1789, and had issue,

1. WILLIAM EVANS, of whom presently.
2. John James, of Houghton Lodge, co. Hants, married Margaret, daughter of William Wilson, Esq., of Liverpool, and had issue,

Elizabeth Metha, married to Rev. John Penleaze, rector of Black Torrington, co. Devon.
Mary Frances, married to Hon. G. Rolle Walpole Trefusis, capt. R.N., son of George, 15th Baron Clinton.

1. Metha, married to Richard Walker, Esq., of Liverpool.

- i. Jane, married James Allen, Esq., and had issue.

WILLIAM EVANS JAMES, born 1763 (son of William James, of Finch House), died 1795, in his father's lifetime. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Ashton, Esq., of Woolton Hall, Lancashire, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Philpot, Esq., of Chester, grandson and heir of the Rev. Matthew Henry, author of a "Commentary on the Bible," and Mary Warburton, his wife, sole heiress of the WARBURTONS of Hofferston Grange, a younger branch of the great Cheshire House of WARBURTON of Warburton and Arley. This lady re-married Lieut.-colonel George M. Williams. By her first husband she had issue,

1. WILLIAM, now of Barrock.
- ii. John, of Buryville, co. Devon, J.P. and D.L., born 1794; died 1854; married Istly, Anne, daughter of Thomas Herring, Esq.; and 2dly, Patience, daughter of G. Luxmore, Esq., and niece of the Bishop of St. Asaph, and had issue,
 1. Evans Luxmore James, born 1836.
 2. Metha, married Fergus, eldest son of the Rev. Fergus Graham, rector of Arthur, brother of the first Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby.

WILLIAM JAMES, Esq., of Barrock, J.P., and D.L., high sheriff in 1827, M.P. for Carlisle and East Cumberland successively from 1820 to 1847, married February, 1816, Fanny, daughter of William Calton Rutson, Esq., of Allerton, co. Lancaster, and

sister of William Rutson, Esq., of Newby Wiske and Nunnington Hall, high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1851, and has issue,

- i. WILLIAM EDWARD, born 7th December, 1816, late captain in the 34th Regiment, married, September, 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hill, Esq., of Ryhope, co. Durham, and has issue,

1. William Edward Ashton, born 1842.
2. Cecil Arthur Rutson.
3. Evans Henry Murchison.
4. Philip Herbert.
1. Lucy Caroline.
2. Frances Althea.
3. Edith Priscilla.

- ii. Francis Herbert, born April, 1822; living in Jamaica.
- iii. John Henry, born 18th September, 1826; fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford; married July, 1853, Jane Ramsden, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ramsden Ashworth, of the family of ASHWORTH of Ashworth, co. Lancaster, and has issue,

Janet Mariou, born July, 1854.

- iv. Alfred, born 20th August, 1832.

- i. Caroline.
- ii. Frances Adela.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az. a dolphin, embowed, ppr., for James; 2nd and 3rd, arg., three boars' heads, coupé, sa., langued and armed, gu., for Evans.

Crest.—A bull, passant, ppr.

Motto.—Vincit amor patria.

PLUMPTON STREET.

Plumpton Street township comprises an area of 2,677 acres, and its rateable value is £5,015 10s. It contained in 1821, 128 inhabitants; in 1831, 165; in 1841, 190; and in 1851, 183. The township is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The landowners here are the Earl of Lonsdale; R. W. Saunders, Esq.; Sir Henry R. Vane, Bart.; F. L. B. Dykes, Esq.; William N. Hodgson, Esq.; W. Blamire, Esq.; Thos. Scott, Esq.; George Robinson, Esq.; J. Fawcett, Esq.; Messrs. Isaac Carr, W. Kirkbride, John Gray, Thomas Howson, and William Heskett. There is no hamlet or village in this township, the inhabitants reside in detached houses, about three and a half miles south of High Heskett.

Parker of Petteril Green.

The family of Parker has long been seated at Old Town, in Cumberland.

The Rev. JOHN PARKER, curate of Selside, in Westmoreland, third son of Christopher Parker, Esq., of Old Town, by Agnes Holme, his wife, born 25th October, 1737; married 12th December, 1764, Mary, daughter of Thomas Nelson, Esq., of Orton, in Westmoreland, and had issue,

- i. CHRISTOPHER, his heir, of Petteril Green.
 1. Elizabeth, married to Michael Brantwaite, Esq., of Carlisle Hill.
 - ii. Isabella, married to the Rev. George Bowness, rector of Rokeby.
 - iii. Eleanor, married to the Rev. Robert Birkett, vicar of Kellor.

Mr. Parker died 30th September, 1779, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHRISTOPHER PARKER, Esq., of Petteril Green, J.P., high-sheriff, 1834, born 24th August, 1775; married, firstly, 2nd October, 1806, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Chadwick, of Manchester, and by her had issue,

- i. ROBERT HOLME, born 17th November, 1812.
- i. Mary Jane, married 25th January, 1840, to Thomas Dixon, Esq.
- ii. Sarah.

He married, secondly, 27th September, 1815, Margaret, daughter of Robert Jefferson, Esq., of Stone Raise, and had issue,

- i. Christopher, born 13th December, 1816.
- ii. Thomas Jefferson, born 10th April, 1818.
- iii. William, born 27th August, 1819.

iv. Francis, born 9th December, 1821.

v. Nelson, born 21st March, 1827.

- i. Margaret.
- ii. Alice Elizabeth.

He married, thirdly, 23rd April, 1833, Mary, relict of the late Robert Sunderson Milbourne, Esq., of Arncliffe Castle, and daughter of Isaac Parker, Esq., of Moorhouse Hill.

Arms.—Az., two bars, gemellé, arg., between three bucks' heads, erased, or, all between two flanches, of the last, a crescent for difference.

Crest.—A enbit arm, vested, vert, cuff, arg., holding in the hand the attire of a stag, and a bow and arrow, saltierwise, all ppr.

Motto.—Virtutis alimentum honos.

HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the east and north by Hesketh-in-the-Forest, on the west by Skelton, and on the south by Newton Reigny. It possesses a good soil incumbent on clay, and is naturally fertile in grass: the south end of the parish is elevated and undulated, but the northern part is low and level. The commons were enclosed under the act of 1803, for enclosing the forest of Inglewood. The parish comprises the townships of Hutton and Thomas Close. The inhabitants are entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attend the markets at Penrith. The rateable value of the parish is £2,312, and its area 2,300 acres.

HUTTON-IN-THE-FOREST.

The number of inhabitants in this township in 1801 was returned with that of Thomas Close, the united population being 200; in 1811, that of Hutton-in-the-Forest alone was 159; in 1821, 157; in 1831, 167; in 1841, 165; and in 1851, 170, who chiefly reside at Hutton End and New Rent.

The manor of Hutton appears to have been held at an early period by the family of Hoton, or Hutton, as it was subsequently written, and who took their name from the place. According to Denton they were bow-bearers and rangers of the forest of Inglewood, and it is probable that in consequence of that office they assumed for their arms a bugle horn. Dr. Todd tells us that, "in the escheate roll in the 5th Henry VII. (1489-90) it is found, that the manor of Hutton is holden of the king *in capite*, by the service of keeping the forest in the Hay of our lord the king in Plumpton; and farther, by the service of holding the stirrup of the king's saddle, whilst he mounts his horse in the castle of Carlisle, and paying yearly into the king's exchequer of Carlisle 33s. 4d., by the hands of the sheriff." This place continued long in a family bearing the local name. In the reign of Edward I. Thomas, son and heir of John de Hutton-in-the-Forest, gave and confirmed to Henry de Hutton, chaplain, one moiety of the capital messuage of the manor of Hutton, with twenty acres of land, called the "Flat," with a mill at Hutton, and suit to

the same belonging. Edward III., in 1342, in consideration of the good service that Thomas de Hutton had rendered him in the Scottish wars, restored to him and his heirs the bailiwick and office of keeping the king's land at Plumpton. And, in the reign of Richard II., William de Hutton enjoyed this place, under the style of "forester of the king's lands and keeper of the Hay of Plumpton, which that king and his successor, Henry IV., confirmed to him and his heirs." In the 35th Henry VIII. (1543-4), amongst the knight's fees in Cumberland, it appears that William Hutton held the manor of Hutton-in-the-Forest, of the king *in capite*, by knight's service, and rendering to the king yearly 40s., by the hands of the sheriff of Cumberland. In the reign of James I. Thomas Hutton, Esq., sold this estate to Sir Richard Fletcher, Knt., of Cockermonth, from whom it has descended to the present lord, Sir Henry Ralph Fletcher Vane, Bart., in addition to whom, Messrs. John Unthank and Joseph Howson are landowners.

Hutton Hall, the seat of Sir H. R. Fletcher Vane, is a handsome mansion, standing on a fine eminence, surrounded by richly cultivated lands and woods.

Fletcher of Cockermonth and Hutton.

The first of this family we meet with is

WILLIAM FLETCHER, merchant, of Cockermonth. He had issue,

HENRY FLETCHER, merchant, of Cockermonth, who, in 1658, had the honour of entertaining Mary Queen of Scots, during her stay in that town.¹ His issue were, besides three daughters,

- i. William, who purchased Moresby and Distington, and was ancestor to the Fletchers of Moresby, a branch of the family which became extinct, by the decease of Thomas Fletcher, Esq., before the middle of the last century.
- ii. Lancelot, from whom descended the Fletchers of Tallantire.
- iii. James, died without issue.
- iv. John, died without issue.
- v. Henry, died without issue.
- vi. THOMAS, his successor.
- vii. Robert.

Mr. Fletcher died in the 16th Elizabeth (1573-4), and was succeeded by his sixth son,

THOMAS FLETCHER, Esq., who married Jane, daughter and heiress of — Bullen, Esq., and by her had issue, besides four daughters,

- i. RICHARD, his successor.
- ii. Thomas, a merchant in London.
- iii. Philipp, grandfather of Richard, who married a daughter and heiress of — Musgrave, Esq., of Clea Hall, and was ancestor of the Fletchers of Clea.
- iv. Lancelot.
- v. Henry.

Mr. Fletcher was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir RICHARD FLETCHER, Knt., who purchased Hutton, and made it his residence. Sir Richard married first, a daughter of — Richmond, Esq., by whom he had issue, Thomas, Frances, and Mary, all of whom died unmarried. By his second wife, Barbara, daughter of Henry Craikenthorpe, Esq., of Newbiggin, he had issue,

- i. HENRY, his successor.
- ii. Bridget, married John Patrickson, Esq., of Calder Abbey
- iii. Isabel, married Richard Lowther, Esq., of Ingleton, co. York.
- iv. Mary, married Sir John Lowther, Bart., of Lowther.
- v. Catharine, married Thomas Lister, Esq., of Gisburne, co. York.
- vi. Winifred, married, 1stly, George Bradwaite, Esq., of Wareop, Westmoreland; 2dly, Sir Richard Daere, Knt.; and 3rdly, Christopher Lister, Esq.

On the demise of Sir Richard, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir HENRY FLETCHER, Bart., of Hutton, who was sheriff of the county in 1625 and 1642. He was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1610. Sir Henry married Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir George Dalston, Bart., of Dalston, who survived him. He raised a regiment for Charles I. chiefly at his own expense, and was killed in 1645, at the battle of Rowton Heath, near Chester. Sir Henry had issue,

- i. Richard, who died unmarried.
- ii. GEORGE, his successor.
- iii. Henry, who died young.
 - i. Barbara, married to Sir Daniel Fleming Knt., of Rydal.
 - ii. Frances, married William Fletcher, Esq., of Moresby.
 - iii. Bridget, married Christopher Dalston, Esq., of Acorn Bank.

Sir Henry was succeeded by his second son,

Sir GEORGE FLETCHER, Bart., of Hutton, who was a minor at the time of his father's decease. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. Sir George was twice married; first to Alice, daughter of Hugh Earl of Coleraine, by whom he had issue,

- i. HENRY, his heir.
- ii. Lucy, married to Francis, son of Sir Thomas Bowes.
- iii. Catherine, married to Lionel Vane, Esq., son of Sir Lionel Vane, of Long Newton, co. Durham.
- iv. Alice, who died unmarried, in 1711.

Sir George, married secondly, the Lady Mary Johnston, daughter of the Earl of Annandale, and widow of Sir George Graham, Bart., of Netherby. By her he had issue,

- i. George, a colonel who served in the army abroad.
- ii. Thomas, a merchant in London.
- iii. Susanna.
- iv. Mary.

These four all died without issue. Sir George was knight of the shire for Cumberland nearly forty years. He was succeeded by his eldest son by his first wife,

Sir HENRY FLETCHER, Bart., of Hutton. This gentleman embraced the Catholic religion, and becoming weary of public life, he entered a monastery of English monks at Donay in Flanders, where he died, and thus the title and male line of the elder branch of the family became extinct. Previous to his going abroad, Sir Henry settled all his property on a distant relative, Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Moresby, reserving only for himself a small competency for life. After his decease, his sisters, as heirs-at-law, commenced a suit in chancery for the whole estate, which was at length compromised by an agreement that Thomas Fletcher, Esq., should enjoy Hutton and some other estates for life, and if he died without issue, then Henry Fletcher Vane, Esq., nephew of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, should succeed to the whole.

Arms.—Arg. a cross engrailed sa., between four roundels of the second, each charged with a pheon of the field.

Crest.—A horse's head arg., charged with a trefoil gu.

Vane of Hutton Hall.

The Vane family derives its origin from HOWELL AP VANE, Esq., of Monmouthshire, from whom lineally descended,

Sir HENRY VANE, who received the honour of knighthood for his distinguished bravery at the battle of Poitiers. Sir Henry married Grace, daughter and heiress of Sir Stephen de la Leke, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN VANE, Esq. This gentleman married Isabel, daughter of Walter Beltoft, Esq., and co-heiress of Martin St. Owen, Esq.; from which marriage descended,

HENRY VANE, Esq., who changed his surname to Vane, and marrying Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Parsall, Esq., left three sons at his decease, towards the close of the fifteenth century. The youngest of whom,

JOHN VANE, Esq., of Hilden, co. Kent, married Dorothy, daughter of John Dartnall, Esq., by whom he had four sons and three daughters. From the eldest son,

REYNOLD VANE, Esq., of Badshill, Kent, the earls of Westmoreland descend; and the youngest,

JOHN VANE, Esq., of Tunbridge, having married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Hawte, Knt., was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY VANE, Esq., of Hadloe, co. Kent, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry White, Esq., of Christchurch, co. Southampton, and great of Sir John Godsalsve, Knt., and was succeeded by his only son,

¹ See Cockermonth, page 302.

HENRY VANE, Esq., of Hadloe, who married, firstly, Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Vane, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Roger Twisden, Esq., of East Peckham; and dying in 1596, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir HENRY VANE, of Raby Castle, co. Durham, cofferer to King Charles I., who resumed the ancient surname of VANE. This gentleman married Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Darcy, Esq., of Tolleshunt Darcy, co. Essex, by whom he had fourteen children; from the eldest of whom, Sir Henry Vane, so celebrated during the Protectorate, descends the Duke of Cleveland; while the second son,

Sir GEORGE VANE, Knt., of Long Newton, co. Durham, marrying Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Lionel Mathison, Knt., and dying in 1679, left four sons, the third of whom,

LIONEL VANE, Esq., of Long Newton, co. Durham, married Catherine, daughter of Sir George Fletcher, Bart., (a granddaughter, maternally, of Hugh Hare, 1st Viscount Coleraine, a dignity which expired with the third lord, in 1749,) by whom he had issue,

- i. GEORGE, whose only son, the Rev. HENRY VANE, was created a baronet, in 1782, and married Frances, daughter and heir of John Tempest, Esq., of Sherburn, co. Durham, and had an only son, Sir HENRY VANE, the second baronet, who assumed the surname of TEMPEST, and died August 1st, 1813, when the baronetcy expired, he having left an only child, FRANCES ANNE, married to Charles William, late Marquis of Londonderry, father, by her, of the present Earl VANE.
- ii. HENRY, who inherited the estates of his mother's family, and in consequence assumed the surname of Fletcher. He died, unmarried, in 1761.
- iii. WALTER, of whom presently.
- iv. Lionel, who married and had issue.
 - i. Mary, married to John Spearman, Esq., of Sedgfield, co. Durham.

The third son,

WALTER VANE, Esq., upon the demise of his elder brother, succeeded to the Hutton estates, and assumed, in consequence, the additional surname of FLETCHER. This gentleman married, firstly, Mercy, daughter of Samuel Wright, Esq., of Wanstead, co. Essex, by whom he had an only son, his successor; and, secondly, Mary Anne, only daughter and co-heiress of Godfrey Woodward, Esq., of Putney, by whom he had issue,

- i. GODFREY WOODWARD, of Twyford, co. Hants; who married, in April, 1763, Sarah, daughter of James Birch, Esq., of Coventry, and had issue, with a daughter, Sarah, three sons,
 1. William Walter.
 2. George.
 3. Godfrey.
- ii. Walter, of London, died unmarried.
1. Catherine, married in September, 1761, to Arthur Molesworth, Esq., of Bath.
- ii. Frances, married in April, 1765, to Charles Palmer, Esq., and died August 21st, 1777.
- iii. Mary Anne, died unmarried.

He died in 1775, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

LIONEL WRIGHT FLETCHER VANE, Esq., of Hutton Hall, born June 28th, 1723, who was created a baronet June 10th, 1786. He married Rachel, daughter of David Griffith, Esq., of Llandkennan, co. Carmarthen, by whom he had issue,

1. FREDERICK, second baronet.
- ii. Walter, who died unmarried.
1. Catherine, died December 8th, 1813.

ii. Rachel, married to William Walter Vane, Esq., of Canfield Hall, co. Essex; and died January 8th, 1814.

Sir Lionel was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir FREDERICK, second baronet, born February 27th, 1760; who married March 9th, 1797, Hannah, daughter of John Bowerbank, Esq., of Johnby, co. Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

- i. Walter, unmarried, who died of wounds received in the sortie from Bayonne, in 1814.
- ii. FRANCIS, third baronet.
- iii. Frederick Henry, an officer in the army; born May 18th, 1807.
1. Hannah.
- ii. Sophia Mary.

Sir Frederick died in March, 1832, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Sir FRANCIS, third baronet; born March 29th, 1797; married April 10th, 1823, Diana Olivia, third daughter of Charles George Beauleark, Esq., of St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham, and had issue,

1. HENRY RALPH, present baronet.
- ii. Frederick Fletcher, born December 12th, 1832.
1. Gertrude Elizabeth.

Sir Francis died February 15th, 1842, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir HENRY RALPH FLETCHER, fourth baronet, born January 13th, 1830.

Creation.—June 10th, 1786.

Arms.—Az., three sinister gauntlets, two and one, or.

Crest—A dexter gauntlet, erect, holding a sword, all ppr., pommel and hilt, or.

Seats.—Hutton Hall and Armathwaite.

The small manor of Morton in the northern part of this parish is the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

THE CHURCH.

Hutton church, dedicated to St. James, is situated near the hall. It was erected in 1714 upon the site of a previous church, and consists of a nave and chancel, with bell turret at the west end. There is a cross at the east end of the nave, which probably belongs to the previous church. In the chancel are several mural monuments to members of the Vane and Fletcher families. Under a flat arched recess, on the north side, is a tomb with a cross-floree; and in the churchyard there is a gravestone, bearing a cross-floree, on one side of which is a large horn, on the other a shield charged with a crescent on a canton: it is supposed to mark the last resting place of one of the Hutton family. According to Bishop Nicolson, this church was anciently called the chapel of Hutton-in-the-Forest, but it has been for several ages reputed a rectory. Robert de Vaux gave the church and one carucate of land at Hutton to the priory of St. Mary, Carlisle, which grant was confirmed by Henry II. and afterwards by Edward II. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, the church is

valued at £1 2s. 4d.; and in the reign of Edward II. at £2; in the King's Book it is returned at £18 10s. 1d. It was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £39 10s. 2d., but is now worth £120 per annum. On the suppression of the religious houses, the patronage of the living passed from the prior and convent of Carlisle to the dean and chapter, in whom it is still vested. The parish registers commence in 1613.

RECTORS.—John de Boulton occurs 1263; Sir Richard, —; Sir Robert Parving, 1309; Sir Robert de Lowther, 1369; Sir John de Welton, 1381; Sir Robert Thorp occurs 1465; John Deyne occurs 1535; Sir Richard Tolson, died 1569; Anthony Walkwood, 1569; Sir William Lawson, 1612; Thomas Todd occurs 1651; — Jackson, —; Nicholas Thomlinson, 1689; Joshua Barrow, 1695; William Kilner, 1728; Sandford Tatham, 1752; Browne Grisdale, 1777; Solomon Lewthwaite, 1788; Samuel Hudson, 1811; William Sharpe, 1844; William White-lock, 1855.

There was formerly a chantry chapel at Bramra, in this county, dedicated to St. Mary. It was erected by Thomas de Capella, and appears to have fallen into neglect at a very early period, for we learn from a petition of Thomas de Hutton, in 1361, that the lands with which it had been endowed had been wasted and untilled. In consequence of this, the Thomas de Hutton just mentioned obtained permission from the Bishop of Carlisle to erect a new chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the parish church of St. James, at Hutton, and which he endowed with forty-four acres of land, and six messuages, in addition to the lands formerly possessed by the chantry of St. Mary, at Bramra. The right of presentation was reserved to Thomas de Hutton and his heirs for ever. Dr. Todd informs us that, in 1416, William de Bolton, perpetual chaplain of the chapel, as he styled himself, complained to the Council of Constance, the Holy See being then vacant, that certain unknown persons had sacrilegiously robbed his chantry of vestments, chalice, and books, and that it had been defrauded of lands and tithes; whereupon the council sent a mandate to the Bishop of Carlisle, enjoining him to excommunicate all who were concerned in the sacrilege. In the King's Book, the chantry is set down as worth £6 11s. 10d. After the dissolution of chantries, Edward VI., by letters patent, bearing date December 13th, 1548, granted to Thomas Brende, in free socage, this chantry, with the lands, messuages, and tenements appertaining thereto.

CHARITIES.

The School.—This school is endowed with a messuage and lands in Marwhims, left in 1715, by Thomas Fletcher, Esq., and others, which having been increased on the enclosure of Inglewood Forest, the estate now consists of about fifteen acres, let for £20 a year. Sir H. R. Vane is sole trustee. The school is attended by about forty children, who pay a small quarterage.

Doekray's Gift.—John Doekray, who was buried in 1737, left ten shillings a year, to be distributed to the poor at Christmas.

There were, until lately, at Upper Row, on the Common, the vestiges of Collinson Castle, an ancient fortification about 300 feet square, with a ditch thirty feet wide, and a trench four feet deep. Several hand-mill stones have been found; but even tradition is silent respecting the structure which formerly stood here. On the 6th August, 1651, Charles I. passed through this parish on his journey to Scotland, by way of Dalston and Penrith. Dr. Todd tells us he had the honour to wait upon his majesty; and Lady Fletcher, whose husband had been slain at the battle of Rowton Heath, sent refreshments to the king and his suite. Dr. Todd adds, "the king, who looked very pale and pensive, was seated in a coach with some of the Scotch nobility, intent on a map of the country which was spread before him. His majesty was guarded by a body of highlanders." Tradition says that Charles drank of a well that is near the site of Collinson Castle.

Elfa Hills are two singular ranges of gravel mounds, twenty-five yards high and two furlongs in length. They are surrounded by a low and swampy ground, where many marks of trenches appear, and where quantities of human bones have been found, and are supposed to have served as a place of interment for soldiers. Two urns, filled with ashes, were found in 1785, at Blencow Bank.

THOMAS CLOSE.

The area is returned with the parish, as is also the rateable value. The population was returned with Hutton-in-the-Forest in 1801; in 1811, it was 77; in 1821, 95; in 1831, 106; in 1841, 99; and in 1851, 112; who reside in houses dispersed over the township. The manor is held under the Duke of Devonshire. Messrs. Robert Barton, Francis Bail, William Bell, and Mrs. Stockbridge are the principal landowners. The township was enclosed in 1893.

Market Gate is a hamlet in this township.

KIRKLAND PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Oasby and Addingham, on the west by the river Eden and Langwathby parish, on the south by Crowndale Beck, which divides the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the east by Cross Fell and the manor of Tyne Head. The soil in Kirkland and Culgaith is deep and fertile, at Skirwith light and sandy, and at Blencarn a strong clay. Coal and lead are found in the parish. Cross Fell is 2,900 feet above the level of the sea, and is said to have been originally designated Fiend's Fell, from the common belief that evil spirits had their haunt upon it, until St. Paulinus erected a cross and built an altar on the summit, where he celebrated mass, and thus drove away the demons. Since that time it has borne the name of Cross Fell, and the people in the neighbourhood style a heap of stones lying there, The Altar upon Cross Fell. The population, who are entirely agricultural, reside chiefly in the villages of Blencarn and Kirkland, and are, generally speaking, educated and cleanly. The parish comprises the townships of Kirkland and Blencarn, Skirwith, and the chapelry of Culgaith. Penrith is the market usually attended. The area of the parish is 6,561 acres.

KIRKLAND AND BLENCARN.

The area of this township is included in the parish returns; its rateable value is £1,633 10s. 11½d.; viz.: £1,219 18s. 8d. for Blencarn, and £413 12s. 3½d. for Kirkland. In 1801 it comprised 188 inhabitants; in 1811, 172; in 1821, 217; in 1831, 212; in 1841, 233; and in 1851, 196.

The manor of Kirkland is small, containing only about fourteen enfranchised tenements, held under Lady le Fleming, of Rydal, Westmoreland.

The manor of Blencarn formed, in ancient times, a parcel of the barony of Alan Fitz-Sweyn, and as such was held by the Neville family. A portion was subsequently held by the priory of Carlisle, in free alms. About the reign of King John we find the Whitbys and Thursbys as possessors, each family holding a moiety. In the year 1225 Evan de Vipout and Sibell Thursby, his wife, gave six bovates of land, in Blencarn, to Bernard Thursby; and in 1278 he granted a portion of the same to the priory of Carlisle. The remainder descended to Edmund Boyville, his second son, who sold it to John Herela, but it became forfeited to the crown on the attainder of Andrew de Herela, and was afterwards granted to William Langley, or English, whose heiress brought it to the Restwells, from whom it passed by sale to the Lough family. The tenants were enfranchised by Lough Carleton, Esq., in 1792. The manor was divided between his two nieces, and co-heiresses, and is now held by Messrs. Fydell and Tufnell. The landowners of the township are Lady le Fleming, Messrs. Fydell and Tufnell, Joseph Salkeld, Esq.; John Atkinson, Thomas Atkinson, William Clark, John Cannou, and Sir Richard Tufnell, Bart.

The village of Kirkland is about ten miles east-by-north of Penrith.

THE CHURCH.

Kirkland church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was rebuilt in 1768, and consists of a nave and chancel, with

a bell turret, containing two bells. The old church, which was an edifice of considerable size, contained the mutilated effigy of a man in armour, which is built in the wall on the north side of the door, at the west end of the present church. The ancient piscina still remains in the chancel; and there is a stone cross with steps in the church yard. The church contains several mural monuments to the memory of different members of the Fleming, Salkeld, and Yates families. The benefice was anciently in the patronage of the bishops of Carlisle, and was rectorial till the reign of Henry VI., when it was granted, and soon afterwards appropriated, to the prior and convent of Carlisle. It is now a vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and chapter, and is worth about £220 a year—its value in the King's Book is £8 10s. The parish registers commence in 1613.

RECTORS.—Adam de Newcastle, 1291; Sir Gilbert de Haloghton, 1303; William de Denton occurs 1336; John de Langholme occurs 1372; John de Penrith, 1379.

VICARS.—Thomas Byrkhede occurs 1535; Sir Thomas Azlouby, died 1581; Anthony Gosling, 1581; John Robinson, resigned 1631; Edward Slegg, 1631; John Ardrey, 1681; Hugh Todd, 1684; Daniel Mayer, 1685; Nathaniel Spooner, 1694; George Fleming, 1703; John Christopherson, 1717; Edward Barket, 1720; Henry Richardson, 1768; Joseph Gillbanks, 1785; Richard Rice, 1820; James Webster Huntley, 1836.

CHARITIES.

Gate's Gift.—Thomas Gate, about 1768, bequeathed £10 for the use of the poor of the township of Kirkland and Blencarn.

Salkeld's Gift.—Thomas Salkeld, by will dated July 11th, 1753, left £100 for the use of the poor of the same township.

Poor Stock.—There is also a poor stock of £12, being money left in small legacies for the same purpose.

Carleton's Gift.—Lough Carleton, Esq., who died in 1792, left £20 to the poor of the above-named township.

SKIRWITH.

The rateable value of this township is £2,303 17s. 6d.; its area is returned with the parish. The population in 1801 was 189; in 1811, 200; in 1821, 238; in 1831, 295; in 1841, 293; and in 1851, 288; who chiefly reside in Skirwith village.

The first recorded possessor of Skirwith manor is Jordan Spiggurnel, who held lands here in the reign of King John. The manor subsequently came to the Fitz-Walter family, one of whom, Robert Fitz-Walter, held it in the reign of Edward I. and Henry III. In 1334 we find it held by John de Lancaster, from whom it passed by inheritance to his cousin Richard, whose heir gave it by fine to William de Lancaster, whose heir brought it in marriage to the Crackenthorpe family. It continued in the latter family for some generations till the three daughters of John Crackenthorpe brought it in marriage to the Huttons, Sandfords, and Middletons, in the latter of whom the possession of the entire manor eventually settled; for we find that in the 35th Henry VIII. (1543-4) Ambrose Middleton and Anne his wife, in right of the said Anne, held the capital messuage and town of Skirwith of the king *in capite*, paying yearly for the same 1s. 4d. cornage. From the Middletons it passed by a co-heir to the Huttons, from whom it was purchased, in 1606, by Agnes, widow of W. Fleming, Esq., of Rydal, whose descendant, Sir Michael le Fleming, enfranchised the tenants. It is now held by Lady le Fleming, of Rydal Hall, Westmoreland. Skirwith Hall, the manor house, was taken down in 1795, and a farm-house built on its site.

Bank is another manor in this township, which has long been held by the Crackenthorpe family, who formerly resided at Bank Hall, the manor house.

The principal landowners are Lady le Fleming, Rev. C. Parker, William Crackenthorpe, Esq.; Mrs. Blamire, Rev. B. Porten, Miss Holgson, John Sanderson, John Jackson, Rev. Thomas Jackson, Thomas Spedding, Thomas Dixon, and John Wilkinson.

Skirwith Abbey, the residence of the Rev. C. Parker, is a modern mansion, traditionally stated to be erected on the site of a religious house, probably belonging to the Knights Templars. It formerly belonged to the Aglionbys of Nunnery, from whom it was purchased in 1822, by the late William Parker, Esq.

The village of Skirwith is large and irregularly built, on both sides of a small rivulet, three and a half miles north of Temple Sowerby, and seven miles east-by-north of Pemith.

THE CHURCH.

Skirwith church, which has been the theme of universal admiration, was consecrated by the Lord

Bishop of Carlisle, on Thursday, the 25th of August, 1859. It is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; and was founded by the late William Parker, Esq., of Skirwith Abbey, to supply the wants of the population in the immediate vicinity of his residence, but at a considerable distance from the parish church of Kirkland. It consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, tower and spire at west end of south aisle, and vestry. The style of the church is Decorated Gothic of the fourteenth century; it is built of Skirwith stone, obtained near the site, laid in even courses, and axe-dressed on the face, with Lazonby stone for all the dressings, windows, doors, internal columns and arches, and other details. The spire also is carried up in this stone, and has been purposely kept low, to avoid the too great action of the winds, known in this neighbourhood as the Helm winds. The belfrey is furnished with a peal of three well-toned bells, manufactured by Messrs. Mears, of London. The interior has been considerably altered in its character from what was originally intended by the late Mr. Parker, a more ornate and decorated character having been given to it by desire of his successor, the Rev. C. Parker, present patron, and first incumbent. The church will accommodate upwards of 200 persons. The seats in the nave are of deal, stained and varnished, with plain bench ends. The remaining fittings, including lectern, desk, and pulpit, are of wainscot; the base of pulpit being of Caen stone, with marble shafts and carved capitals. These fittings are enriched with tracery and carving of an appropriate character. The font is of Caen stone, with wainscot crocketed cover. The roofs of the nave and aisle are of deal, with framed principals. The chancel roof is also of deal, consisting of a series of framed rafters and collars, with sudden purlins at the insertions: both roofs are covered with batten, boarding, and felt, and the whole are stained and varnished. The chancel is fitted up with stalls on either side, with bench ends and carved finial tops, and elaborately traceried and carved fronts. The communion table is also of wainscot similar in character, and the recesses over the same, and on each side of the east window is of wainscot with small bands, shafts, and capitals, with arched and triangular heads, crocketed with vine leaves, and enriched with maple, passion flowers, and shields, with the instrument of the Passion carved in relief. The panels below the arches are diapered in wainscot, with medallions in the centre containing highly relieved representations of the Evangelists, and the sacred Monogram. The sides of the chancel are panelled in wainscot, and within the communion rails, which are of polished brass, by Potter, of London, are two wainscot sedilia and a carved and

enriched chair. The floor of the chancel is laid with Minton's Encaustic Tile Pavement, with Kilkenny polished marble steps, and the walls above the panelling are diapered in colour by Castell, of London. The whole of the windows are of stained glass by Wailes, of Newcastle. That above the communion table, a beautiful composition on the words, "Suffer little children to come unto me," is a memorial window, and on a brass near it is placed the following inscription:—

"I. H. S."

"This church, dedicated in honour of the Holy Evangelist St. John, was founded and endowed by William Parker, late of Skirwith Abbey, in the county of Cumberland, Esquire, and completed by the Reverend Christopher Parker, M.A., the present patron, in the year of our Lord, 1859, who also caused the east window to be filled with stained glass, in grateful memory of his relative, who died January 22nd, 1856."

"LAUS DEO."

The side chancel windows are filled with small subjects, illustrating passages in the life of the Saviour, in medallions. The east window in the south aisle contains full length figures of St. Peter and Paul under canopies, and the remaining windows are filled with rich borders and medallions containing angels bearing scrolls, with diapered quarries between. The Commandments are placed on either side of the west window, and the Creed and Lord's Prayer by lectern and pulpit, the whole richly illuminated. Suitable texts are written over the chancel arch, east window, and other parts. The total cost of the church, glebe house and offices for future incumbent, repair fund and endowment, will amount to about £9,000. Messrs. Francis, of London, are the architects, and the whole of the works, except those specified above, have been executed under their superintendence by Messrs. James and Son, of Penrith. A handsome set of communion plate, consisting of flagon, chalice, and paten, the gift of Mrs. Parker, bears the following inscription:—"An offering to St. John's Church, Skirwith. S. P." 1859." An harmonium has also been supplied to assist the village choir in the musical part of the services.

The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

The village school is a small but neat building, erected by subscription in 1828. It is endowed with £20 a year, given by Lady le Fleming. The average number of pupils in attendance is thirty-five.

CHARITIES.

Mrs. Bramwell's Gift.—The poor of this township are entitled to a rent charge of 20s. given by Mrs. Sarah Bramwell, who was also a benefactor to the poor of Penrith.

Poor Stock.—The poor of Skirwith are also benefitted by a poor stock amounting to £21.

CULGAIITH.

Culgaith, formerly Culgaithe, or Culgarthe (probably derived from *cul*, the back; *quirt*, of the garden, or the end of the open country) is a township and chapelry, containing an area of 2,896 acres; and its rateable value is £2,414. The population in 1801 was 251; in 1811, 236; in 1821, 257; in 1831, 257; in 1841, 361; and in 1851, 355. A survey of the township was made in the year 1851 for the commutation of the tithe. The common and waste grounds, containing 1,586 acres, were enclosed in the year 1773. The population principally reside in the village of Culgaith—there are four or five detached farm-houses. The population is for the most part employed in agriculture, but a few are employed in a small tillery.

The manor of Culgaith was part of the barony given, or confirmed, by Henry I. to Adam Fitz-Sweyn, son of Alarie, which barony was held of the king, by payment of 25 12s. eoruage. The two daughters of Adam Fitz-Sweyn, Amabil and Matilda, were respectively married to Alexander Crevaguer and Adam de Montbegon. Alexander de Crevaguer gave to the monks of Wetheral his moiety of the mill of Culgaith, "with," say Nicolson and Burn, "the miller and his family." After the demise of Alexander de Crevaguer, Amabil married William Neville, from whom her share passed to the Burgo family, but it appears to have reverted to the Nevilles, as we find that in the 16th Henry III. (1231-32) Gilbert de Neville and Mabel, his wife, held a moiety of Culgaith. In the reign of Edward I. a place in Culgaith, called Kirklanders, or Kirkandrews, with wood and land adjoining, was conveyed by Simon, abbot of St. Mary's at York, to Sir Michael de Herela, Kut. as we learn from a record of the reign of Edward II. in which it is stated, that Sir Michael agreed to give a yearly rent of forty shillings for it to the monks of Wetheral, though the estate was only worth ten shillings per annum, because it was a desirable situation for his own residence. This Sir Michael was father of Sir Andrew de Herela, earl of Carlisle, who was attainted in 1323. The Kirkandrews estate is now held by W. Crackenthorpe, Esq. The share held by the Herela family was granted by Edward II. to Sir Christopher Moresby, Kut.; on whose death, in 1318, an inquisition finds, that the said Christopher died seized of the manor of Culgaith, holden of Robert Neville, of Hornby, who held it *in capite*, by the service of 16s. 8d. eoruage. From Sir Christopher it descended to the Lady Knevett, heir general of the Pickering

and Moresbys, who sold the same to Henry Cracken-
thorpe, Esq., of Newbiggin, and the lands to four
feoffees, (one estate only excepted, which is held of the
late Earl of Thanet's manor of Milburne Grange,)
reserving a free rent of £28 4s. 1d., which she after-
wards sold to the Dalstons of Acorn Bank. This rent
was purchased by Matthew Atkinson, Esq., of Temple
Sowerby, who sold it to William Parker, Esq., of Skir-
with Abbey; it is now the property of the Rev. C.
Parker. The principal landowners are the Rev. C.
Parker, W. Crackenthorpe, Esq.; Colonel Maclean,
the trustee of the late J. D. Boazman; J. H. Sewell,
John Richardson, Mrs. Westmoreland, G. Gibson, Esq. ;
R. W. Saunders, Esq. ; Mrs. Williamson.

Culgaith is a long straggling village, beautifully
situated on the top of an eminence above the river
Eden, commanding an extensive prospect on every side.

THE CHAPEL.

Culgaith chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is said to
have been founded in ancient times by the lord of the
manor. The present building was erected in 1758, on
the site of the ancient chapel, which had fallen into
decay. It is a plain but neat cruciform structure; over
the door is a window, with two lights, trefoiled, with
square head, which seems to have been part of the
ancient edifice, the only remnant which has been pre-
served. The western gable is surmounted by a turret,
with one bell. The west end of the chapel is covered
with ivy. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the
patronage of the Vicar of Kirkland. On the death of
the Rev. John Brown, in 1791, the right of presentation
was claimed by the inhabitants, but after some demur,
the vicar was allowed to present. The value of the
living was returned to Queen Anne's Bounty, in the
year 1739, at £6; in 1749, at £11. In 1777, by grants
from Queen Anne's Bounty, and legacies and gifts from
several individuals, it had increased in value to £50.
In 1813, the sum of £10 a year was granted by the
Ecclesiastical Commissioners in augmentation of the
living. It is now worth about £91 a year. Prior to
the incumbency of the Rev. John Brown, the chapel
seems to have been served by schoolmasters in orders;

the poverty of the endowment, which then arose chiefly
from a small payment called chapel wages, rendering
this arrangement necessary. Chapel wages, amounting
to £1 18s. a year, are still paid by certain tenements in
the chapelry. The rectorial tithes of the township are
held by the landowners, under a lease from the dean
and chapter of Carlisle—of which twelve years are
yet (1859) unexpired. At the termination of the lease
the tithes will amount to £215 3s. 3d. a year, having
been commuted in the year 1851. The vicarial tithes,
recovered by the Vicar of Kirkland, after much litigation,
amount to about £31 a year. The registers
commence in 1758—prior to that date they were
included in the registers of Kirkland. Marriages are
not at present solemnised in this chapel, though it
appears from the registers that they were from 1758 to
1803.

INCUMBENTS.—John Brown, 1749; John Clarke Gilbanks,
1791; Robert Keen, 1837; George Wilkinson Atkinson, 1852.

¹ The following were curates under Rev. J. C. Gilbanks:—Robert
Pearson, 1820-25; W. P. King, 1826; Henry Robinson, 1827; John
Brownrigg Harrison, 1829.

The Wesleyans have a place of worship in the village.

There is a free school, endowed with 100 acres of
land, at the enclosure of the commons in 1773, for the
benefit of the townships of Culgaith and Blencarn.
Owing to the debt of money borrowed for the enclosure
of the allotment and erection of buildings not being
paid off, the master's salary arising from the estate is
only £28 a year. It is however augmented by a
voluntary subscription of £8 a year.

Millrigg, formerly the residence of the Dalstons of
Acorn Bank, Westmoreland, is now occupied as a farm-
house.

CHARITY.

Dover's Charity.—Daniel Dover gave to the township
of Culgaith £60, with an order that the interest annually
arising from it should be laid out in the purchase of
bread, to be distributed weekly, for ever, among such
of the poor of the said township as should frequent
divine service, by the chapel warden.

Two other small bequests, left by James Unthank
and William Bowerbank, have been lost.

KIRKOSWALD PARISH.

THE parish of Kirkoswald, which is about six and a half miles in length by four in breadth, is bounded on the east by the parish of Renwick and the Cross Fell range of mountains: on the west by the river Eden, which separates it from the parish of Lazonby; on the north by the stream of the Croglin, which divides it from the parishes of Ainstable and Croglin; and on the south by the rivalet called Dale Raughen, which separates it from the parish of Addingham. It is remarkable for its rich and picturesque scenery, its ancient historical associations, its waterfalls, and its old castle, church, and college. About three-fourths of the population are dispersed over the parish, in small villages, detached farm-houses, and cottages. Agriculture is the principal employment, but some of the inhabitants are engaged in the paper mill, the carding mill, and the saw-mill, and there are a few tradespeople. The soil in the western part of the parish is exceedingly rich and productive; in other parts heavy, with a clayey subsoil; and in others light, with a sandy subsoil; altogether it is mostly arable, and very productive in all kinds of farm produce. The people attend the markets of Penrith and Alston. The parish comprises the two townships of Kirkoswald and Statfield, whose united area is 10,172 acres, and rateable value £5,634.

KIRKOSWALD.

The number of acres in this township is 5,000. The population in 1801 was 631; in 1811, 636; in 1821, 760; in 1831, 768; in 1841, 691; and in 1851, 651, who principally reside in the town of Kirkoswald.

The manor of Kirkoswald, according to Denton, was part of the great barony granted to Adam Fitz-Sweyn, from whom it came with a daughter to Trivers, lord of Burgh, and in a similar manner to the Engayn family, from whom it passed in marriage to the Morvilles. Dugdale, however, informs us that it came with Lazonby, to Hugh Morville, with his wife, Helwise de Stuteville. It is however certain that it was held by the Morville family, from whom it descended to the Multons, and from them to the Daeres, and by Joan, daughter of Thomas Lord Daere to Sir Richard Fynes, Knt., and by the heiress of that family to the Lennards, from the co-heiresses of which family it was purchased by Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor, Sir George Musgrave, Bart. The principal landowners are Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; William Marshall, Esq., M.P.; the trustees of the late Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.; Captain Sunderland, R. N.; Mr. Christopher Hardy, William Bird, and the poor of Witherslack parish, Westmoreland.

The Nunnery of Armathwaite had a close called the Holme, and some other small possessions in this parish, which, after the dissolution, were granted to William Greyme, of Carlisle.

The castle of Kirkoswald was originally erected about the year 1200, by Randolph Engayn. It was subsequently enlarged, and was greatly improved by the addition of a park, which was enclosed by Sir Hugh de Morville. The great hall was ornamented with portraits of the kings of England, from "Brute," downwards, and for a considerable period had the reputation of being one of the finest halls in the north of England. It received

considerable additions from Thomas de Multon and John de Castro; and, about the commencement of the sixteenth century, its defences were further strengthened by the construction of a ditch. It was subsequently dismantled by the orders of Lord Daere of the South; and in 1688, we are informed that the castle was "little more than a bare shell or heap of stones;" and some fifty years later, great part of the walls appear to have been pulled down. Dr. Todd mentions a tradition that a subterranean passage connected the castle with the parish church, and it is not improbable that such was the case; this opinion is partly corroborated by the fact that the stream of water which runs under the church appeared thick and muddy when the moat of the castle was cleared out. Of this noble specimen of the military architecture of the middle ages, but few remains are now left. What is still visible is situated on an eminence, about 290 yards south-east of the town, at the head of the demesne, and consists of three dilapidated towers, one of which, at the north end, is a fair example of ancient architecture, which still raises its lofty head as high as the tall tree, whose tops, as one mighty phalanx, stand grand around it. Under each of the other two towers are large vaults, whose hemispherical domes support the massive superstructure. There still remains evident traces of a moat, as well as a wall, at the north-west corner of which, near the entrance, is the site (rectangular in form) of an outer tower, where a drawbridge is said to have been, during the days in which the castle maintained its pride of place, and which commanded a beautiful view of the rich demesne down the river Eden, as well as of the town and the detached steeple of the parish church.

TOWN OF KIRKOSWALD.

The town of Kirkoswald is pleasantly situated in a beautiful vale, on the small river Raven, about half a mile above its junction with the Eden, fifteen miles

south-east from Carlisle. The town is amply supplied with water. There are a paper mill, a saw and bobbin mill, a mill for carding and spinning wool, corn-mills, a brewery, and coal and lime works. The weekly market is on Tuesday, and there are fairs on the Thursday before Whitsuntide and August 5th. The charter by which the market is held was granted to Hugh de Morville by King John, who was at Kirkoswald on the 25th of February, 1201.¹ The "Chronicle of Lanercost" informs us that this town was burned by the Scots in 1311. In 1597 and the following year Kirkoswald suffered severely from a visitation of the plague, in the former year forty-two persons fell victims in this parish, but in the latter no less than 583. At a short distance from the town the Eden is crossed by a bridge of two large and two small arches, erected in 1762.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church of Kirkoswald stands at the south end of the town. It is a neat structure, in the Norman and Pointed styles, consisting of nave, chancel, and aisles. The nave is separated from the aisles by three massive pillars supporting Norman and pointed arches. At the west end is a beautifully-stained glass window, with representations of St. Peter and St. Paul. A few steps lead from the nave to the chancel, at the east end of which is a neat window of five lights filled with stained glass. In the centre light the Crucifixion is depicted, and to the right and left are the four Evangelists; the light on the extreme right contains a representation of St. Oswald, and that on the extreme left one of St. Cuthbert. The windows on the north and south of the chancel are also filled with stained glass, emblazoning the arms of the Musgraves, the Daeres, the Howards, the Fetherstonhaughs, and others. There are several monuments to members of the Fetherstonhaugh and Smallwood families. The church appears to have been formerly of much larger dimensions, as is evidenced by the broad and massive foundation stones of old walls which still remain outside. It has been recently repaired, and otherwise considerably improved, the floor being laid upon dwarf walls, and the whole repewed. Since 1855 the church has been furnished with an apparatus for warming it during the winter months, and is now one of the neatest and most comfortable in the north of England. Beneath the centre of the church flows a beautiful stream of pure water, which issues from a rock at the east end, said to have been at one time held sacred, and to have served as a baptistry. It may now be seen by descending a flight of steps at the west end of the church. A line of fine old lime

trees on each side of a winding avenue which leads to the church, and which completely overarch the walk, is much admired by visitors. The bells of the church are in a detached steeple which stands upon a conical hill, separating the town from the church. The church is said to have been founded previous to the Norman Conquest, and, as its name implies, it is dedicated to St. Oswald, king of Northumbria, who fell fighting in the defence of his religion and country. Coming down to the times subsequent to the Conquest, we find that in the year 1246 the rector of the church sued the lord of the manor, Ranulph de Lexington, and Ada, his wife, a co-heiress of Sir Hugh de Morville, and recovered his claim to certain privileges in the parks of Lazouby and Kirkoswald. It is recounted that in 1305 Bishop Halton held a great ordination in this church, when no less than twenty-one priests, twenty-six deacons, and twenty-five subdeacons, received holy orders; and seventeen others received the minor order of Acolyte. Of these, a great number appear to have been members of the religious communities of Furness, Holme Cultram, and other monasteries. In order to carry out more effectually the cure of souls, and the due administration of the sacraments, the church was collegiate about the year 1523, the collegiate body being composed of twelve secular priests, under the government of a master or provost; and it is to this period that the erection of the present choir, at the expense of the first provost, Rowland Threlkeld, is usually ascribed. But the pious intentions of the founder of the college were soon frustrated, for about the year 1545, the king, Henry VIII., seized upon the property of the collegiate body, and also upon the rectory, allowing only £8 a year to a vicar for the performance of the duties of the parish. The revenues continued to be held by the crown till 1587, when Queen Elizabeth granted a lease of the rectory for twenty-one years to Thomas Hammond, subject to the condition that he paid the vicar's stipend of £8 per annum. In the following year, Elizabeth granted a lease of the rectory to Edward Downinge and Miles Dodinge, which included all the glebe lands of the rectory of Kirkoswald, and all other lands and tenements in the parish of Kirkoswald, which had belonged to the college of Kirkoswald, and all the tithes of corn and grain belonging to the rectory, to hold to them and their heirs, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage. The greater part of the glebe lands and tithes are now held by the trustees of the late Timothy Fetherstonhaugh. The above-mentioned sum of £8 is still paid by the crown to the vicar. It appears to have been the sole endowment of the vicarage from the time of the dissolution, till £200 was raised by the

¹ See Itinerary of King John.

parishioners, which, with £200 from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, was invested in lands in 1725. The vicarage was subsequently augmented with another £200 from that source, in conjunction with £200 from the Countess-dowager Gower. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, the church is valued at £18 1s. 5d.; and in the King's Book, at £8. It is now worth £160 a year. The patronage is vested in the crown. The parish registers commence in 1578.

RECTORS.—Martin occurs in 1246; Walter de Langton, resigned, 1293; Nicholas Lovetof, 1293; Richard de Mont, 1323; John de Appleby, 1372; Sir William Beauchamp, 1374; William Marshall occurs 1436 to 1460.

PROVOSTS.—Rowland Threlkeld, 1523, died 1565; John Heryng occurs 1523 to 1535.

VICARS.—Thomas Moyses occurs 1535; Sir John Seales, died 1561; Sir James Shepherd, 1561.

CURATES.—George Yates, 1668; George Sanderson, —; John Rumney, —; James Wannop, —.

VICAR.—James Wannop, 1714.

CURATES.—William Milner, 1719; John Rumney, 1723.

VICARS.—John Mandeville, 1739; Charles Smallwood, 1761; John James, 1771; John Fisher, 1774; George G. Lawson, 1820; John Best, 1855.

There is no parsonage house, properly so called. There is a small glebe house, on the glebe land, at Blunderfield, two miles from the church, which is occupied by a farmer. The vicar resides at present at the Nunnery, near to Staffield.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship at Kirkoswald; and at Park Head is an Independent chapel, which is fast falling into decay. The latter, which has a burying ground attached, was founded by George Nicholson, a Nonconformist, in the reign of James II., and was rebuilt in 1711.

CHARITIES.

School.—By indenture, dated May 16th, 1715, between the churchwardens of Kirkoswald, on the one part; Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.; Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Richard Lowthian, and others, of the other part; reciting, that John Lowthian, gentleman, deceased, brother of the said Richard Lowthian, had by a general assignment, in the nature of a will, given the sum of £100 to the ministers and churchwardens of the said parish, to be by them expended in the building of a school, and towards the maintenance of a master at Highbank Hill, in the said parish; but before the receipt of the said gift or legacy, the parishioners had, at their own expense, erected a school house, and directed that the interest of the above £100, and of £20 poor stock, should be applied towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster: who was required to receive all the poor children of the parish, boys and girls, and teach

them reading, at 1s. 6d. per quarter. The present school house is a neat stone building, situated at Kirkoswald, erected by subscription, in 1858, at a cost of £600, inclusive of the site, which cost £80. It possesses accommodation for eighty scholars. It is under inspection, conducted by certificated teachers, supported by the quarter pence of the children and the endowment of the old school, and has an average attendance of sixty pupils. The trustees to the school and its endowment are Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.; Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; John Aglionby, Esq.; Charles Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.; and the vicar for the time being.

John Lowthian's Gift.—John Lowthian, by will, dated March 11th, 1742, gave to the minister and churchwardens of Kirkoswald, as trustees for the poor, the sum of £2 12s. yearly, to be employed in purchasing a shilling's worth of bread, weekly, to be distributed each Sunday to the poor people of the parish attending divine service at the church. This charity is distributed as directed.

Richard Lowthian's Gift.—Richard Lowthian, by will, dated October 24th, 1782, gave to the ministers and churchwardens of the parish of Kirkoswald, the yearly rent or sum of £5, in trust, for the special use of the poor within the said parish, to be paid out of certain premises in Staffield.

Poor Stock.—There is a poor stock amounting to £62 10s., secured upon mortgage for £100 upon the tolls of the road leading from Eamont Bridge to Brough, at four per cent. interest. The mortgage is dated October 25th, 1760, and is granted to Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, and thereon is an endorsement, signed by him, stating that the security is the sole property of the parish of Kirkoswald, £62 10s. of the £100 being legacies left to the poor, the interest of which is £2 10s., and the remainder £37 10s. belonging to the school at High Bank Hill.

Township of Staffield.—*Threlkeld's Gift.*—Thomas Threlkeld, who died in 1793, left £10 to the poor of Staffield township.

A reading room and library, in connection with the National School, were opened in 1858.

The College, the seat of Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., occupies the site of the ancient residence of the collegiate body attached to Kirkoswald church. Part of the original buildings are still remaining, but much modernised. On the wall of one of the buildings is a well-executed shield in stone, probably brought from the castle. It bears the arms of Dacre, with those of three other families, and is surrounded by the garter. It has supporters, and the motto "Fort en loialte."

The badge of the Dacre family, the escallop shell, is placed over two doors in the college. Here is a portrait of Charles I., which was presented to the Fetherstonhaugh family by Charles II., in token of his grateful remembrance of the many services of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh. Adjoining the mansion is a beautiful park of about eighty acres, intersected by the road leading to Penrith.

Fetherstonhaugh of Kirkoswald.

The first of the Fetherstonhaughs who came to Kirkoswald was,

HENRY FETHERSTONHAUGH, second son of Albany Fetherstonhaugh of Fetherstonhaugh, co. Northumberland, by Lucy, his wife, daughter of E. Dudley, Esq., of Yanwath, co. Westmorland. This Henry married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Wybergh, Esq., of Clifton; and died in 1626, having had a daughter, Dorothy, married to Thomas Stanley, Esq., of Dalegarth, and a son,

Sir TIMOTHY FETHERSTONHAUGH, Knt., of Kirkoswald, a devoted adherent to the Royalist cause, who was beheaded by Cromwell's party in 1651. His second son and heir,

THOMAS FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., of Kirkoswald, was thirty-seven years of age at Dugdale's visitation in 1665. His great-grandson,

TIMOTHY FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., of Kirkoswald, died without children, and was succeeded by (the son of his sister, Joyce, the wife of the Rev. Charles Smallwood, B.A.) his nephew,

CHARLES SMALLWOOD, who, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, assumed, by royal licence, 1st September, 1797, the additional surname and arms of Fetherstonhaugh. He married 6th March, 1810, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hartley, Esq., of Gillfoot, co. Cumberland, and left at his decease, 7th March, 1837,

- i. TIMOTHY, his heir, of Kirkoswald.
- ii. Charles (see FETHERSTONHAUGH of Stafffield Hall).
- i. Eliza, married 25th April, 1837, to Thomas Tod, Esq., of Drygrange, co. Roxburgh.

The son and heir,

TIMOTHY FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., of the College, Kirkoswald, J.P., high-sheriff, 1816, born 4th March, 1811; married 15th October, 1838, Eliza Were, daughter of John-Were Clarke, Esq., of Bridwell, co. Devon, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Carew, Bart., of Haccombe, and had issue,

- i. TIMOTHY, present representative.
- ii. Charles, born 1th February, 1844.
- iii. Albany, born 10th December, 1845.
 - i. Eliza.
 - ii. Frances.
 - iii. Maude.

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh died 5th April, 1856, and was succeeded by his son,

TIMOTHY FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., of the College, Kirkoswald, co. Cumberland, born 5th December, 1840.

Arms.—Gu., a chev., between three ostrich feathers, arg.

Crest.—An antelope's head, erased, gu.; armed, or.

Motto.—Valens et Volens.

STAFFIELD.

The area of Stafffield township is 5,172 acres. The population in 1801 was 276; in 1811, 309; in 1821, 309; in 1831, 265; in 1841, 257; and in 1851, 244, who reside in Stafffield (which is a scattered village), Scarramanwick, and Seales hamlets, and in a number of single houses dispersed over the township. The principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture, and they attend Penrith market.

Stafffield is a fee of Kirkoswald, and was held in ancient times by a family who bore the local name, but which became extinct in the reign of Henry V., when the co-heiresses married into the Chambers, Mulcaster, and Blennerhasset of Carlisle families. It subsequently became the property of the Fletchers of Hutton, and the Lowthians, the last of whom, Richard Lowthian Ross, Esq., sold it to the Aghonbys of Nunnery; it now belongs to Sir Henry R. Vane, Bart. On the enclosure of the common, the Mr. Ross just mentioned, purchased the land adjoining the Croglin, and planted many thousand trees on its eastern bank, by which the scenery of Nunnery has been very much improved. The principal landowners are Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart.; Charles Fetherstonhaugh, J.P.; and a number of small resident yeoman; also the trustees of the late Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.

Fetherstonhaugh of Stafffield Hall.

This family is derived from the Rev. CHARLES SMALLWOOD, who married Joyce, daughter of Henage Fetherstonhaugh, 1760; he died March 4th, 1770, leaving a son,

CHARLES SMALLWOOD, who assumed the name of FETHERSTONHAUGH. He married 1810, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hartley, Esq., of Gillfoot, who died June, 1823. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh died March 17th, 1833, having had issue,

- i. TIMOTHY, of the College, Kirkoswald.
- ii. CHARLES, of Stafffield Hall.
- i. Eliza, married April 25th, 1837, Thomas Tod, Esq., of Drygrange, Roxburghshire.

CHARLES FETHERSTONHAUGH, Esq., of Stafffield Hall, J.P., was born May 31st, 1812. He married April 6th, 1847, Jane, daughter and co-heir of Francis Aghonby, Esq., of Nunnery, M.P. for the Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Matthews, Esq., of Wigton Hall, and has issue one daughter,

Elizabeth Aghonby.

Harescough, or Harescow, in this township, was given by Ada de Engayn to the priory of Lanercost, and this gift was confirmed by Hugh de Morville. After the suppression of the monastic institutions, it was sold by the crown to Henry, grandson of Thomas Dacre, Knt., of Lanercost. His son, or grandson, conveyed it to Dr. Peter Barwick, physician in ordinary to Charles II.,

who gave it to the chapel and poor of Witherslack, in Westmoreland. Here are the remains of an old castle.

Little Croglin is another fee of Kirkoswald, and was held by the family of Croglin, one of whom gave a fifth part of the vill, called Cringledyke, to the priory of Wetheral, which is now held by lease, under the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Little Croglin came afterwards to the Beauchamp family, who held it till

the reign of Henry VII., when it was purchased by the Daeres, who added it to their lordship. It was subsequently sold by the Howard family to George Towry, Esq., who occurs as possessor in 1688. It then became the residence of a younger branch of the Yorkshire family of Towrys, and is now held by Lady Hurst.

Scarramanwick and Scales are hamlets in this township.

LANGWATHBY PARISH.

LANGWATHBY parish is bounded on the east by Kirkland, on the north-east and the north by Addingham, on the west by the river Eden, and on the south and the south-east by Kirkland. It is about two and a half miles in length from north to south, and about one in breadth from east to west. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants, who reside principally in the village of Langwathby. The soil is in some parts loamy, and in others gravelly, but is in general fertile. Penrith is the market usually attended. This parish comprises no dependant townships. In the census returns previous to 1851, this parish was returned as a chapelry in the parish of Edenhall: but, in the year named, it was returned as a distinct parish annexed to the living of Edenhall.

The area of Langwathby is 1,957 acres, and its rateable value £1,499 1s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 226; in 1811, 206; in 1821, 250; in 1831, 250; in 1841, 273; and in 1851, 292.

The manor of Langwathby is said to have been bestowed by Henry I., along with that of Edenhall, on Henry Fitz-Sweyn, in whose family it did not, however, continue long, for we are told that the king held it as a royal demesne. The account given of the manor of Penrith, at a subsequent page, will throw considerable light on the history of this manor. It appears to have been in possession of King John; and Henry III. gave it to Alexander King of Scotland, in part of 200 librates of land granted to the Scots in the year 1237, by composition for the release of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Langwathby continued to be held by the Scottish monarchs until the defection of John Baliol, when it reverted to the English crown, and was granted by Richard II. to Ralph Neville, first earl of Westmoreland, to be held by him and his heirs male. On the demise and attainder of Richard Neville, "the stout Earl of Warwick," in 1471, the manor again came to the crown, when Edward IV. gave it to his brother, Richard Duke of Gloucester, and afterwards Richard III. From this time it continued to be held by the crown till 1696, when William III. granted it to William Bentinck, first earl of Portland, whose family continued its possessors until it was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire in 1787, and it is now held by his successor, the present duke. It appears that there was a manor of Lambanby in the reign of Edward II., which was

purchased by John de Penrith of William Latimer.¹ The landowners are Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.; Messrs. John Watson, John Hodgson, John Powby, Samuel Fydell, Jonathan Harrison, Richard Williamson, William Bowstead, and John Bird. The commons were enclosed under an act passed in 1850.

The village of Langwathby is five miles north-east-by-east of Penrith, in the neighbourhood is a good bridge of three arches over the Eden, erected in 1686.

THE CHURCH.

Langwathby church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a remarkably neat edifice, erected in 1718, by the parishioners, on the site of the old one. It comprises nave, chancel, bell-gable, and a western porch erected in 1836. Dr. Todd tells us that the parishes of Edenhall and Langwathby were united in 1380 by Bishop Appleby. In the visitation rolls it is called a vicarage. The dean and chapter of Carlisle are appropriators, and possess the right of patronage. No mention is made of Langwathby in the Valor of Pope Nicholas, nor in that of Edward II., but it is supposed to be alluded to in the King's Book, as the "Chantry of Blessed Mary of Edenhall." The tithes have been commuted for £167 6s.; viz., £143 16s. rectorial, and £23 10s. vicarial, besides which the vicar has twenty-two acres of glebe. Divine service is performed here, and at Edenhall, on Sunday mornings and afternoons alternately. The parish registers commence in 1576, and

¹ Inq. ad quod damnum, 8th Edward II. 93.

Edenhall registers in 1558. For succession of vicars see Edenhall parish.

CHARITIES.

Winskell's Gift, Joseph Carleton's Gift, and Powley's Gift.—Christopher Winskell, by will, dated April 29th, 1702, left £20, the interest thereof to be yearly disposed to the use of the poor of the village of Langwathby. Joseph Carleton, by will, dated in June, 1760, left £20:

and Mary Powley, who died in 1779, gave £5; both for the same purpose.

Lough Carleton's Gift.—Mr. Lough Carleton, who died in 1792, gave in his life-time £20 for the use of the poor.

A lending library was established in 1811.

Eden View, a handsome stone structure, in the Tudor style, is the residence of — Williamson, M.D.

Langwathby Hall is now a farm-house.

LAZONBY PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north and west by Hesket, on the south-west by Penrith and Hutton, on the south by Great Salkeld, and on the east and north-east by the river Eden. It is about five miles in length from north to south, and three in breadth from east to west. The soil in some parts is composed of a rich loam, and in other parts is of a gravelly nature—the arable land lies in the vale of the Eden and Petteril, and near the great road from Carlisle to Penrith. The west side of the parish is washed by the Petteril, and in the centre is a range of moorlands and fells, the northern part of which is covered by a large wood, called Baron Wood. Freestone is abundant in the parish. The inhabitants, who are chiefly divided between the villages and hamlets of Lazonby and Plumpton, and a few detached houses, are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in stone quarrying, large quantities of red sandstone, &c., being sent from this parish. The population are industrious and are comfortably housed; they attend the markets at Penrith. Besides the great Roman road, running from north to south, another intersects the parish at Salkeld Gate; and at Plumpton Wall is the Roman station of Old Penrith. Lazonby parish comprises the two townships of Lazonby and Plumpton Wall, or Old Penrith.

LAZONBY.

The area of this township is 8,154 acres, and its rateable value £3,976 15s. 9d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 329; in 1811, 384; in 1821, 533; in 1831, 511; in 1841, 570; and in 1851, 595. The commons of this and Plumpton Wall township were enclosed in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Parliament passed in 1803.

The first possessors of the manor of Lazonby on record are the Estotevilles or Stutevilles, from whom it passed by successive heiresses to the Morvilles, Multons, and Daeres. On the attainder of Leonard Daere, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this manor and other estates were seized by the crown, and it was not till 1657, some time subsequent to the demise of Ralph, son of William, brother of Leonard Daere, that these estates were recovered by Francis Lord Daere of the South. In 1716 the co-heiresses of Thomas Lennard, earl of Sussex, sold the manor with other possessions to Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, and it has since continued in this family, Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, being the present lord. A small mesne manor within that of Lazonby is held by the Fetherstonhaughs of the College,

Kirkoswald. The principal landowners are Sir George Musgrave, Bart., Colonel Maclean, the Earl of Lonsdale, the trustees of the late John Dixon, Esq.; Messrs. George Dixon, Joseph Bell, John Bell, and John Hall.

The village of Lazonby is on the west side of the vale of Eden, one mile south-west of Kirkoswald, and seven miles north-by-east of Penrith. It is said to derive its name from a family or person of the name of Leysing. About 1116 or 1118 the first register of the bishopric of Glasgow contains a case of inquiry regarding the possession of some lands in Cumberland, between the bishopric and the Countess Matilda, wife of David Prince of Cumberland. Four Cumberland judges are named, and one of them bore the name of Leysing.

THE CHURCH.

Lazonby church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands on an elevation near the village. It is an ancient-looking structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with a bell turret at the west end, and on the east gable a beautiful cross. On the south side of the chancel is the ancient piscina, and near to it a square ambury or almery. The whole building has been much modernised in its appearance, and the walls plastered and white-

washed. In the churchyard are some venerable trees, and a square chamfer-edged shaft with a cross. At the east end of the yard is an old slab ornamented with two crosses. The church of Lazonby was given by Sir Hugh Morville to the priory of St. Mary, at Lanercost, and in 1272 was appropriated to that house, an endowment being made for the vicar, and the right of presentation reserved to the bishop of the diocese. In 1481 an award was made by Bishop Bell, between the priory and convent of Lanercost and John Boon, the vicar, touching the tithes of wool and lamb, and other small dues, which award was in the vicar's favour. When Lanercost Priory was dissolved, the living of Lazonby was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Dacre, from whose descendants it was purchased by Dr. John Barwick, dean of St. Paul's, who gave it to the chapel and poor of Witherslack, in Westmoreland, paying thereout yearly 10s. to the vicar of Lazonby. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, the church of Lazonby is entered at £6 13s. 1d. and the vicarage at £7 6s.; in the valuation taken in the reign of Edward H., the church and vicarage are each valued at £1; and in the King's Book, the vicarage is entered at £13 5s. 2d. Bishop Nicolson informs us that when he visited this church, at the commencement of the last century, he saw here many Roman monuments (from the station at Old Penrith) which had been converted into gravestones. He also adds that there was then here "a black box containing instruments relating to the court of Rome;" and says "the register book begins at 1538, which is the very year these sort of books were first established in parishes, to supply (in some measure) the loss of those which this kingdom had upon the dissolution of monasteries."

VICARS.—Hugh de Malton, 1272; Sir William de Haloghton, 1300; Sir Adam de Outley, 1316; William de Threlkeld, died about 1367; Richard de Whitton, 1367; John de Castro Bernardi, 1368; Edward Rathion occurs 1477; John Boon occurs 1484 and 1535; Roland Threlkeld occurs 1535; Edward Denton, 1588; Anthony Haydock, 1614; Jonathan Goodwin, 1637; Simon Atkinson, —; Robert Simpson, 1661; Robert Hume, —; George Parker, 1703; Erasmus Head, 1737; William Wilkinson, 1739; John Brown, jun., 1752; John Brown, sen., 1757; James Evans, 1763; Joseph Blain, 1771; Thomas Myers, 1789; Walter Fletcher, 1826; John Heysham, 1846.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship here, the former of which was erected in 1850 and the latter in 1847.

A library and reading room was established in 1859.

CHARITY.

Robinson's Charity.—John Robinson, in 1737, bequeathed the sum of £8, the interest to be divided

between the schoolmaster and the poor of the township of Plumpton. Of this sum, which was placed out at interest, £2 have been lost.

The single houses bearing particular names are Low Plains, Cote Hill, Scale Hill, Bleeßfell, Braken Bank, West Brownrigg, East Brownrigg, &c., &c.

Lazonby Hall, the residence of Colonel Henry Dundas Maclean, is situated opposite to Kirkoswald, and overlooks the valley of the Eden to the south over Westmoreland as far as the hills on the borders of Yorkshire, and to the east the hills of the Cross Fell range. Colonel Maclean is the younger son of Maclean of Ardour, in Argyllshire, in Scotland, and married Miss Carlyle, daughter of the Rev. J. D. Carlyle, chancellor of Carlisle and claimant of the title of Lord Carlyle of Torthorwald, in Scotland, representative of the ancient and powerful family of Carlyle, one of whom, Sir Hildred de Carliol, at the time of the Conquest, possessed extensive lands in Abbey Holme, Cumwhinton, Glassonby, and other places in the county; and afterwards in Dumfriesshire, where their chief seat was the castle of Torthorwald. Colonel Maclean was high-sheriff for Cumberland in 1848.

PLUMPTON WALL.

Plumpton Wall township comprises an area of 3,021 acres, and its rateable value is £2,885 19s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 206; in 1811, 191; in 1821, 268; in 1831, 297; in 1841, 321; and in 1851, 334. The soil here is principally light and sandy, in some parts loamy.

The Roman station at Plumpton or Old Penrith, called in the locality by the common name of Castlestead, is a large station about thirteen miles south of Carlisle. Horsley conjectures it to be the ancient Bremetenracum. The turnpike road goes close past it, as did the ancient Roman road which led from Lugballia to the south of Britain. The station presents the usual characteristics of a Roman camp. Though not much elevated, it is sufficiently raised to enjoy a most extensive view of the surrounding country. The western side is the strongest, being protected by the deep but narrow valley in which the river Patteril flows. Its ramparts are boldly marked, and the interior of the station is filled up to their level with a mass of prostrate habitations. The largest heap of ruins is on the north-east quarter; it may be the remains of the Pretorium. The fosse is well defined on the north, south, and west sides. Enough of the eastern gate remains to show that it has been a double portal. One stone of the threshold still retains its position; it is worn by the feet of the ancient tenants of the city,

and is circularly chafed by the action of the door in opening and shutting. Several very large stones, which have been used in the construction of the south gateway lie near their original site—some of them yet exhibit the holes in which the pivots of the door turned. The line of the street, which went from the eastern to the western gateway, is discernible. On the outside of the south-east corner of the station, an arched chamber or passage was discovered a few years ago, but it is now filled up with rubbish. Extensive remains of ancient foundations have been removed from the field on the east of the station; here, according to tradition, Old Penrith stood. There are also indications of suburban buildings to the west of the station. In the neighbourhood of the camp, and even at some distance from it, we meet, in the houses and stone fences, with such a number of the small neat stones which were usually employed in the construction of Roman dwellings, as to impress us with the idea that the suburban buildings were very extensive in that direction. In lowering a part of the turnpike road, some time ago, about a quarter of a mile south of the station, a well, cased with Roman masonry, was exposed. It is square, and is set diagonally to the road; it now copiously supplies the neighbouring farm-houses, who formerly were, in dry seasons, much inconvenienced by the scarcity of water. Several sculptured and inscribed stones, as well as coins, have been found here.

Plumpton Park was anciently demesne of the crown, and is thus described by Bishop Gibson in his edition of Camden:—"Upon the bank of Petril lies Plumpton Park (once called the Haja de Plumpton) very large, and formerly set apart by the kings of England for the keeping of deer, but by King Henry VIII. prudently planted with men, being almost a frontier between England and Scotland; not that Henry VIII. first of all peopled it, he only gave greater freedom and liberty to the inhabitants by disforesting it, and there were as many parishes and townships in it before as are since." Sandford informs us that in 1668 Plumpton Park belonged to Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, and many freeholders. He also adds that after it was disparked by Henry VIII. it was given on lease for 100 years to "one Jack a Musgrave, a metled man, who planted five of his sons at five several houses in it; some £200, some £50 per annum, and many tenants besides." After the expiration of the lease to the Musgraves, James I., by letters patent, dated July 19th, 1622, granted the same to James Murray, afterwards Earl of Annandale, for forty years, on a payment

of £121 6s. 3d. On becoming possessed of this property he sought to eject the tenants, on the ground that they had held their lands by border service, which having ceased, their tenure ceased also. But it was agreed, by mutual consent, that on the tenants paying £800 to the said James Murray they should hold their tenements as before. In 1625 Charles I. granted Plumpton Park in fee to the above-named John Murray, at that time Earl of Annandale, and at that period it contained, by estimation, 2,436 acres, with common of pasture in the forest of Inglewood. It was to be held by fealty, in free and common socage, and not *in capite*. The Earl of Annandale sold the manor or lordship of Plumpton, Plumpton Park, Plumpton Park Head, and Plumpton Head in 1653, for the sum of £3,000, to Dame Eleanor Lowther, widow, from whom it has descended to the present lord, the Earl of Lonsdale. The manor is partly in Lazonby and partly in Hesketh parish. The Earl of Lonsdale purchased Plumpton Hall and demesne of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1808. The landowners are John Simpson, Esq.; William Blamire, Esq.; the trustees of the late R. H. Parker, Esq.; the Earl of Lonsdale; George Dixon, Esq.; George Bell, Esq.; Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; Messrs. George Robinson, Joseph Row, Wm. Lazonby, Richard Watson; the representatives of the late John de Whelpdale, the representatives of the late James Little, and Elizabeth Hunter.

Salkeld Gate is a hamlet in this township, four and a half miles north-by-west of Penrith.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was erected in 1767, at an expense of £200, defrayed by contributions in the neighbourhood. Mr. John Brown, of Plumpton, gave £200 towards the endowment, with which, and a sum of money obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, an estate was purchased at Castle Sowerby, for the support of the minister. The gross value of the living is about £45 a year. William Blamire, Esq., is patron.

Salkeld Gate School is endowed with £5 a year; arising from £100 left in 1759, by John Scott, of Hallrigg.

The single houses having particular names are Roman Way, Plumpton Hall, and Petteril Green. The river Petteril runs nearly north and south, and divides the township from Plumpton Street, in the parish of Hesketh. There are two mills, viz., Plumpton Mill and Plumpton Foot Mill.

MELMERBY PARISH.

THIS parish, which is about two miles in length by one in breadth, is bounded on the north and west by Addingham, on the south by Ousby, and on the east by Alston. Hart-side Fell, which is situate in this parish, rises to a height of 1,300 feet above the village of Melmerby, and is ascended by a gentle incline of about one foot in twenty. Its surface is generally smooth, and affords good pasturage for sheep. A lead mine has been wrought here for many years, but it is not very productive. In one part, above a spacious valley, rises abruptly the bold front of a limestone rock, called Melmerby Sear, which was at one time so intermixed with lead ore, that the rays of the setting sun falling upon it, rendered it visible at a great distance. The Helm winds are felt here in all their violence.¹ There are two mineral springs in the parish, but they are not much resorted to. The soil in the lower and cultivated parts of the parish is of a dry sandy nature, resting on a red freestone rock, and produces good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. Melmerby possesses no dependant townships.

The area of Melmerby is 4,496 acres, and its rateable value £1,216. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 223; in 1811, 240; in 1821, 250; in 1831, 286; in 1841, 329; and in 1851, 296; who are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and reside principally in the village of Melmerby. Penrith is the market usually attended.

The manor of Melmerby was comprised in the barony of Adam Fitz-Sweyn. In the reign of Henry III. it was held by Odard de Wigton, and it continued in his family for three generations, when it was given by Margaret de Wigton to Sir Robert Parving, Knt., the king's serjeant-at-law, whose sister's son, Adam Peacock, succeeded and assumed the name of Parving. This Adam died in the 4th Richard II. (1380-1), when Melmerby came to Henry de Threlkeld, in whose family it continued for several generations, till Anne, daughter and coheir of Lancelot Threlkeld married William Threlkeld, of a collateral branch of the same family. This gentleman purchased the whole of Melmerby, and had issue a daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to

Thomas Pattenson, Esq., of Breck, in Westmoreland, who thus became possessed of Melmerby. The manorial rights and privileges are at present held by the Rev. John Hall, of Clifton, near Bristol, who is also the owner of more than half the parish, the remainder is apportioned and divided into small estates, and occupied by a few resident yeomen. The land here is principally freehold; but a small portion is customary land. At the death of the lord or change of tenant, the occupier pays two and a half year's value. Melmerby Hall, the ancient seat of the lords of the manor, the property of the Rev. John Hall, is at present occupied by James Ryder, Esq., of Liverpool.

There is another manor in this parish, called Gale Manor, which belonged to the Huttons of Hutton Hall, Penrith. It has since been the property of the family of Holme, and is now possessed by the Rev. John Hall. Gale Hall, the manor house is now occupied as a farmstead. A portion of the common of the parish was enclosed by an act passed in 1855.

The village of Melmerby is situated on the road from

¹We subjoin the following remarks on the Helm wind by the Rev. John Watson, of Cumrew:—"Helm wind is a local name of uncertain derivation (but supposed to be so called from the cloud, which like a cap or helmet covers the top of the mountain) applied to a very violent wind blowing from some eastern point of the compass, but mostly due east, at the foot of the mountains known by the name of the Cross Fell range, and confined both in length and breadth to the space contained between the Helm and Helm Bar, hereafter described. For the better understanding of this phenomenon it may be necessary first to point out the peculiar situation of the country where it occurs. The counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland are bounded on the eastern side by a chain of mountains, separately known by different names along the range, but collectively called the 'Pennine Chain,' from their Roman name *Alpes Penini*. The general direction is from north-west by north to south-east by south, and the northern extremity is at Talkin and Tyndale Fells, not far from which the railroad from Carlisle to Newcastle crosses to the east, the highest point of which is rather more than 400 feet above the level of the sea. Tyndale Fell rises rapidly to a considerable height, Talkin Fell more gradually; and the hills rise by degrees in the above-named direction towards the summit of Cross Fell, which is 2,901 feet above the level of the sea; southward of this the range continues till it joins Stainmoor; in this direction there is no great depression as at the north. The ascent on the east is more gradual than on the west, where it is sudden, with few or no spurs or outliers, except a few conical hills near Dufton in Westmoreland, called pikes. The mountains consist chiefly of the carboniferous limestone; at the northern extremity the coal measures come in; near Melmerby, slate and some of the older formations are thrown up; the new red sandstone extends all along the western base. Along the summit of this chain of mountains, and extending from three or four to sixteen or eighteen miles each way north and south from the highest point, there is often seen a large, long roll of clouds, the western front clearly defined and quite separated from any other cloud on that side; it is at times above the mountain, sometimes resting on its top, but most frequently descends a considerable way down its side; this is called the Helm. In opposition to this, and at a variable distance towards the west, is another cloud with its eastern edge as clearly defined as the Helm, and at the same elevation, this is called the Bar, or Bur; the space between the Helm and the Bar is the limit of the wind. The distance between the Helm and the Bar varies as the Bar advances or recedes from the Helm, this is sometimes not more than half a mile, sometimes three or four miles, occasionally the Bar seems to coincide with the western horizon, or it disperses and there is no Bar, and then there is a general east wind extending over all the country westward. However violent the wind be between the Helm and the Bar, the violence ends there; as on the west side of the Bar there is either no wind, or it blows in the contrary direction, or from various points in strong and sudden gusts, but the general direction of the

Alston to Penrith, nine miles north-east-by-east of the latter place, and ten miles south-west-by-west of the former town. It is said to derive its name from its having been the residence of Melmor, a Dane, during the time the Northmen were dominant in England.

"The old midsummer custom of the bon-fire is still observed at Melmerby, perhaps the only place in Cumberland and Westmoreland at which this remnant of fire-worship still lingers. At the alteration of the Calendar in this country, Midsummer Eve, old style, fell on the 4th of July, and this is still the time of observance at Melmerby. There is thus a singular retrogression of a day, but the cause of the change does not appear. The following day, until within two or three years since, was kept as the annual village festival. It was a holiday for a considerable extent of the fell sides, and used to be attended by a great concourse of people. Preparations on a most extensive scale were made, partly for the accommodation of the general public, but still more for the private entertainment of friends. For several days previous to the feast, the village ovens were in continual daily and nightly requisition. Sports were held out of doors, and in every house there was merry-making, which never ended with the first day. To such a ruinous extent was the hospitality of the season carried, that many persons, it is said, felt its effects for the ensuing twelve months. But this reunion of friends, which was, how-

ever, already declining, has been quite discontinued since the establishment of certain cattle fairs in the spring and autumn, and for these times the annual visits are now reserved."¹

THE CHURCH.

Melmerby church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small old structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with a small bell turret, carrying two bells, and a porch beneath. The east gable is surmounted by a cross. Some few portions of the ancient stained glass, which once adorned the windows of this church, may yet be seen; and in the chancel is a gravestone, which is supposed to cover the remains of some member of the Threlkeld family, as it bears their arms, and a cross florée, with a sword. The ancient piscina still remains in the south side of the chancel. In the churchyard, on the south side of the church, are the remains of an old cross, which was broken up some years ago. Dr. Todd tells us, that "in the year 1342 Sir Robert Parving, Knt., having obtained a license from Edward III., and also the consent of the bishop of the diocese (confirmed by the prior and convent of St. Mary Carlisle), and of the rector, founded and endowed a college of eight chantry priests and chaplains, the chief of whom was to be styled *custos collegii*, within the church of Melmerby, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and all

¹ "Cumberland and Westmoreland, Ancient and Modern," p. 116.

wind is not changed; when the Bar advances so far as to reach the Helm the wind ceases. Neither the Helm nor the Bar are separate or detached clouds, but may rather be said to be the bold clearly defined front of a large body of clouds extending eastward behind the Helm, and westward from the Bar. The open space between the Helm and the Bar varies from eight or ten to thirty or forty miles in length, and from half a mile to four or six miles in breadth; it is of an elliptical form, as the Helm and the Bar are united at the ends. A representation of the Helm, Bar, and space between, may be made by opening the fore-finger and thumb of each hand and placing their tips to each other, the thumbs will then represent the Helm on the top of the fell, the fore-fingers the Bar, and the open space between the variable limit of the wind. The wind is very irregular, but most frequent from the end of September to May; it rarely occurs in the summer months. The villages of Milburn, Kirkland, Ousby, Melmerby, and Gaudesby, are most subject to it; the more distant from the highest point the less it is felt; it seldom occurs at Castle Carrock, and is known only by name at Talkin. Sometimes when the atmosphere is quite settled, hardly a cloud to be seen, and not a breath of wind stirring, a small cloud appears on the summit, extends itself to the north and south; the Helm is then said to be on, and in a few minutes the wind is blowing so violently as to break down trees, overthrow stacks, occasionally blow a person from his horse, or overturn a horse and cart. When the wind blows the Helm seems violently agitated, and on ascending the fell and cutting it, there is not much wind. Sometimes a Helm forms and goes off without a wind, and there are easterly winds without a Helm. The open space is clear of clouds, with the exception of small pieces breaking off now and then from the Helm, and either disappearing or being driven rapidly over to the Bar; but through this open space is often seen a higher stratum of clouds quite at rest; within the space described, the wind blows continually—it has been known to do so for nine days together, the Bar advancing or receding to different distances. When heard or felt for the first time it does not seem so very extraordinary, but when heard and felt for days together, it gives a strong impression of sublimity. Its sound is peculiar, and when once known is easily distinguished from that of ordinary winds. It cannot be heard more than three or four miles; but when in the wind or near it, it has been compared to the noise made by the sea in a violent storm. Its first effect on the spirits is exhilarating, and it gives a kind of buoyancy to the body. The country subject to it is very healthy, but it does great injury to the vegetation, by beating the grain, grass, and leaves of trees, till quite black. On the eastern side of the mountain they have no knowledge when the Helm wind is blowing violently on the west; and people on the fell, when a mist comes on, do not know that there is a wind till they descend the western side. It was long supposed that this wind was peculiar to this country; but it now appears there are similar phenomena in different places. Sir J. Herschel found one at the Cape of Good Hope; Professor Staveland noticed one of the same kind near Belfast; and Professor Buche, of Philadelphia, when passing the Alps, observed a like appearance on Mount Conis.

The following observations, on the Helm wind, are from the pen of Dr. Barnes, of Carlisle, and are the best that have as yet appeared relating to the subject before us:—"The air or wind from the east ascends the gradual slope of the eastern side of the Pennine Chain or Cross Fell range of mountains, to the summit of Cross Fell, where it enters the Helm or Cup, and is cooled to a low temperature; it then rushes forcibly down the abrupt declivity of the western side of the mountain into the valley beneath, in consequence of the valley being of a warmer temperature, and this constitutes the Helm wind. The sudden and violent rushing of the wind down the ravines and crevices of the mountains occasions the loud noise that is heard. At a varying distance from the base of the mountain the Helm wind is rarified by the warmth of the low ground, and

the saints. To this new society the founder gave all the tithes and advowson of this church, with the patronage of the church of Skelton, and one messuage and a bovate of land in Melmerby. But this foundation," Dr. Todd adds, "if it ever took place, did not continue long; for within two or three years after, the bishop collated to the rectory Roger de Cromwell."¹ The church is rectorial, and is entered in the Valor of Pope Nicholas at £13 13s. 4d., and in the King's Book at £12 11s. 4d. It is now worth about £170 per annum, besides thirty-eight acres of glebe. The tithes have been commuted for £118 per year. The lord of the manor is patron of

¹ Jefferson's "Leath Ward," p. 303.

the living. The parish register commences in 1701.

RECTORS.—Sir Thomas de Berneston, 1342; Thomas Blythe, exchanged in 1342; John de Manserge, 1342; Roger de Cromwell, 1343; Robert de Bromfield, 1346; Sir Henry de Wakefield, 1354; Sir William de Pulhow, 1359; Rowland Threlkeld occurs 1526; Sir Edward Stampe, 1565; Sir George Threlkeld, 1572; George Warwick, 1609; Richard Singleton, died 1681; William Threlkeld, 1684; William Lindsey, 1701; Laneclot Pattenson, 1739; John Jameson, 1760; John Slee, 1785; Joseph Bardgett, 1821; Robert Cave Pattenson, 1844.

The rectory is a neat stone building, erected in 1856, by the present rector.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

NEWTON REIGNY PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Hutton-in-the-Forest, on the west by Daere and Skelton, on the south by Daere, and on the east by Penrith. It is about four and a half miles in length, by two in breadth. The soil is a good heavy loam, except near Catterlen Hall, where it is rather light and gravelly. Previous to the enclosure of Catterlen Fell, which took place in 1812, the parishioners had the privilege of grazing sheep on it during the summer months. The parish comprises the townships of Newton Reigny and Catterlen, whose united area is 2,441 acres. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attend the markets at Penrith.

NEWTON REIGNY.

The population of the township of Newton Reigny in 1801 was 128; in 1811, 116; in 1821, 126; in 1831, 151; in 1841, 163; and in 1851, 174; who chiefly

reside in the village of Newton. The rateable value is £1,102 19s. 6d.; the extent, 1,971 acres.

Newton Reigny possesses very distinct traces of that race commonly supposed to have been the aborigines of

meets with the wind from the west, which resists its further course. The higher temperature it has acquired in the valley, and the meeting of the contrary current, occasion it to rebound and ascend into the upper region of the atmosphere. When the air or wind has reached the height of the Helm, it is again cooled to the low temperature of this cold region, and is consequently unable to support the same quantity of vapour it had in the valley; the water or moisture contained in the air is therefore condensed by the cold, and forms the cloud called the Helm Bar. The meeting of the opposing currents beneath—while there are frequently strong gusts of wind from all quarters, and the sudden condensation of the air and moisture in the Bar cloud, give rise to its agitation or convection, as if struggling with contrary blasts. The Bar is therefore not the cause of the limit of the Helm wind, as is generally believed, but is the consequence of it. It is absurd to suppose that the Bar, which is a light cloud, can impede or resist the Helm wind; but if it even possessed a sufficient resisting power it could have no influence on the wind which is blowing near the surface of the earth, and which might pass under the Bar. The variable distance of the Bar from the Helm is owing to the changing situation of the opposing and conflicting currents, and the difference of temperature of different parts of the low ground near the base of the mountain. When there is a break or opening in the Bar the wind is said to rush through with great violence, and to extend over the country. Here again the effect is mistaken for the cause. In this case, the Helm wind, which blows always from the east, has, in some place underneath the observed opening, overcome the resistance of the air, or of the wind from the west, and of course does not rebound and ascend into the higher regions to form the Bar. The supply being cut off, a break or opening in that part of the Bar necessarily takes place. When the temperature of the lower region has fallen, and become nearly uniform with that of the mountain range, the Helm wind ceases; the Bar and the Helm approach and join each other, and rain not unfrequently follows. When the Helm wind has overcome all the resistance of the lower atmosphere, or of the opposing current from the west, and the temperature of the valley and the mountain is more nearly equalised, there is no rebound or ascent of the wind, consequently the Bar ceases to be formed, the one already existing is dissipated, and a general east wind prevails. There is little wind in the Helm cloud, because the air is colder in it than in the valley, and the moisture which the air contains is more condensed, and is deposited in the cloud upon the summit of the mountain. There is rarely either a Helm, Helm wind, or Bar, during the summer, on account of the higher temperature of the summit of the Cross Fell range and the upper regions of the atmosphere at that season of the year. The different situations of the Helm, on the side, on the summit, and above the mountain, will depend on the temperature of these places. When the summit of the mountain is not cold enough to condense the vapour, the Helm is situated higher in a colder region, and will descend the side of the mountains if the temperature be sufficiently low to produce that effect. The sky is clear between the Helm and Bar, because the air below is warmer, and can support a greater quantity of vapour rising from the surface of the earth, and this vapour is driven forward by the Helm wind, and ascends in the rebound to the Bar. In short, the Helm is merely a cloud or cap upon the mountain, the cold air descends from the Helm to the valley, and constitutes the Helm wind; and when warmed and rarified in the valley, ascends and forms the Bar. An objection has been taken to this theory, on the ground that there is no Helm wind in the valley of the Tyne; but the circumstances are very different, this valley is situated much higher than that of the Eden, and the summit of the mountain on the east is considerably lower than the top of Cross Fell. The former valley has also a high ridge of mountains on the west, the latter a low and extensive plain. The fact that the Helm wind never extends further than the Bar tends to prove the truth of the theory."

the country, the earliest of which we find mention in the history of the island; and who, whether known by the name of Celts or Cimbri, were, if not of identical, certainly of kindred blood. These traces consist of several barrows, occurring on a line of road south of the village, from one of which urns have been obtained, characteristic of the pre-Roman period. Their conquerors and successors, at least in dominion, have also during their military occupancy of the island, at any rate for a brief period, dwelt within this parish, as is evidenced by the outline of a camp, situated to the east of the church, and which appears to have been of considerable extent. Following the chronological sequence we have commenced, a long hiatus exists between the later marks left on the soil and the earliest mention in written documents. William de Reigny was impleaded in a writ of right, 33rd Henry II. (1186) by William de Lascelles, for a knight's fee of land in Newton, but he must have been unsuccessful, for John de Reigny was lord of the manor in the 4th John (1203), as is evidenced from the mention of him in the "Testa de Neville," from which it appears that Turston de Reigny, father of the aforesaid William, was the original grantee. The male line of the Reignys became extinct on the death of John, and his inheritance passed to co-heiresses, and another blank at present remains between that period and the reign of Edward I., early in which we find Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, held Newton by the service of finding an esquire to serve in the king's army against Scotland, with an haubergeon and an iron helmet, at his own cost, for the period of forty days. In the 18th Edward I. (1290), Bishop Burnell conveyed the manor to Hugh de Lowther, from whom it has passed, without alienation, to his descendant, the present Earl of Lonsdale. The old manor house now serves as a farmstead. The principal landowners in the township are the Earl of Lonsdale, Rev. John Nicholson, Thomas Moorhouse, Esq., William Jackson, Esq., Messrs. John Brunsell, John Hodgson, William Sowerby, John Shephard, John Bell, John Scott, and John and Joseph Thompson.

The village of Newton Reigny occupies an elevated position, and is situated three miles north-west-by-west of Penrith.

THE CHURCH.

Newton Reigny church, which is externally rude and bald in its appearance, greatly owing to the repairs it underwent about thirty years ago, is internally divided into nave with aisles and chancel, the former is separated from its aisles by three obtuse pointed arches, springing on the northern side from octagonal, and on the southern

from circular pillars. A fine pointed arch divides the nave from the chancel, at the eastern end of which is a modern pointed window of three lights, constructed in woodwork, having opposite to it, at the western end of the nave, another also of three lights, differing in the details of the heading. A piscina and credence table are still in existence in the chancel; and two other piscinas, one in each aisle of the nave, evidence that these have been used as chantries. The character of the architecture indicates the date of the construction of the church as being about the commencement of the fourteenth century. There is a vault belonging to the Vaux family, of Catterlen; and three sepulchral notices of members of the Richmond family; as also the following rude attempt at verse, which tells us that,—

Under lyeth James Pearson here,
Curate of this place forty year;
Who buryed was March the first.
I hope his soul in heaven doth rest.
Anno Domini 1676.

This church has been appropriated for centuries to the see of Carlisle, and is, in records of an early date, denominated a chapel. The altarge was granted in the year 1338, by Bishop Kirby, to Nicholas de Claus, for his life, reserving to the bishop and his successors two marks of silver annually, and being mindful that divine service should be regularly performed. Nineteen years after, Sir Gilbert Baker, called keeper of the chantry, resigned, and was succeeded by Sir John de Braumra. In 1360 Bishop Welton granted license to the prior of the Augustinians of Penrith to officiate at Newton for the term of four years. In 1523 Bishop Kite let the chapelry to farm to Sir Christopher Daere and others, at the annual rent of ten marks. In 1635 legal proceedings were taken against Bishop Potter and Sir Thomas Carleton, Kut., his lessee of the rectory (so called), for not allowing a sufficient maintenance to the curate; and thereupon it was agreed that the curate for the time being should henceforth have all the rectory, the tithes corn excepted, and from that should receive £6 13s. 4d., which being subsequently advanced to £10 13s. 4d., still continues to be paid. In 1765 the church received a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty of £200, which, in conjunction with a donation of a similar sum from Dr. Holme, was invested in the purchase of an estate at Kirkstone Fell foot. The living is now worth about £80 a year, exclusive of a house and garden. The tithes of the parish were commuted, in 1839, for £168 7s. 9d., viz., rectorial £114 7s. 3d., and vicarial £23 8s. 6d. The parish registers commence in 1572. The list of

incumbents is very imperfect; the following is as near an approximation as we are able to arrive at:—

INCUMBENTS.—Edward Nicholson, died 1593; Robert Troutbeck, died 1636; James Pearson, died 1676; Hugh Newton, —; Philip Robinson, died 1786; John Pearson, died 1831; Robert Pearson, vacated 1845; Joseph Castlehow, vacated 1846, when John B. Wightwick, present incumbent, succeeded.

The parsonage house is a plain building, erected about thirty years ago, from funds obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty and other sources.

CATTERLEN.

The area of this township is 1,470 acres, and its rateable value £914 4s. 2d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 92; in 1811, 104; in 1821, 124; in 1831, 125; in 1841, 117; and in 1851, 130; who chiefly reside in Catterlen village.

The township of Catterlen presents no objects of antiquarian interest, and calls for no notice previous to the Norman Conquest, at which epoch we find it in the possession of a Saxon proprietor, named Uhtredus, who, as we gather from the charter of Henry II., quoted at length under the pedigree of the Vauxes of Gilsland, was the last Saxon owner; and under the following pedigree will be found as full an account of the possessors of the manor to the present time as we have been able to compile from original sources, and from the labours of our predecessors, especially from the account of the family given by Jefferson in his "Leath Ward:"—

Vaux of Catterlen.

JOHN DE VAUX, Knt., of Catterlen, is the first of whom we find mention, and probably the original grantee for Catterlen or Kaderleng, as it is there called, was confirmed to Hubert de Vaux, in the charter of Henry II., which must have been made between 1151 and 1167, and Sir John was of this manor, 16th Henry II. (1170). He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN DE VAUX, Knt., of Catterlen, 32nd Henry II. (1186). His successor was his son,

WILLIAM DE VAUX, of whom no special mention is made.

WILLIAM DE VAUX, living here in the reign of Henry III., and who had issue two sons,

- I. WILLIAM, his successor.
- II. John, from whom descended the Vauxes of Odiham, Hampshire.

WILLIAM DE VAUX married the daughter and heiress of a collateral branch, the Vauxes of Tryermaine, by whom he left,

- I. WILLIAM, his successor.
- II. Rowland, who had issue,

Ralph, who had,

Robert.

- III. James.
- IV. John.

WILLIAM DE VAUX, who was seated here 24th Edward III. (1351). He married a daughter of Richard de Salkeld, of Korkeby, and left a son,

JOHN DE VAUX, of whom mention is made 48th Edward III. (1375). He had issue three sons,

- I. JOHN, who succeeded his father.
- II. William.
- III. Robert.

JOHN DE VAUX,¹ who was living at Catterlen, 20th Richard II. (1397).

JOHN DE VAUX, who is mentioned 4th Henry IV. (1403), he left issue four sons,

- I. WILLIAM, his successor,
- II. John.
- III. Thomas.
- IV. Henry.

WILLIAM DE VAUX, who married a daughter of — Brougham, and was residing at Catterlen 8th Henry V. (1421.)

WILLIAM DE VAUX,² living 20th Ed. IV. (1481), married a daughter of — Delamere, by whom he had

JOHN DE VAUX, who married a daughter of — Crackenthorpe. He was living during the reign of Richard III., and by her left issue a son

WILLIAM, his successor.

By a second marriage with Mary, daughter of — Skelton, he had

John, from whom descended a numerous progeny.

WILLIAM DE VAUX, seated at Catterlen during the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. He is mentioned in the list of those liable to Border service, given in Sir Thomas Wharton's letter, dated 34th Henry VIII. (1543), from whence it appears that he was liable to send four horse and six footmen towards the defence of the Border. He married a daughter of — Leyhourne, and had issue four sons and two daughters,

- I. ROBERT, died without issue.
- II. John.
- III. Roland.
- IV. Gilbert.
- I. Mary, married Thomas Salkeld, of Whitehall, Cumberland.
- II. Dorothy, married — Senbouse of Seascale Hall, Cumberland.

JOHN VAUX, who, it seems, held Catterlen 35th Henry VIII. (1544), by the service of paying to the king 22d. yearly.

ROLAND VAUX, particular notice of whom will be found under the description of the hall, married Ann, daughter of — Salkeld, and by her had a large family,

- I. WILLIAM, his successor.
- II. Thomas, by his wife or wives, had a very numerous family.

¹ This may be that John de Vaux, who in the Brougham pedigree is set down as having married a daughter of a John de Brougham, who is there stated to have been sheriff of Cumberland in 1383, but the name of that family does not occur in the lists as either sheriff or knight of the shire until 6th Will. and Mary, when Henry Brougham of Seales, filled the former office.

² A certain Robert Vaux was sheriff of Cumberland, 30th Henry VI. (1452); again 2nd and 3rd Edward IV. (1463-4); and once more in the 7th of the same reign (1468), if he were of Catterlen he preceded this William.—(?)

III. Humphrey.

IV. Richard.

V. John.

I. Jane, married to Sir William Hutton, by whom she had a family.

II. Isabel, married to John Simpson, by whom she had children.

III. Phillas died young.

WILLIAM VAUX, married Jane —, and by her had a son, his successor, and five daughters.

I. JOHN.

I. Ann.

II. Jane.

III. Mary.

IV. Dorothy.

V. Barbara.

JOHN VAUX married Mabel Musgrave, by whom he had,

I. Madelaine died young.

II. Mabel, who married Christopher Richmond, of Highhead.

III. Mary, who married William Graham, of Nunnery.

Arms.—Or, a fesse chequy, gold, and gules, between three garbs of the third, banded of the first in chief, a label of three points.

Richmond of Catterlen Hall.

I CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, married Mabel, daughter and co-heiress of John Vaux, of Catterlen Hall, by whom he received that inheritance, in addition to his patrimony of High Head Castle. They had the following children:—

I. CHRISTOPHER, his successor.

II. John.

III. George.

IV. Thomas.

I. Isabel.

II. Magdalen.

I This Christopher was descended from John Richmond, who purchased High Head from John Restwold, to whom it had descended from the family of English. The said John Richmond had a son and heir,

JOHN RICHMOND, who, in the 2nd Elizabeth, was impleaded for a purpresture of sixty acres. He married firstly, — Daere, but had no children; secondly, Margaret Dalston, of Udale, by whom he had,

I. CHRISTOPHER, his successor.

II. John, died young.

III. Francis, married a daughter of Lancelot Fletcher.

IV. Margaret, married Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton.

V. Mabel, married John Simpson, of Sowerby.

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND married firstly, Ann, daughter of Thomas Mayplate, of Little Suikeld, by whom he had,

I. John, who died unmarried.

Secondly, he married Elizabeth Clayter, by whom he had,

I. Francis, who died young.

II. CHRISTOPHER, his father's successor.

I. Margery, married John Aglionby, of Carlisle.

II. Elizabeth, married Richard Baxter, of Seburgham

III. Mary, married John Vaux, of Little Musgrave.

Thirdly, he married Eleanor Beasley, by whom he had,

I. Willato.

I. Jane.

II. Mabel.

He died in 1642, leaving Christopher, his son, who married Mabel Vaux, his successor.

By his second wife, Magdalen Huddlestone, he had,

I. Dorothy.

II. Margery.

III. Mabel.

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND married firstly Mary, daughter of — Lawson, of Isell, who died in 1672, by her he had

I. Christopher, died young.

II. CHRISTOPHER, his successor.

I. Jane.

II. Mary.

Secondly he married Isabella Reynolds, by whom he had

I. Erasmus, died young.

II. Henry, died unmarried 1716.

III. William, died young.

I. Isabel, married to Colonel Gledhill, by whom she had a family.

II. Elizabeth, married to Peter Brougham, by whom she had

1. Henry Richmond, died unmarried.

2. John, died unmarried.

III. Sarah, married George Simpson, and subsequently John Buker.

IV. Ann.

V. Mabel, married Henry Briseo.

VI. Susan.

VII. Margrett, married William Gale, of Whitehaven, by whom she had

I. John, who married Sarah Wilson, and hence by a son derive the Braddylys.

I. Isabella, married to Henry Curwen, of Workington Hall. They had a daughter from whom the present proprietor of that estate descends.

VIII. Martha.

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, married 1696, Elizabeth Watson, by whom he had

I. Christopher, died an infant.

I. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

II. Isabella, married John Hutchinson, by whom she had

1. John, who by a daughter, was the ancestor of the Martins of Itonfield.

Upon the death of Christopher without male issue, the estates devolved upon his brother of the half blood.

HENRY RICHMOND, who dying unmarried 1716, bequeathed the estates absolutely to his mother.

ISABELLA MILLER, who after the decease of her first husband married Matthias Miller, she by her will, dated May 1st, 1736, bequeathed Highhead for life, and Catterlen in fee to her daughter by the said Christopher.

SUSAN RICHMOND, who dying unmarried in 1775, by her will left to her niece, the daughter of Margrett Richmond and William Gale, of Whitehaven, as aforesaid,

ISABELLA CURWEN, the estate of Catterlen, which she sold to the Duke of Norfolk, from whom the present proprietor, Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, inherits the same.

Arms.—Gules, two bars g.mells, a chief, or.

The principal landowners are Henry Howard, Esq., Sir Henry R. F. Vane, Bart., William Thompson, John Johnston, Joseph Mounsey, John Lamb. Catterlen Hall is now a farmhouse.

The village of Catterlen is three miles north-west-by-north of Penrith. Here is a small school, erected in 1835, which is supported by the quarter pence of the children, and has an average attendance of thirty pupils.

The single houses bearing particular names are Catterlen Hall, Helling Syke, Honey House, High and Low Dyke.

The mansion house of Catterlen Hall, situated on a hill, at the base of which flows the Petteril, is a good specimen of the Border Peel Tower, with later erections, indicating the additional security which advancing civilisation afforded. The old tower probably dates as far back as the wars of the Roses, but we possess no information as to the builder. The first enlargement was made by that Rowland Vaux who died in 1586, as appears from a carving in stone over the door,—having, 1st and 4th, the arms of Vaux; 2nd and 3rd, a cross moline within a roundel, with the inscription, “Let mercy and faithfulness never go from thee;” and underneath, “At this time is Roland Vaux lord of this place, and builded this house in the year of God 1577.” The letters “R. V., A. V.,” his own and wife’s initials being at the four corners. The second addition to the hall was made during the Richmond period, and consists of a court-house and retiring room, reached by a lofty flight of

steps from the court-yard, with inferior rooms below. Above the grand door, on ascending the steps, is perceived the arms of Vaux, quartering those of Richmond, (two bars gemells) with the motto, “Deo vivente juvante.” Over the chimney-piece of the hall, and in the centre, with the date 1657, is a wreath enclosing a heart and two roses. In a similar position in the retiring room is the same date, with the letters *R. V.*, enclosed in a wreath. Another chimney piece, in the middle age part of the hall, is said to display the coat of Richmond impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th, per bend indented, three roses or, 2nd and 3rd a saltire.

CHARITY.

Mrs. Isabella Miller, widow of Christopher Richmond, and subsequently widow of Mr. Matthias Miller, having become possessed of the Catterlen estate, under the will of her son Henry, by her will, dated May 1st, 1736, bequeathed a messuage and field, measuring about an acre, in the said manor, in trust for the benefit of a schoolmaster, who should teach the children of the tenants the principles of the Christian religion, reading and writing; but though tradition professes to point out the land, the house has long been destroyed, and the benefit which was intended to accrue to the inhabitants has been lost.

OUSBY PARISH.

THE parish of Ousby extends about six miles from east to west, and about a mile and a half from north to south, being bounded on the north by Melmerby, on the west by Addingham, and on the south and east by Kirkland. About one fourth of this parish is enclosed and cultivated, the remainder forming a large common. Green Fell, which rises to the height of 2,500 feet above sea level, is situated here, lying between Hartside Fell and Cross Fell. That portion of the parish which is under cultivation is tolerably fertile, having generally a red marly soil, and in some places a light sand,—the principal crops are oats, barley, turnips, &c. The inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture and sheep farming, attend the Penrith markets, and occasionally those of Alston and Appleby.

Ousby comprises 6,000 acres of land, and its rateable value is £1,653 8s. 9d. In 1801 it contained 253 inhabitants; in 1811, 249; in 1821, 276; in 1831, 291; in 1841, 271; and in 1851, 295. In the western extremity of the parish are vestiges of what appears to have been an ancient British fort, consisting of two ramparts, an outer and inner, with an intervening ditch, enclosing a pentagonal area in which an urn and several fragments of ruined walls have been found.

The first recorded possessors of the manor of Ousby are two sisters, who held it in moieties; and shortly afterwards we find one of these moieties held by four sisters. In the time of Henry III. Julian Falcard and William Armstrong occur as holding a moiety each,

and shortly afterwards we find Henry le Serjeant and Patrick de Ulceby holding each an eighth part. By alienation the residue was broken into small parcels, some of which were given to the priory of Lanercost, others to the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, some in frank marriage, many small parcels were sold, and many distributed among the families of Craekenthorpe, Salkeld, Crofton, Beauchamp, and Raughten. The estate has long been in severalities, but the manorial rights appear to have centered by purchase, or otherwise, in the family of Craekenthorpe of Newbiggin, Westmoreland: W. Craekenthorpe, Esq., being the present lord. The landowners are W. Craekenthorpe, Esq., Messrs. Hare, Joseph Barker, Rev. J. Hall, B.D., John P.

Spedding, Rev. J. Ion, James Shephard, Joseph Braithwaite, Henry Hodgson, Anthony Hodgson, John Workman, John Atkinson, John and Joseph Cheesbrough, Isaac Westmoreland, Thomas Goulding, the trustees of the late Walter Buchanan, Rev. J. F. Courtney, Joseph Varty, William Varty, John Varty, John and Thomas Cartmell, Joseph Howe, Rev. Thomas Jackson; Mrs. Bleaymire, Mrs. Margaret Robinson, and Mrs. Byers.

The village of Ousby, Ulnesby, Ullesby, or Ulfesby, is about nine miles east-north-east of Penrith, and twelve and a half miles south-west of Alston, and is said to derive its name from Ulf, or Olave, a Dane, who settled here long anterior to the Norman conquest. Nicolson and Burn state that this Ulf was one of the three sons of Haldan—the other two, Torquell and Melmor, settled themselves respectively at Torquelby near Keswick, and at Melmerby.

THE CHURCH.

Ousby church, dedicated to St. Luke, consists of a nave and chancel, with a bell turret at the western end, carrying two bells, under which is the principal entrance. There is a narrow door on the south side of the chancel. The church has lately been restered, mainly at the cost of the present rector. A painted window, bearing the figure of St. Luke, has been erected in the eastern end of the chancel. In the chancel is the figure of a crusader, carved in oak, but greatly damaged and dilapidated. The armour appears to be that usually termed mail, the feet rest on a dog, the legs are crossed, and the hands raised in the attitude of prayer. Respecting the person whom this statue is supposed to represent, Bishop Nicolson gives the following tradition:—"He was an outlaw who lived at Crewgarth in this parish, and was killed while he was hunting, at a certain place on the neighbouring mountain, which from that accident keeps the name of Baronside to this day. For all great men were anciently called barons in this country." This tradition seems to be like many others, without any foundation in fact, for it is very improbable that had this "baron," or whoever he may have been, deserved the character here given of him, that he would have been buried in the chancel of a church, and his monument be in the style common to those persons who had been in the Holy Land. The ancient sedilia and piscina are still preserved in this church. In front of

the former is the monument mentioned above. The living of Ousby is a rectory, entered in the Valor of Pope Nicholas at £11 19s., and in the King's Book at £13 13s., now worth about £310. The tithes are commuted for £290. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Carlisle. The parish register commences in 1663.

RECTORS.—Roger Peytenin, 1245; Gilbert de Haloughton, 1301; Adam de Appleby, —; Sir Robert de Halghton, 1312; Thomas de Caldbeck, 1316; John Grayvill, —; Sir William de Denton, —; John de Welton, 1359; Robert de Welton, 1360; Sir Richard de Ulvesby, 1361; Sir Thomas de Kirkland, 1361; Sir Nicholas de Stapleton, 1363; William de Strickland, 1366; Sir John Wateward, 1366; Symon de Wharton occurs 1376; Cuthbert Denton occurs 1535; Hugh Sewell, died 1583; Sir Hugh Rayson, 1583; Nicholas Dean, 1611; Leonard Milburne occurs 1614; Thomas Robinson, 1672; George Fleming, 1719; Lancelot Pattenson, 1735; John Delap, 1759; William Raincock, 1766; Edward Christian, 1784; Humphrey John Hare, 1802; Thomas Lowry, 1807; John Fenton, 1833; James Bush, 1854.

The rectory is a plain substantial building, built by the present rector in 1856.

There is a Wesleyan chapel, built in the year 1838, and possessing accommodation for about eighty persons.

The National School is a neat building, in the Early English style, erected in 1856 by the rector, at a cost of £300. It is under government inspection, supported by voluntary contributions and quarter pence, and is attended by about twenty children.

An annual feast is held in the village about the latter end of the month of October, soon after the festival of St. Luke, and is celebrated by the inhabitants meeting together, and by the performance of the usual rural sports of the country, such as wrestling, &c.

Bradley, Fell Side, and the Row, are hamlets in this parish.

CHARITIES.

Poor Money.—Robert Hutchinson, the elder, in 1683, and Robert Hutchinson, the younger, in 1694, each left £5 for the poor stock of the parish, which, being lent out at interest, half of it was lost, and the remainder was applied to the poor rates. A legacy of £100, left by an old lady about eighty years ago, whose name is now unknown in the parish, is supposed to have been intended for the use of the poor; but this also was applied to the same purpose.

PENRITH PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Lazonby, on the west by Greystoke and Newton, on the south by the river Eamont, which divides it from Westmoreland, and on the east by Edenhall. It extends about four miles in length from north to south, and three and a half in breadth from east to west. The soil is in general a light red mould, and is in some parts very fertile, especially near the Eamont, where loam prevails. The extensive common, consisting of about 8,000 acres, has been enclosed and allotted, together with the other waste lands in Inglewood Forest, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1803. The parish comprises seven divisions, viz., Burrowgate, Dockray, Middlegate and Sandgate, Netherend, and Townhead, which constitute the town; and the hamlets of Plumpton Heal, Carleton, and Eamont Bridge. Its area is 7,661 acres, and its rateable value £22,303 14s. 4d. The population in 1801 was 3,801; in 1811, 4,328; in 1821, 5,385; in 1831, 6,089; in 1841, 6,429; and in 1851, 7,387.

Our earliest information respecting the district in which Penrith and its neighbourhood are situate is connected with Inglewood Forest, the wood of the Angles, as it was called, from the settlements made within its boundaries at Plumpton, Hutton, Newton, and other places, by these German invaders. This forest comprised the south-eastern half of Cumberland Ward, a large portion of Leath Ward, with a portion of the ward of Allerlile-below-Derwent, and formed part of the demesne of the English crown. It appears to have been a forest before the Conquest, and was divided into the High Ward, from Penrith to Hesketh, and the Low Ward, from Hesketh to Carlisle. At the period of the Norman invasion this part of England was held by the Scots, from whom it was taken by the Conqueror, and given, with the rest of the county, to Ranulph de Meschines. Ranulph made a survey of the whole county, and gave to his followers all the frontiers bordering on Scotland and Northumberland, retaining to himself the central part between the east and the west mountains. "a goodly great forest, full of woods, red deer and fallow, wild swine, and all manner of wild beasts." During the reign of Rufus, that portion of the forest which was in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, was brought into cultivation by some labourers who had been sent from the south of England for that purpose. The other portions of the forest at this, and probably to a much later period, was full of red deer; Edward I. is said to have killed 200 bucks here in a few days. That monarch gave the extra-parochial titles of the forest to the convent of St. Mary Carlisle. In a perambulation of the boundaries of the forest, made in 1301, by the commissioners of Edward I., they were declared to be as follow:—"Beginning at the bridge of Caldew, without the city of Carlisle, and so by the highway unto Thursby towards the south; and from Thursby by the same way through the middle of the town of Thursby to Waspatrickwath, ascending by the water of Wampole to the place where Shawk falls into Wampole. And from thence going up straight to the

head of Rowland Beck; and from that place descending to the water of Caldbeck; and so down by that water to the place where Caldbeck falls into Caldew; and so up to Gyrgwath; and so by the highway of Sourby unto Stanewath under the castle of Sourby; and so by the highway up to Mabel cross; and so by the hill of Kenewathen, going down by the said highway through the middle of the town of Alleyaby; and so to the same way unto Peliat; and so down by the same way unto the bridge of Amote; and so from that bridge going down by the bank of Amote unto Eden; and so descending by the water of Eden unto the place where Caldew falls into Eden; and from that place to the bridge of Caldew aforesaid, without the gate of the city of Carlisle." Thus it appears that it comprehended all that large and now fertile tract of country "extending westward from Carlisle, by Thursby to Westward, and thence to Caldbeck, Castle Sowerby, Mabel Cross, Blencow, and Penrith, from whence its boundary extends along the Eamont to the Eden, which constitutes its eastern limits all the way northward to Carlisle, where it terminates in a point, as at Westward, and the confluence of the Eamont and the Eden forming a sort of triangle, each side of which is more than twenty miles in length."

Cumberland continued to be held as a fief of the English crown till the reign of Stephen. The troubles which quickly gathered round the throne of this monarch encouraged the King of Scotland, David I., to make an attempt to gain possession of the northern counties, which he invaded in 1153, and, under pretence of acting in the interests of Stephen's rival, Prince Henry, who had been educated at his court, made himself master of all the fortresses in Cumberland and Northumberland, with the exception of Bamborough. From this time the possession of the northern counties continued to be a subject for dispute between England and Scotland, and many years passed before it was finally adjusted. In the reign of King John a treaty was entered into for their final surrender to the Scots, upon

certain conditions, but like many other treaties, its provisions were doomed to be inoperative. In the reign of John's successor, Henry III., a conference was held at York, in the presence of the papal legate, by whose influence chiefly the King of Scotland was induced to give up his claim, in consideration of the grant of lands in Cumberland or Northumberland of the value of £200, which he was to hold of the King of England, by the annual payment to the Constable of the Castle of Carlisle of a falcon. In 1212 the manors of Penrith, Langwathby, Great Salkeld, Sowerby, and Carleton, were granted to the Scottish king in pursuance of this agreement. For a few years the northern counties of England enjoyed a comparative degree of tranquillity. But the contests for the Scottish crown did not allow their state of peace to continue for any lengthened period. After the crown of Scotland had been adjudged to John Baliol, and he had been accepted as king by the Scots, the King of England delivered to him Penrith and the other manors just mentioned; but a little later, when Baliol had offended the King of England, Edward began hostilities by the seizure of these manors, which were never restored. In revenge for this the Scots subsequently ravaged the country. In 1395 Richard II. granted the manors of Penrith, &c., to John Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, to be held by him so long as the castle of Brest should remain in the hands of the king. This tenure appears to have been of short duration, for two years afterwards he granted the same manors to Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, and his heirs male, by Juliana, his wife; to be held in as ample a manner as they had been by Alexander King of Scotland. It is very probable that Penrith Castle dates its erection from this period. Richard Neville, son of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, succeeded to the manor of Penrith. In 1419 he received from the king (Henry V.) a grant of all fines and forfeitures within Penrith and Sowerby, the exclusive power of nominating justices, and of appointing coroners. The Earl of Salisbury was subsequently taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, and beheaded by the Yorkists at Pontefract; after which Henry VI. gave Penrith to John Lord Clifford, of Brougham Castle. Lord Clifford fell at St. Alban's, on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461, and the manor was granted by Edward IV. to Warwick the "king maker," who being killed at the battle of Barnet, in 1471, the manor reverted to the crown, but Edward granted it to his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester, subsequently King Richard III. It has been said that the Duke of Gloucester resided at Penrith for the purpose of taking effectual measures for the defence of Cumberland

against the Scots, and there is every probability that this statement is correct, for we find that the duke was sheriff of the county for five successive years, and he is described as of Penrith Castle. From this period the manor of Penrith continued to be held by the crown till the year 1616, when it was devised to Francis Bacon and others in trust for Charles Prince of Wales. In 1672 the manor was vested in trustees as part of the jointure of Catherine Queen Consort, who became possessed of the same on the death of her husband, Charles II.

On May 21st, 1696, William III. granted the honour of Penrith to William Bentinck, earl of Portland, his heirs and assigns, under the following description:— "All that the honour of Penrith, als Perith, in our county of Cumberland, with all rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever; and all those demesne lands in Penrith, als Perith aforesaid, with appurtenances; and all those rents called socage rents, bondage rents, purpresture rents, and other rents there, all which are of the yearly rent or value of 267 6s. 4½d. And also those rents of lands in Great Salkeld, Langwathbie, Gablesby, Scotby, and Castle Sowerby, being members of the said honour of Penrith, called the Queen's Names, amounting to £127 13s. 5d. And also those lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, in the ward of Penrith aforesaid, within the forest of Inglewood, in the said county of Cumberland, of the yearly rent or value of £10 11s. 6d.; and also all those lands, tenements, and rents, in the ward of Gatescall, within the said forest of Inglewood, with the appurtenances, of the yearly rent or value, besides £161 19s. 7d. per annum for the rent of the park at Plumpton Head, £113 9s. 6½d.; and also all those rents of the free tenants within the said forest, late in the charge of our sheriff of Cumberland, amounting to £11 13s. 6½d. per annum, which said honour of Penrith, and other the premises, are of the yearly rent or value of £319 17s. 1½d., and of the clear yearly rent or value, the reprises deducted, of £310 3s. 7½d., and were parcel of the possessions of Richard late Duke of Gloucester. And all and singular messuages, tenements, houses, edifices, buildings, outhouses, mills, ways, passages, waters, water-courses, fishings, woods, underwoods, timber and trees, hedges, hedgerows, courts leet, courts baron, views of frankpledge, or other courts, doth or shall appertain; fairs, markets, tolls, waifs, strays, deodands, goods and chattels of felons, fugitives and felons of themselves, and of persons condemned and put in execution; liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, privileges, wastes, heaths, moors, farms, lands, meadows, pastures, fishings, profits, commodities, hereditaments,

and appurtenances whatsoever to the said honour of Penrith; and other the premises, or any part thereof belonging or appertaining, arising, happening, or growing within the same or therewith, commonly held, used, or enjoyed as part, parcel, or member of them, or any of them . . . to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in our county of Kent, in free and common socage, by fealty only, and not *in capite*, nor by knights' service; yielding and paying, therefore, to us, our heirs and successors, the yearly rent or sum of 13s. 4d. of lawful money of England, by the year, at the receipt of our Exchequer, or to the hands of our receiver-general of the premises for the time being, to the use of us, our heirs and successors, at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary which shall next happen, next after the decease of our royal aunt, Katherine the Queen Dowager." This last named event took place in the reign of King George I. In 1787 the Duke of Portland sold the manor to William fifth Duke of Devonshire, whose son, the sixth duke, died about a year ago. The Earl of Burlington succeeded as heir-at-law to the title and estate.

Mr. Walker, in his "History of Penrith," tells us that "The court incident to a manor is the court baron, and to a market and fair the court of pie-powdre. There has also been immemorially held at Penrith a court leet and view of frankpledge, which is said to be the most ancient of our courts, and is a court of record for punishing offences against the crown. It is clear that the court baron and court of pie-powdre must have been in existence in the reign of Henry III., since we find the manor, and the fair, and the market then subsisting. The court leet is said to be incident only to a hundred; but may be granted by charter. It is probable that the court leet was granted by the crown, along with Penrith, to Neville of Raby; and the Moot Hall,¹ which stood on the north of the market place,

¹ In a survey made in pursuance of a commission granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1572, the "Old Mote Hall" is mentioned as held by one John Atkinson. In a deed, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1678, made between Thomas Middleton and Jonathan Middleton, his son, amongst other premises conveyed from father to son, are "all that—freehold messuage, tenement, or purpresture, with the appurtenances, wherein the said Thomas Middleton did live, and which he lately purchased of William Moorhouse, situate, lying, and being in a street there, called Barrowgate, between the messuage of Cuthbert Mounsey, called the Old Moot Hall, on the west side, and the king's high street on the east side thereof; and also all that—his stable, back side, &c., &c." The Wool Pack Inn, and its appurtenances, are the premises here referred to. The site of the Old Moot Hall, formerly the property of Cuthbert Mounsey, is now owned by Mr. N. Arnison, recently rebuilt by him, and occupied as a draper's shop. The old house, when pulled down, bore strong evidence of having been a place of some consequence,—the walls being constructed of strong ashler wood, inside and out.

and in which these courts were anciently held, erected shortly afterwards. It is described in an ancient survey as 'the Moote Hall, situate in Burrowgate, Penrith, consisting of seven bayers of building, with five shoppes, under-rooms in the sayd hall, worth per annum, besides a place of judicature, £9.' The court leet sat twice a year, the steward presiding, shortly after Easter and Michaelmas. It inquired of all offences short of treason, and over all inhabitants and residents. Every one dwelling within the leet, from the age of twelve to sixty years (peers, clergymen, &c., excepted), was bound to suit and service in court. The juries were sworn in at one half yearly court, and continued to serve during the next ensuing half year. In the interval they took cognizance of such offences as occurred; assembling at the summons of the bailiff when necessity arose, and making inquisition; their verdict of presentments was returned to the steward in writing at the next court, whose province it then became to enforce the penalties incurred by the offenders. Thus it appears that the ancient court leet, in its day, must have exercised much of the jurisdiction now exercised by the magistrates in petty and quarter sessions, and the local boards of health. All small offenders, whether by infraction of public or private rights, by neglect or violation of sanitary regulations, by encroachments, or by drunken or riotous breach of the peace and good order of society, came within its grasp. It dealt with unlawful games, affrays and assaults where bloodshed ensued; neglect of constables to keep watch and ward, or to execute their office upon vagabonds and sturdy beggars, or any other offence against the public good. One class of offenders came more particularly under its lash, namely, keepers of houses of ill-fame, common scolds, eaves droppers, hedge breakers, bakers who did not observe the assize of bread, butchers who exposed unwholesome meat, unqualified persons who kept dogs or engines to destroy game, persons who kept false weights and measures, and destroyers of ancient boundaries or land marks. The authority of the court also included the offences of millers and victuallers, as well as nuisances and defects in the bridges, causeways, and highways. Persons when convicted were punished by fines, and in default of payment were placed in the pillory or stocks:¹ the former being provided by the lord of the manor, and the latter at the expense of the town. In the

¹ In 1572 one Robert Barwicke held, under the queen, as of her royal manor of Penrith, a place called the "pilloraye" shop: its name being probably derived in consequence of its proximity to the site of the pillory. The lord of the manor provided a common pound; and it was also usual for lords who had leets to have a cucking stool, "which was an engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, by ducking them in water."—*Jacob's Law Dictionary*.

court baron, which is the court of the freeholders of the manor, and in which they are judges, and two at the least must always be present, pleas of debt under 10s. were held. In this court the steward sat as assessor to the free suitors, and anciently a very great number of debts were recovered in it. It was analagous to the county court. The court of pie-powdre was a court of emergency, held in the fair, on the spot, for prompt justice. It is commonly reported to have had its name from the circumstance that the suitors were clowns with dusty feet. It could only be held in a fair or market for trial of causes arising in that particular fair or market, and not in any former one. Hence, some say, it had its name from its being a tribunal which decided between disputants before they could shake the dust off their feet. The ancient form of proclamation for holding the fair concludes as follows:—‘Aud if any difference should happen about any bargain, or any other matter relating to merchandise, thereupon proper notice shall be given to the steward, and the court of pie-powdre shall immediately be summoned to settle the difference.’ But we have met with no one that can recollect a sitting of this venerable tribunal.”

Mr. Walker continues,—“There were several classes of tenants within the precincts of Penrith, a brief recapitulation of which may not be uninteresting: 1. The ancient freeholders, tenants in free socage. From these were taken the free suitors who sat in the court baron. Their free or quit rents amounted to £6 12s. 10½d. 2. The copyholders, originally tenants at will. In process of time they acquired an inheritable interest, on payment of fines for admission; and they appear to have been subject to Border service against the Scots. Their rents were termed the oxgang, or bondage rents,¹ and amounted to £23 13s. 1½d. 3. The purpresture tenants,—those who held ground taken up of the lord’s demesnes, or wastes, without warrant or grant. They were very numerous in the outskirts of the town, being holden in small parcels for accommodation, paying mere acknowledgment for the lord’s sufferance. The rents amounted to £6 15s. 1½d. at the date of the survey from which this account is taken; but they were continually increasing as the town increased and additional parcels were taken up. These are now all considered as freeholders.

“The bakers and brewers of Penrith paid a rent to the lord. Every householder that did sell ale or beer, 5d.; every baker, 5d.; and every householder that did both bake and brew, 10d. The average yearly amount of this rent, about two centuries since, was £5 13s. 4d.,

which gives a very large number of the fraternity. Every householder that kept a fire-bearth, 1½d., for the privilege of turbary on the lord’s wastes.¹ There were, at the above-mentioned period, 360 of such householders; and they also paid a rent of 20s. for the privilege of depasturing their cows in the forest. The curriers and shoemakers in Penrith paid a rent of 20s. per annum; the dyers and weavers, 6s. 8d.; the maltsters, 20s. All the manors comprised in the honour of Penrith did suit and service at the lord’s courts.

“The markets and fairs were a source of considerable profit to the lord. The shambles on the east and west sides of the market-place, in Burrowgate, are described as having anciently been thirty yards in length on each side, and containing twelve stables (stalls) worth £7. The office of sheldraker, viz., ‘a certaine toll taken off the market people for the making cleane of the streetes, out of every sacke of corne and salte a handfull, called in Latin manipulum, worth per annum £22 10s.’ The office of ‘metlaw and weighlaw, viz., a dishfull of corne and salte due to the officer out of every sacke of corne and salte that cometh to be sold in the market of Penrith, and of every wool sacke 4d., with several other small tolls received for commodities weighed and sold in the sayed markett, worth per annum £73 6s. 8d.’ The stallage and pieceage rents, viz., for all merchants or peillers that pitch their tents or boothes in the markett of Penrith, worth per annum £3 13. 4d.²

“The Moot Hall, which till within the present century stood in the square, was built and substituted in lieu of one of more ancient date.³ It was adorned with the arms of the Earl of Warwick—the bear and ragged staff. The apperance of the building—part of which previous to its removal was constructed of wood—resembled that of a ‘tuefall.’ It extended in a north-west direction from within a few yards of the front of the cluster of buildings now the property of Mr. N. Robinson, to about an equal distance from the opposite side of the square. That part of the building opposite the church was a blank wall of considerable height, from the top of which the roof descended to the opposite side, which

¹ Turfery, derived from turfa, an old Irish Latin word for turf, is a right to dig turf on a common, or in another man’s ground. Turf was anciently the staple fuel of the town.

² It appears from the above that the market tolls alone were anciently worth £90 10s. per annum. In May, 1836, they were let by the Local Board of Health for £56 10s., which is nearly £34 per annum more than had been paid for them previously. The Board of Health are lessees of the tolls, under the Duke of Devonshire, and his successors, lord of the manor of Penrith.

See note on preceding page.

³ ‘Tue-fall,’ pronounced “tugh-ha,” is a building with a sloping roof on one side only.

¹ An oxgang is commonly taken for fifteen acres of land, or as much as an ox could plough in a year.

was the front, and faced towards the gateway of the Fleece Inn. On this side there were four or five small shops, and on the north were the stairs leading to the great room, or hall, which was a place of convenience for the market people."

Besides the manor of Penrith the parish comprises three inferior manors, Bishop's Row, Hutton Hall, and Carleton.

The manor of Bishop's Row consists of about twelve leasehold tenements within the town of Penrith, and several leasehold and customary tenements both in Cumberland and Westmoreland. It formerly belonged to the bishops of Carlisle, hence its name, but is now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The manor of Hutton Hall formerly belonged to the Hutton family, who appear to have resided here from the time of Edward I. till the year 1731, when the hall and manor were sold by Addison Hutton, Esq., the last of his family, to John Gaskarth, Esq., whose son, in 1790, sold the same to James Earl of Lonsdale, from whom they have descended to the present earl.

Hutton of Hutton Hall.

ADAM DE HUTTON, who was living at Penrith in the reign of Edward I., and had issue,

ALEXANDER DE HUTTON, son and heir, living in the reign of Edward III.

THOMAS DE HUTTON, son and heir, living 4th Richard II. and 1st Henry V., married Helen, daughter of . . . This Thomas and his lady "by contract under the higher south window of St. Andrew's Quire, in Penrith."

JOHN DE HUTTON, son and heir, living in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. He married Isabel, daughter of Hugh Salkeld, Esq., of Roskil, in the county of Westmoreland, a younger branch of the Salkelds of Carby Castle, in Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

WILLIAM DE HUTTON, son and heir, who was living in the 14th year of Henry VII., and by Joan, his wife, had issue,

JOHN DE HUTTON, son and heir, married Elizabeth, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Beauchamp, Esq., of Croglin, an ancient Cumberland family.

ANTHONY HUTTON, son and heir, married, in the reign of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Musgrave, Esq., of Cumeatch, in the county of Cumberland, by his wife Elizabeth, illegitimate daughter of Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland; by this lady he had issue,

I. WILLIAM, his successor.

II. Sir Richard Hutton, Knt., of Goldsborough, in the county of York, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, afterwards of the Court of Queen's Bench, died in 1638. Sir Richard married Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Briggs, Esq., of Cumire, in the county of Westmoreland, and had issue,

- I. Christopher, died in September, 1616, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Mary, at Dover.
2. Sir Richard, Knt., of Goldsborough, heir to his father, high-sheriff of Yorkshire, was slain at the battle of Sherburne, in the service of Charles I., died without issue; interred in the church of Goldsborough.

3. Thomas.

4. Henry, A. M., afterwards D.D., rector of Marton, co. Westmoreland, 1610; prebendary of the fourth stall in the cathedral church of Carlisle, 1643; ejected from the prebendal stall by Cromwell's commissioners, and died without issue before the Restoration. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cosins, S.T.P., lord bishop of Durham.

I. Elizabeth, married to John Dawny, son and heir of Sir Thomas Dawny, Knt.

2. Jane, married to Thomas Cooper, Esq.

3. Mary, married to Sir Thomas Maleverer, Bart.

4. Katherine, married Sir Gervase Newell, Knt.

5. Julian, the youngest daughter, married in 1625 to Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, in co. Cumberland.

Sir WILLIAM HUTTON, Knt., son and heir of Anthony, high-sheriff of Cumberland in the 2nd and 8th years of James I., married, firstly, Jane, daughter of Rowland Vaux, Esq., of Carterlen Hall, in co. Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

I. Thomas, married Winifred, third daughter of Henry Cracken-thorpe, Esq., of Newbiggin, co. Westmoreland, and died in the lifetime of his father, without issue male.

II. William, who died unmarried.

Sir William married, secondly, daughter of — Benson, of . . . and had issue,

I. ANTHONY, his successor.

II. BERNARD, successor to his brother.

I. Susan, married to Simon Musgrave, Esq., of Musgrave Hall, in Penrith.

II. Anne, married to Sir Christopher Dalston, Knt., of Acorn Bank, in co. Westmoreland.

ANTHONY HUTTON, Esq., third son of Sir William, upon whom his father settled, on failure of the issue male of the eldest son, Thomas; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Burdett, Esq., of Bramcote, in the county of Warwick, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Wilson, LL.D., dean of Durham, principal secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and one of her Majesty's most hon. Privy Council. Mr. Hutton died July 10th, 1637, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Penrith, under an altar tomb of marble, on which were the effigies of himself and his lady.

BERNARD HUTTON, Esq., succeeded to the inheritance on the death of his elder brother, Anthony; he married Ann, daughter of Hugh Stamper, of Snittlegarth, in the county of Cumberland, and had issue,

I. WILLIAM, son and heir.

II. Richard, died young.

III. John.

IV. Bernard.

V. Thomas.

I. Dorothy.

II. Anne.

III. Grace.

IV. Catherine, who died unmarried.

WILLIAM HUTTON, Esq., son and heir of Bernard, was born about the year 1626, being thirty-nine years of age, at the visitation of Sir William Dugdale, in 1665. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Christopher Lancaster, Esq., of Sock-bridge Hall, in co. Westmoreland, and by her had issue,

I. ANTHONY, his successor.

II. Bernard.

III. John.

IV. Henry.

I. Dorothy.

II. Anne.

ANTHONY HUTTON, Esq., son and heir, was seventeen years of age in 1665, married . . . was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD HUTTON, Esq., high-sheriff of Cumberland in the 8th of Queen Anne; married . . . died in 1717, and was interred in the chancel of the church of Penrith.

ADDISON HUTTON, Esq., M.D., son and heir of Richard, died about the year 1746, and was the last of the name and family at Hutton Hall.

Arms.—Argent, on a fesse sable, three bucks' heads caboshed, or.

Crest.—Three broad arrows, two in saltier and one in pale, sable, enfiled with a ducal coronet, or.

According to Mr. T. Denton, the manor of Carleton was acquired in marriage with a daughter of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, by Robert Lord Clifford, and that it was then (1688) the property of the Earl of Burlington, in right of his wife, who was sole heiress of the last Lord Clifford; besides that, Carleton Hall (the fee probably) was purchased by Sir Thomas Carleton of George Clifford, earl of Cumberland. Carleton appears to have been the residence of the family De Carleton shortly after the Conquest. On the demise of Robert Carleton, Esq., the last of this ancient family, in 1707, the manor, which had been purchased probably of Lord Burlington, or his heirs, was sold to John Pattinson, Esq. On the death of his son without issue, it became the property of his eldest daughter, who married Thomas Simpson, Esq. Mr. Simpson's son dying unmarried, Carleton devolved to his only daughter, the wife of James Wallace, Esq., whose son, the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, baron Knaresdale, sold it, in 1828, to John Cowper, Esq., whose brother, Frederick Cowper, Esq., is the present owner, as tenant for life, the estate being entailed by the late Mr. Cowper to the present holder, and to F. Cowper, Esq., jun.

Carleton of Carleton Hall.

BALDWIN DE CARLETON of Carleton.

JEFFREY DE CARLETON, son and heir.

ODARD DE CARLETON, son and heir.

HENRY DE CARLETON, son and heir.

GILBERT DE CARLETON, son and heir.

WILLIAM DE CARLETON, son and heir of Gilbert, married Helena, daughter of Geoffrey de Stinton.

ADAM DE CARLETON of Carleton, son and heir of William, married Sarah, daughter of Adam de Newton; occurs in the 15th Edward I., anno 1286.

JOHN DE CARLETON, son and heir of Adam, married Dorothy, daughter of Henry Brougham; occur in the 32nd Edward I., anno 1304.

THOMAS DE CARLETON, son and heir of John, married Johanna, daughter of Roger de Lancaster; occurs in the 19th Edward II., anno 1325.

JOHN DE CARLETON, son and heir of Thomas, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John de Morton; occurs in the 30th Edward III., anno 1356.

THOMAS DE CARLETON, son and heir of John, married Alice, daughter and heiress of George Dawbury, Esq., co. York; occurs in the 22nd Richard II.—27th Henry VI.

THOMAS DE CARLETON, son and heir of Thomas, married Isabel, daughter of Gilbert Brougham of Brougham, co. Westmoreland; died in the 11th Henry VIII.

THOMAS DE CARLETON, son and heir, married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Wybergh, Esq., of Clifton Hall, co. Westmoreland; he died in the 22nd Henry VIII. aged 96.

THOMAS CARLETON, son and heir, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Layton, Esq., of Dalemain, co. of Cumberland; he died in the 4th Queen Mary, anno 1556, leaving issue,

1. THOMAS, his successor.

2. Guy, governor of Northam Castle, co. Northumberland, who had issue,

George, lord bishop of Chichester, died 1628. The bishop, by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Killebrew, Knt., had issue a son,

Henry, of Furl, co. Essex, M.P. for Arundel, 1640.

THOMAS CARLETON, son and heir, married Mabel, daughter of ——— Carlisle, Esq., of Carlisle; and died in the 29th Queen Elizabeth, anno 1586, leaving issue,

1. THOMAS, his successor.

2. Lancelot, of Brampton Foot, in the barony of Gilsland, co. Cumberland, born 1549, married Eleanor, daughter of Roger Kirkby, Esq., of Kirkby, in Furness, co. Lancaster; from this gentleman was descended,

Guy Carleton, D.D., dean of Carlisle, 1680; prebendary of Durham, 1660; bishop of Bristol, 1671; translated to Chichester, 1678; died July 6th, 1685, aged 89; and Guy Carleton, created Baron Dorchester, 1786.

THOMAS CARLETON, son and heir of Thomas, born 1574, married Barbara, daughter of Sir Hugh Lowther, Knt., of Lowther, in co. Westmoreland. He (or his father) was one of the original governors of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, at Penrith. He died in 1597, leaving issue,

1. THOMAS, his successor.

2. Gerard, who married Nichola, daughter of ——— Elliot, of Redheugh, in Scotland, and by her had issue,

WILLIAM, who succeeded to the inheritance on the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas.

1. Francis, married to Richard Thirlwall, of Thirlwall Castle, in co. Northumberland.

Sir THOMAS CARLETON, Knt., born 19th June, 1568, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Shelly, Esq., of Woodborough, in the county of Nottingham, widow of Marmaduke Constable. Sir Thomas died in 1648, without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew, William, son of Gerard.

Sir WILLIAM CARLETON, Knt., of Carleton, born in 1607; married, firstly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Christopher Dalton, Knt., of Acorn Bank, in co. Westmoreland, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir William Hutton, Knt., of Hatton Hall, in Penrith, by whom he had issue,

1. Mary, aged 18 years, in 1665.

Sir William married, secondly, Barbara, daughter of Robert Deval, Esq., of Cowpen, in the county of Northumberland, and had issue,

1. ROBERT, his successor.

1. Alice.

Sir William certified his pedigree at the visitation of Sir William Dugdale, 25th March, 1665, being then in the fifty-eighth year of his age; he was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot at the commencement of the civil wars. He died . . . and was succeeded by,

ROBERT CARLETON, Esq., of Carleton, born about the year 1657, being in his eighth year at Sir William Dugdale's visitation. He was high-sheriff of Cumberland in the 12th William III. He died in 1707, without male issue, when this ancient family became extinct.

Arms.—Quarterly. First, ermine, on a bend sable three pheons argent; second, sable, three bars, in chief, three plates argent; third, argent, a cross, between four lions rampant, gules; fourth, or, a cross fesse gules.

Crest.—An arm embowed, proper, holding an arrow. †

THE TOWN OF PENRITH.

The ancient market town of Penrith is situated at the foot of a hill, in a fertile vale, at the southern extremity of Inglewood forest, in 54° 40' north latitude, 2° 45' west longitude, distant seventeen miles south-by-east from Carlisle, 283 north-north-west from London by road, and 282 by the London and north-western and the Lancaster and Carlisle railways. Its population in 1851 was 6,688, of whom 3,114 were males and 3,520 females, inhabiting 1,307 houses, seventeen being uninhabited and twenty in course of erection. As stated in the introduction to the history of the parish at page 586, the town contains five divisions, or constablewicks, viz., Middlegate, Dockray, Netherend, Burrowgate, and Townhead. It consists chiefly of one long street occupying the bottom of the valley, from which many smaller streets and lanes branch off in different directions. The houses are chiefly built of red freestone, a plentiful supply of which is found in the immediate neighbourhood.

Nothing whatever appears to be known respecting the first foundation of the town of Penrith. By some writers its origin is ascribed to the Britons, by others to the Anglo-Saxons. Those who hold the former opinion, derive the name of the town from *Pen*, a hill; and *rhudd*, red; and tell us that Penrith means "the town of the red hill;" while the advocates of the latter say that Penrith is only a corrupted form of Perith, the Anglo-Saxon name of the Roman station Voreda, which they look upon as the parent of the modern town of Penrith. Their opinion seems to be that a town did not exist where Penrith now stands, till the times of the Anglo-Saxons, who erected it with materials brought from the ruined Roman station, called in their language, Perith, "the fortification by the stream," and add, that with the materials the Angles brought the name. Probability, however, seems to be in favour of those

† These pedigrees of the Hutton and Carleton families are given on the authority of Jefferson.

who claim a British origin for the town, and we may suppose that it continued to be held by the old Celtic inhabitants through the whole period of the Roman occupation. The Angles from Northumbria appear to have settled in several places in the neighbourhood, as is evidenced by the local names; but they never obtained the entire possession of this part of England. But what the Angles could not effect, the Danes were able to accomplish. And they did much more. They settled in large numbers in the district, and drove out the great bulk of the Celtic population, who appear to have retired into Wales and the Isle of Man. So considerable was the influx of the Northmen at this period, that the traces of the Celtic population in those parts, in the times which follow, are few and faint, while the traces of the Scandinavian settlers, as preserved in the names of places and in other remains, are still everywhere present. Some of the Northmen appear to have settled in Penrith and its neighbourhood. Dockray, in the town; and the Scaws, Scumscaws, and Kempley, in the neighbourhood, still recall their presence. At the period of the Norman Conquest, Britons, Angles, and Danes, seem to have been the constituent parts of the population of Penrith, which, at that time, was of considerable extent. As soon as the invaders reached this part of England they took possession of the town, which underwent the same vicissitudes as the manor, passing from Norman to Scot, and from Scot again to Norman. In the latter part of the reign of Henry I. (1133) the see of Carlisle was founded, and, at the same time, received a grant of the advowson of the church of Penrith, a license to appropriate the living being given to Athelwald, the first bishop. In the following century a small house of Augustinian friars appears to have been founded here. At this early period the inhabitants of the town would be almost entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits, and would, there is little doubt, suffer much from the disordered and unsettled state of society which then existed; for the woods and fastnesses in the neighbourhood afforded a secure shelter to many of those who so long and so bravely strove against the Norman invaders. Ballads have perpetuated the memory of Adam Bell, of Clym of the Clough (Clement of the Valley), and of William Cloudesley, as men who in these parts became heroes, in the popular estimation, by becoming outlaws. These men were all natives of Cumberland. They had offended against the Norman game laws. By so doing they had forfeited the protection of all law. Sharing in common in this alleged crime, and in its consequences, they bound themselves to be one in all things. Thus solemnly pledged, they betook them to the forest of Inglewood. They baffled

their persecutors and made themselves formidable. In the view of the people they were bold and generous men, prepared to brave all things so they might be free, leaving it to others to brave nothing and be slaves. Cloudeley had a wife and children in Carlisle. Bell and Clym had no such ties. After long absence, the married man spoke of longing for one more sight of those dear to him. His companions warned him of danger, but without effect. Cloudeley finds his way into the city by night. An old woman, whom he had befriended in former days, detects him, and gives information against him. The outlaw, to the no small joy of the authorities, is torn from the arms of his wife and children, and a new gallows is forthwith reared in the market-place for his execution. But a swineherd boy, who had often seen the doomed man in Inglewood Forest, and received kindness from him, learns what is passing, and hastens to apprise Bell and Clym of what is about to happen. The two resolve that Cloudeley shall be saved, or the three will die together. They despatch the porter at the town-gate, and by stratagem and courage they so fall upon the authorities at the place of execution, as to rescue their brother, killing the judge, sheriff, and many more. The poet recounts these death-blows in a spirit which shows that the people were expected to shout applause as they listened to the tale.¹

To the Normans, churchmen as well as laymen, the outlawed Saxons, who had taken shelter in the woods, were a source of terror. Travelling was imminently dangerous. Like Robin Hood, the northern outlaws were no respecters of persons. John de Kirkby, bishop of Carlisle, when passing through Penrith, in the spring of 1337, was attacked by some of those outlaws, who wounded several of his attendants. The bishop afterwards pronounced sentence of excommunication against his assailants. A few years later, in 1355, Bishop Welton, successor of Bishop Kirkby, sent out a mandate to Sir Thomas, rector of Burgham, and John de Doekwra, chaplain, commanding them "to denounce the sentence of the greater excommunication against certain unknown persons who had broken up a paved way, and done some other outrages, in the churchyard at Penrith, reserving to himself the sole power of absolution." This threat of the bishop was not without its effect. Several of the parishioners of Penrith went to the bishop at Rose Castle, and having acknowledged their fault, and submitted to suitable penance, were restored to the communion of the church.

During the whole of this period the inhabitants often

suffered from the raids of the outlaws, who had taken refuge in the neighbouring forest. We have ample proof of this in the following document, copied from a record in the Tower, and addressed, "For the men and tenants of the manors of Penrith, Salkell, and Sowerby. The king to all to whom these present shall come, greeting. The men and tenants of the manors of Penrith, Salkell, and Sowerby, which are of the ancient demesne of our crown, dwelling within our forest of Inglewood, have besought, by their petition, before us and our council in our present Parliament exhibited, that, whereas they, forasmuch as their lands and tenements, for which they are bound to pay us a great farm, by our enemies of Scotland are frequently destroyed and laid waste, as well as the corn there in those lands growing, by our beasts of the forest aforesaid in like manner, so that they will be unable to pay us their aforesaid farm unless assistance be afforded to them, we being willing to grant to them in aid of their said farm, that they should be able to have to them and their heirs for ever, common of pasture for all animals in the aforesaid forest. We, considering the premises, and forasmuch as it hath been testified before us in the same Parliament that the same premises do contain the truth, being willing to do special favour to the same men and tenants, having granted to them, for us and our heirs, that they and their heirs shall have and hold common of pasture for all their animals within the forest aforesaid, for ever, as the prior of Carlisle, and William English and other tenants within the forest aforesaid, do have common of pasture there, of the grant of us and our progenitors without hindrance or impediment of us or our heirs, our justices, foresters, or other our bailiffs and ministers of the forest whatsoever. Witness, the King, at Westminster, the 26th day of October, 1363."

As we have seen at a preceding page, Edward I. seized upon the town and manor of Penrith. This was the signal for the commencement of a series of attacks which did not end as long as the Scots were able to continue them. A constant succession of inroads and ravages followed, differing from each other only in the degree of barbarity with which they were conducted. On one occasion several of the inhabitants of Penrith were seized, and carried into Scotland, where they were sold for slaves. It was not till the close of the fourteenth century that really effective measures were taken for the security of the town, by the erection of a castle. It seems somewhat strange, and at variance with the usual polity of the Normans, that one had not been built previously, exposed as the town was to the attacks of the Scottish marauders. The completion of this

¹ "Percy's Relics," iii.—"Jamison's Ancient Popular Songs."

important undertaking formed an epoch in the history of Penrith. The castle stood upon a hill a little west of the town, and seems to have answered well the purpose for which it was built, as we do not hear of much injury being done to Penrith afterwards, though a few years before its erection the Scots had burnt a portion of the town. The remains of the outer walls are still standing. In 1380 we find the first notice of Penrith being visited by the plague, but we have no account of the extent of its ravages. The same year the Scots made an inroad at the time of the fair and pillaged the place; but as a just retribution for the ravages they committed, along with the merchandise plundered from Penrith, they carried the pestilence back with them into their own country, and as it soon spread on every side, great numbers of the invaders were carried off. There is little doubt this visitation would not be without its effect upon the Scots, who would pause previous to paying Penrith another visit.

At the period to which we have now arrived, wise and good men were not inattentive to the duty of educating the rising generation, and right manfully did they go about their work. In 1395 William Strickland, whose care for the parish and town of Penrith merits everlasting remembrance, founded a chantry, which he endowed with 20 a year, arising from lands in the parish, on condition that the chantry priest, in addition to his other duties, should teach children music and grammar. A school appears to have existed in the town from the year 1340, when John de Eskved, or Eskhead, was master; and in 1341 we find that Robert de Burgham was licensed by the bishop to teach the psalter, Priscian's grammar, and singing; to the exclusion of any other teacher. For upwards of 150 years after the foundation of the chantry, the priest attached to it for the time being filled the office of schoolmaster. While attending to the wants of the mind, Bishop Strickland (for he became bishop of Carlisle in 1400) did not neglect those of the body, and as one of the greatest wants of Penrith was a copious supply of good water, he caused it to be brought from the river Petteril through the centre of Penrith, a distance of about two miles, by means of a cut at his own expense. This cut extended from the Petteril through the centre of Penrith to the Eimont. It was formerly open through Sandgate—indeed, the whole length of its course; but it is now arched over, except at a few places, which are of great utility for watering cattle. In 1223 a charter was granted by Henry III., empowering the holding of a market and fair at Penrith until the king should attain his majority. There is little doubt the grant was confirmed when the king

came of age, as the market and fair have been continued ever since.

We have seen at page 587, how the manor of Penrith came to Richard Duke of Gloucester, subsequently King Richard III. It has been said that the duke resided at Penrith, for the purpose of taking measures for the defence of Cumberland against the Scots, and there is every probability that this statement is correct, for we find that he was sheriff of the county for five successive years, and is described as of Penrith Castle. In the south windows of the parish church are some remains of ancient stained glass, which were formerly in the windows of the old church, and upon which are depicted portraits of Richard's parents, Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, and Cicely Neville: round the head of the latter is the inscription "Mater Dei miserere mei" (Mother of God have mercy on me). While residing at Penrith, the Duke of Gloucester repaired, enlarged, and strengthened the fortifications of the castle. The character by which Richard III. is popularly known was drawn in the first instance by two or three obscure writers who lived in the time of his victorious opponent, Henry VII. Their glaringly prejudiced statements have been adopted, and so embellished and recommended by the talents of Sir Thomas More, Lord Bacon, and Shakspeare, that they have taken a place in history, and have caused him to be generally regarded rather as a monster than a man. The public statutes and records of his reign exhibit him in a very different light, and their unimpeachable testimony ought to decide the question. It may too be remarked, that the crimes laid to his charge are not supported by anything like conclusive evidence, while it is certain his succession to the throne was agreeable to the main body of the nation. His enemies are obliged to confess that he swayed the sceptre with vigour and ability, and that wise and equitable laws were enacted by his Parliament: they also allowed him military skill and courage; and it is now well understood that his fault was the consequence, not of hatred caused by his crimes among the ancient friends of his house, but of his and their hereditary foes rendered triumphant by treachery. We are led to make these remarks on the character of Richard from the fact that while in the north he gained great popularity; and to show his attachment to the inhabitants of this part of England, he selected 5,000 of them as his guard when he repaired to London. When Richard Duke of Gloucester ascended the English throne the manor of Penrith became vested in the crown, and it remained a royal manor for upwards of 200 years.

From this time history is silent respecting Penrith

till the reign of Henry VIII., when the vicarage of Penrith was returned as worth £11 8s. 5d. a year. This was in 1546. Shortly after the religious houses, chantries, &c., of England were suppressed, and the chantry of St. Andrew, in the church of Penrith, worth £5 a year, experienced the same fate. In consequence of this the children of the parish were left without education of any kind whatever, and so continued till 1651, on the 18th of July, in which year Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, founded a free grammar school in the town, and empowered the alienation of lands and tenements to the amount of £30 a year for the use of the school.

On the 25th of June, 1572, the same queen issued a commission appointing Henry Lord Scroop, warden of the West Marches; Edward Braithwaite, receiver of the queen's possessions in the county of Cumberland; and others, to survey the manor of Penrith, or Peareth as it is written, with the members of the same, the forest of Ingleswood, &c., &c. The report of the survey, so far as applies to Penrith, is interesting. In connection with the castle were two towers, one called the red tower and the other the white, or bishop's tower.¹ There was a bakehouse, a brewhouse, and one great chamber joining the last-mentioned tower, in good repair, except some fault in the lead, which might be amended with very little cost. In this tower there was a view or show of a castle, or place of refuge for all the tenants of the lordship to go into for defence of their goods and chattels, if need required, and as they had been accustomed on the invasion of the enemy of Scotland. Certain stones had fallen down, but with a small cost a good wall might be made from the bakehouse to the corner of the wall next the white tower, which would put the hole in a guardable state, sufficient for the protection of the tenants. The outer moat at the base of the castle was in utter ruin. The timber on three stables within the castle was rotten and ready to fall down. The chapel, the great chamber, the great hall, the two kitchens, and all other chambers, were in utter ruin and decay, and not repairable. The gates of the castle were in ruin. The windows of the prison, and other iron stanchions of windows, bands of doors, &c., were worth £1 10s. for old iron. Richard Dalley, the steward of Penrith, had taken from the castle, by warrant of Anthony Barwick, thirty cart loads of stones, to build a prison at Penrith. Thomas Culeton, of Penrith, had six loads, Cathbert, bailiff of Penrith, three score of heavy stones, and several other persons had removed different quantities in the first year of King Edward IV. (1471). One Thomas

Stephenson was the farmer of the office of Meley and Metley. The steward of Penrith was paid yearly out of the revenue of the lordship; the clerk of the court had 40s. per annum, and the bailiff of the liberty, 6s. 8d. The Moot Hall, the beacon or watch house, the prison, and the shambles, were out of repair, and ought to be amended at the queen's cost. There was a piece of ground lying on the west side of the castle, called the Myre, which was in the precincts of the town, and never answered any rent from time immemorial; but it could not be spared, because the tenants had no other place for their horses in the summer season, for the service of the queen's majesty. Henry Sampson held, under the queen, a shop at the Moot Hall end. The Corry Hole was always charged with the rent upon the collector's account, but discharged again, because it was used for a prison.²

This survey furnishes us with some particulars respecting the castle and the town, which are of importance. From the time that the Duke of Gloucester ascended the throne, Penrith Castle seems to have been neglected, and allowed to fall into ruin. As early as the year 1517 stones were removed in large quantities. The Moot Hall needed repairs, from which fact it has been deduced that the building was of very ancient foundation; but this surmise may not be very correct, as the houses, &c., of that period, from their construction, must have often been in want of repair; a fact which is exemplified in the statement regarding the castle, as not much more than half a century had elapsed from the time of the Duke of Gloucester's repairs, &c., and yet we are told that in 1517 stone was carried away from it.

We come now to one of the saddest pages in the history of Penrith. We have seen above how, in 1389, it was visited by the plague, which was carried into their own country by the plundering Scots. We learn from the parish register that a second visitation occurred in the year 1571, but we have no account of the number of deaths. Not so with the next visitation, which took place in 1574. On this occasion the pestilence seems to have made its way from Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Kirkcubright and Penrith, passing thence to Appleby and Kendal. The first person who fell a victim to its ravages in Penrith was Andrew Holston, who was buried on September 22d. 1574, and is described as a foreigner, that is, one not a native of the town. He is supposed to have brought the disease with him from some place already infected. The pestilence next attacked a few families, the greater part of the members

¹ This latter tower is supposed to have been built by Bishop Strickland.

² Walker's Penrith, p. 48, *et seq.*

of which died. From this time its progress was gradual, the deaths during the winter not being sufficient to cause any great alarm. The business of the town went on as usual. "There were marryings and givings in marriage," little thought being given to the fearful visitor which had taken up its abode in the town. Upwards of forty years had elapsed from the time of the last visitation. A new generation had arisen, and only a few of the older inhabitants remembered its ravages. But the approach of summer roused the dormant energies of the awful visitant. On the 27th of May as many as thirteen deaths are recorded in the parish register. Surely and rapidly the entries increased, and in a short time the plague reigned supreme. Business was at an end. The people of the surrounding country would not enter the town, some would not approach nearer to it than Pooley. According to tradition, markets were held at the north-west and south-east of the town. In the former place, now called Grub street, a stone erection, something like a market cross, but undoubtedly a "plague stone," remained for some time after to point out the spot; the cross erected at the latter place remains to our own times, and like the plague memorials in other parts of England, is surmounted by a large block of stone, hollowed in the centre, about ten inches deep, which cavity being filled with water, was used for the immersion of the money of the townspeople, previous to its being touched by the farmers. A good idea of the state of the town at this period may be formed from the fact that not a single marriage took place during the entire summer. The greater number of those who perished during the pestilence were interred in a common grave or trench on the fell, directly above Cross House, and between that and the beacon side: a few were buried in the churchyard and school-house yard, and some in the gardens attached to their own houses. For upwards of two hundred years, as long as the land remained unenclosed, the grave on the fell side was undisturbed, and its outline could be distinctly traced. The inscription in the parish church tells us that 2,260 persons died during this visitation. Of this number only 583 find a record in the parish register; hence it has been supposed that the number mentioned in the inscription is the total of those who died in Penrith and the surrounding parishes; but is it not more probable that the parish register records only those who were interred in the churchyard and school-house yard, omitting those interred on the fell side; while the inscription in the church gives the aggregate deaths in the parish? During the summer and autumn the disease continued its ravages; on the 11th of August seventeen deaths are recorded, and on the 2nd of

September twenty-two. With the approach of winter, an improved state of things began to be apparent. Deaths became less frequent, and mid-winter brought a total cessation of the pestilence. Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Winder, whose decease is entered on the 6th of January, 1598, is named as the last victim. With the returning spring the health of the town was completely restored, though with a sadly diminished population. It is worthy of remark that no sooner had the plague ceased than marriages began again to be solemnised, no fewer than eighteen taking place in a few weeks, the vicar of the parish setting the example.

Scarcely had "God's punishment," as the plague is called in the parish register, disappeared from Penrith, than the inhabitants were once more alarmed by the incursions and depredations of those from whom they had suffered so much and so often. The borderers had resumed their inroads. Early in the year 1600 there was "great spoiling, robbing, and burning, especially in Cumberland," as the parish register informs us. In March of the following year great fears were entertained of an attack, and no less than fifty men were employed in the nightly watch of the town. On the 23rd of the same month, as we learn from the authority just quoted, the house of Richard Wood, at Plumpton, was spoiled by thieves, and he himself carried prisoner to Scotland. In the following month Penrith was threatened, when the earthen works at the "over end" of the town were recast, and every preparation made to give the freebooters a warm reception. Castle Carroek was attacked and plundered, and the whole open country ravaged as far as Penrith, but the precautions which had been taken saved the town, and the marauders retired with the booty they had already obtained. News of this incursion coming to the ears of the king, James I., who was then at Berwick-on-Tweed, he at once despatched a detachment of soldiers, under the command of Sir William Selby, governor of Berwick, who captured several of the robbers, and sent them to Carlisle.

The seventeenth century saw Cumberland in a very distracted state. This is ascribed to two causes, the civil wars and the exactions of the moss troopers. But though sharing in the disorders common to the county, the people of Penrith did not neglect a matter of importance to themselves, and of the utmost interest to their children, viz., that of education. By the joint consent of the inhabitants and the king's commissioners a piece of land, lying on the west of the town, called Ling Stubbs, was given to the Grammar School. Little benefit, however, accrued to the school from this donation, as Ling Stubbs was sold by Mr. Andrew Whelpdale to John Beuson, reserving only a quit rent of

twenty shillings a year to the school, although at the time of its first settlement the land was valued at forty shillings a year. The ancient estate of Ling Stubbs was sold some few years ago to Miss Dent, of Skirsgill, for £2,000.

Loyalty towards the reigning monarch seems to have been the characteristic of the inhabitants of Penrith during the Parliamentary wars. Several of them, among whom we find Mr. Whelpdale and Mrs. Hutton, sent contributions to the city of Carlisle when it was besieged by the Parliamentary general, Sir David Leslie. Penrith was captured by General Lambert on the 13th of June, 1648, who made it his head-quarters for a month, but retired on the approach of the Duke of Hamilton and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and retreated into Westmoreland. The castle of Penrith seems to have been demolished at this period, and the lead and timber sold for the use of the commonwealth. It is very probable that Lambert destroyed it previous to his retreat. Charles II. passed through Penrith on his way to the south on August 6th, 1651, meeting with a hospitable reception at Carleton Hall, from which place he proceeded through Westmoreland. On his restoration, Charles rewarded his host of Carleton with the honour of knighthood.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century Penrith appears to have been a thriving market town. Sandford tells us that it possessed a "great market and merchants for all kinds of commodities; and a grand fair on Whitsun Tuesday, and every fortnight till Lammas, for all things, horses and cattle, and wool and sheep, and ewes and lambs in especially; and in quondam times a very faire castle, as wall yet standing about y^e court express. . . . This towne being a free towne for all persons, which makes it much frequented, no man's person can be arrested, but his goods may; and is governed by a marshall and learned steward of the court, both having twenty nobles' fee, and patents under great seal; and a bailife under them, and an ancient demisne belonging to the castle. . . . But no gentry reside here; but an ancient family of the Hottons . . . have a fair tower house, and mansion of a noble knight and justice of peace." Denton, who wrote about eighteen years later than Sandford, gives the following account:—"The market abounds with all sorts of corn, grain, meal, malt, fruit, and butchers' meat, especially about Martinmas; they kill 300 or 400 beeves every market day. The chief fair is upon Whitsun Tuesday, for horses in Dockray, cattle and sheep upon the fell, and servants at the cross to be hired. They have four gills here, viz.—merchants, tanners, shoemakers, and skimmers." It is at this period

that the manor of Penrith passed from the crown, the particulars of which will be found in the account of the manor at page 587.

We come now to the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, which are not without some interest to the inhabitants of Penrith, for, on both occasions, the adherents to the cause of the exiled house of Stuart passed through the town on their march to the south. As is well known the "rising" in 1715 was in favour of the Pretender, son of James II. It was headed by the Earl of Derwentwater and Mr. Forster, M.P. for Northumberland. They proclaimed the exiled prince at Brampton, when Mr. Forster opened his commission of general, and having been joined by a body of Highlanders, marched to Penrith. On Penrith Fell their advanced guard met the militia of Westmoreland and North Lancashire, as well as the yeomen and farmers of the district, under the command of Viscount Lonsdale and the Bishop of Carlisle, who had been hastily summoned to repel the invaders; but the militia and the others fled on the approach of the Scots and Northumbrians, who entered Penrith without opposition. Here they repeated the proclamation already made at Brampton. They also collected the money belonging to the revenue, but in other respects conducted themselves in an orderly manner, respecting both the persons and property of the inhabitants. The conduct of the yeomanry and militia on this occasion has been supposed to result from their indifference to the interests of the house of Hanover, and their predilection for the house of Stuart.

Between the first and second rising in favour of the exiled prince thirty years elapsed, years of internal tranquillity. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward landed in the Highlands, and in a short time was surrounded by a considerable number of adherents. At the head of these he set out on his march to London. In November he obtained possession of Carlisle after a siege of three days, entering the city on the 18th of the same month, having previously received the keys at Brampton from the mayor and corporation. A part of the prince's army proceeded southward on the 17th; and on the following day a quarter-master arrived at Penrith, and demanded billets for two squadrons of horse, expected shortly to arrive, and for 8,000 foot, who were to follow on the next day. One party of horse arrived during the evening. On the 20th a strong body of infantry entered the town, and on the 21st the Duke of Perth, Lord George Murray, the Prince's Commander-in-Chief, Lord Elcho, and others, arrived with an irregular force. On the following day Prince Charles entered the town, marching in the Highland garb, at the head of a regiment of foot, and preceded by pipers. The prince

established his head-quarters at the house now occupied by Mr. Ramsay, chemist and druggist, and formerly known as the George and Dragon Inn.¹ A few days after the departure of the main body of Prince Charles' army from Carlisle, orders were received by the garrison in that city to send as many men as could with safety be spared to join the army on its march to the south. In obedience to this order, on the 27th of November and the following day about forty of the garrison set out. They were met at Lowther by "thirty brave, stout young men from Penrith, well armed," who killed one of the rebels, wounded two, and took nine prisoners, whom they sent to Marshal Wade.

After leaving Penrith, Prince Charles and his army proceeded as far as Derby without meeting with any opposition. Here they appear to have become infatuated, and determined to retrace their steps. The retreat to Scotland was commenced on the 6th of December. When this intelligence reached Penrith it caused considerable alarm. Many of the people in the neighbourhood concealed their money and other personal property, and some of the more wealthy deserted their houses till the danger was passed. In a few days the approach of the prince's army was announced; the beacon at Penrith was fired, and armed men from the surrounding districts poured into the town. The Duke of Perth, who arrived at Shap on the same day, saw the glare of the beacon at Penrith, and at once sent a few men as far as Eamont Bridge to reconnoitre, who, on their return, brought intelligence that the country was under arms. The duke marched on the following morning, and in order to avoid Penrith proceeded by way of Culgaith to Carlisle. On Langwathly Moor he was met by a strong party from Penrith, and driven back through Temple Sowerby to Orton, which he reached about six in the evening. He soon afterwards set out for Kendal, where he joined the main body.

"On the 16th," says the Chevalier de Johnstone, "our army passed the night at Shap; but our artillery remained at the distance of a league and a half from Kendal, some ammunition waggons having broken down, so that we were obliged to pass the whole night on the highroad, exposed to a dreadful storm of wind and rain. On the 17th the prince, with the army, arrived at Penrith, but the artillery, with Lord George Murray, and the regiment of the Macdonalds and

Glogarry, consisting of 500 men who remained with us to strengthen our ordinary escort, could only reach Shap, and that with great difficulty, by nightfall. We set out from Shap by break of day on the 18th, to join the army, which waited for us at Penrith; but we had scarcely begun our march, when we saw a great number of the enemy's light horse continually hovering about us, without venturing, however, to come within musket shot. The appearance of these light horse was the more extraordinary, as hitherto we had seen none in the whole course of our expedition into England. Having arrived at mid-day at the foot of an eminence which it was necessary to cross in order to reach Penrith, about halfway between that town and Shap, the moment we began to ascend we discovered cavalry, marching two and two abreast, on the top of the hill, who disappeared soon after, as if to form themselves in order of battle behind the eminence which concealed their numbers from us with the intention of disputing the passage. We heard, at the same time, a prodigious number of trumpets and kettle drums. Mr. Brown, colonel in the train of Lally's regiment, was at the head of the column, with two of the companies which the Duke of Perth had attached to the artillery, and of which mine was one; after them followed the guns and ammunition waggons, and then the two other companies attached to the artillery. Lord George was in the rear of the column with the regiment of Macdonalds. We waited a moment at the bottom of the hill, everybody believing it was the English army. In this seemingly desperate conjuncture, we resolved to rush on the enemy, and open a passage to our army at Penrith, or perish in the attempt. Thus, without informing Lord George of our intention, we dashed forward with great swiftness. Lord George, who was in the rear, seeing our manœuvre at the head of the column, and being unable to pass the wagons in the deep roads confined by hedges in which we were, immediately ordered the Highlanders to proceed across the inclosure, and ascend the hill from another quarter. They ran so fast that they reached the summit of the hill almost as soon as those at the head of the column. We were equally surprised when we reached the top, to find, instead of the English army, only 300 light horse and chasseurs, who immediately fled in disorder, and of whom we were only able to come up with one man, who had been thrown from his horse, and whom we wished to make prisoner, to obtain some intelligence from him; but it was impossible to save him from the fury of the Highlanders, who cut him to pieces in an instant."¹

¹ "Walker's Penrith," p. 82. The same writer also gives the following note:—"Richard Stalker, of Penrith, tallow chandler, of whom Mr. Ramsay purchased the property above-mentioned, had a perfect recollection of the rebellion of 1745. A division of the rebel army was marching down the street from the town head at the time Stalker was carrying a potato pot from the bakehouse, of which the foremost of the rebels took forcible possession."

¹ "Memoirs of the Rebellion," by the Chevalier de Johnstone, aide-de-camp to Lord George Murray.

The events just narrated were followed by a skirmish at Clifton, the accounts of which are very contradictory. One party has described it as a successful attack by the king's troops upon the rebels in a strong and defensible position, from which they were driven with loss: while others state that it was a decided check given by the rear guard of the retiring Highlanders to their pursuers. And there is as great a disparity in the accounts given of the loss sustained on each side. The Duke of Cumberland's account makes his loss to have been only twelve men, while others assert that at least 150 were placed *hors de combat*. Lord George Murray, who was personally engaged, furnishes us with the fullest details of the action. The Highlanders had experienced great difficulty in effecting their retreat from Shap, from want of sufficient carriages for conveyance of the ammunition, &c. When they drew near to Clifton on the afternoon of the 18th, the Duke of Cumberland, with his dragoons, was close upon them. Lord George says, "I now observed small platoons of horse appearing on eminences at some distance behind me, of this I sent word to the prince, but, at Penrith, they had taken a notion that it was only militia. There was indeed a body of 200 or 300 light horse, being, I believe, mostly Cumberland people, that drew up in my way, thinking to obstruct our march; but as soon as the Glengarry men threw their pikes and ran forward to attack them, they made off at the top gallop, and gave me no more trouble. When I came to Clifton, I sent off the cannon and other carriages to Penrith, being two miles further; and as I believed these light horse that had met me would probably be near Lord Lonsdale's house at Lowther, as he was lord-lieutenant of the county, I went a short way with the Glengarry men to that place through several enclosures, it being not above a mile. Lord Pitsligoe's horse he joined me, so I was in hopes, by scouring these enclosures, to meet with the light horse. We got sight of several land by Lord Lonsdale's house, but could come up with few; at a turn of one of the parks one like a militia officer, clothed in green, and a footman of the Duke of Cumberland, were taken. We understood by them that the duke, with a body of 1,000 horse, as they said, were about a mile behind. I sent Colonel Roy Stewart with the prisoners to Penrith, and to know his royal Highness's orders, and that I would stop at Clifton, which was a good post, till I heard from him. When I came back to Clifton, the Duke of Perth was there; and besides Colonel Roy Stewart's men, being about 200 that I left there, Chumy with his men, and Aidsbiel with the Appin men, were with them. The Duke of Perth, who was also there, had been persuaded that it was only militia that had appeared; but

he then saw, upon an open muir not above cannon shot from us, the enemy appear and draw up in two lines, in different divisions and squadrons. His grace said he would immediately ride back, and see to get out the rest of our army: for as the ground was strong where I drew up, he did not doubt I could maintain that post till others joined me. I sent an English gentleman with him who had attended me all the retreat, and I knew the country perfectly well, who said he would lead them a near way by the left, undiscovered, that they could fall on the enemy in flank: and as there was a lane that lay betwixt Lord Lonsdale's enclosures, which was near a mile in length, and through which the enemy had come, if they were obliged to retire they would suffer much by both sides of the lane if we lined it. I only desired 1,000 more men than what I had, by which means I could not only maintain the post I had, but send half of my men through the enclosures on my right, so as to flank the enemy on that side, if they were attacked on the other side; and if once but twenty of their horse could be killed, it would make such an embarrassment in the lane, that it would put them all in confusion, and choke up the only road they had to retreat, except the Appleby Road, and that also might be secured, which would give us an advantage that, perhaps, we should not meet the like again.

"After the Duke of Perth went to Penrith I made my disposition in the best manner I could, caused them to roll up what colours we had, and made them pass half open to different places, bringing them back under cover: so that the enemy, seeing them as they were carried forward to different places, could not form any judgment of our numbers. I did this in a manner to make them believe that our numbers were much greater than they were, and they could not know but our whole army was come into the village and about it. After an hour they dismounted, as near as we could guess, about 500 of their dragoons, which came forward to the foot of the muir they were upon, and to a ditch, which was the last of three small enclosures from the place where we were posted at the village. My men were disposed that the Glengarry men were upon the enclosures on the right of the highway, and Appin's men, with Chumy's in the enclosures on the left; Colonel Roy Stewart's men I placed on the side of the line or highway close to the village. I had about 1,000 men in all. Pitsligoe's horse and his sars returned to Penrith. The ditches at the foot advanced more towards the muir on the right than on the left. The lane, which was the highway betwixt these small enclosures, was not above twenty feet broad. It was now an hour after sunset, pretty cloudy; but the moon, which was in its

second quarter, from time to time broke out and gave good light; but this did not continue above two minutes at a time. We had the advantage of seeing their disposition, but they could not see ours. Our hussars, upon seeing the enemy, went off to Penrith. One of their officers, Mr. Hamilton, with two or three of his men, had dismounted (being ashamed of the going off of the others), and gone in through a hedge, and were taken prisoners; how it happened I cannot tell, for it was before I came back from Lowther Hall. Had they staid near Clifton they ran no risk. Colonel Roy Stewart returned to me from Penrith. He told me his royal highness resolved to march for Carlisle immediately, and had sent off the cannon before, and desired me to retreat to Penrith. I showed Colonel S. my situation, with that of the enemy. They were, by this time, shooting popping shots among us. I told him if I retreated, being within musket shot of the enemy, they would follow up the lane, and I must lose a number of men, besides discouraging the rest: that from Clifton it was a narrow road, and very high walls, so that I could not line them to secure my retreat: and that, probably, my men would fall into confusion in the dark: and that the enemy, by regular platoons in our rear, being encouraged by our retreat, must destroy a great many; and by taking any wounded man prisoner, they would know our numbers: whereas I told him I was confident I could dislodge them from where they were by a brisk attack, as they had not, by all that I could judge, dismounted above 500. Their great body was on horse-back, and at some distance; and Cluny and he owned that what I proposed was the only prudent and sure way; so we agreed not to mention the message from the prince. I had crossed the lane or highroad several times, which could only be done at the foot of the village, by two gates, one on each side. I now went over again to where the Glengarry men were placed, and ordered them to advance, as they should observe me do on the other side; and to keep up their fire as much as they could till they came to the bottom ditch: and that if we beat the enemy from their hedges and ditches, they had a fair sight of them, and could give them a flank fire within pistol shot; but I gave them particular injunctions not to fire across the lane, nor to follow the enemy up the muir. I left Colonel Car with them; he was one of the prince's aide-de-camps, but had liberty to be mostly with me. He was an excellent officer, and was riding through the fields in the time of the fire, as if it had been a review. After having spoken with all the officers of the Glengarry regiment, I went to the left of the lane. The dismounted dragoons had not only lined the bot-

tom enclosures, but several of them had come to hedges that lay south and north; the others where we were, and the dragoons at the bottom lay east and west. The Appin battalion were next the lane on that side, and Cluny's farther to their left. We advanced, and had a good deal of fire on both sides. After the Highlanders on that side had given most of their fire, they lay close at an open hedge, which was the second in these fields. We then received the whole fire of the dragoons that were at the bottom, upon which Cluny said, 'What the devil is this?' Indeed, the bullets were going thick enough. I told him we had nothing for it but going down upon them sword in hand, before they had time to charge again. I immediately drew my sword and cried 'Claymore.' Cluny did the same; and we ran down to the bottom ditch, clearing the diagonal hedges as we went. They were a good many of the enemy killed at the bottom ditch, and the rest took to their heels, but received the fire of the Glengarry regiment. Most of Ardsheal's men, being next the lane, did not meet with so much opposition. I had given orders that our men should not pass the bottom ditch to go up the muir, for they would have been exposed to the fire of the Glengarry regiment, that could not distinguish them from the enemy. We had no more firing after this; so we returned to our first post. We had now done what we proposed; and, being sure of no more trouble from the enemy, I ordered the retreat: first Roy Stewart, then Appin, Cluny, and the Glengarry men; and it was half an hour after the skirmish before we went off. The Atholl brigade had come the length of a bridge, within half a mile of Clifton, hearing of my being in sight of the enemy, and there waited for orders. Had the rest of the army come out, and followed the plan that was proposed, they would have been upon the flank of the dragoons that were on horseback by the time we attacked the others. . . . It was lucky I made the stand at Clifton, for otherwise the enemy would have been at our heels, and come straight to Penrith; where, after refreshing two or three hours, they might have come up with us before we got to Carlisle. I am persuaded that night and next morning, when the van entered Carlisle, there was above eight miles from our van to our rear, and mostly an open country full of commons."

Commenting upon the narrative of Lord George Murray, Mr. Mounsey remarks:—"This account is so circumstantial, and so accurate in its local detail, that it has great weight. It candidly puts the affair as an attack by the rear of the Highlanders, 1,000 strong, upon 500 of the duke's dismounted dragoons pushed forward into the Clifton enclosures; and claims no glory

for having expelled them, but simply takes credit for having withstood in the outset a movement which, if permitted to have been effected, would, in all probability, have let in the whole body of the dragoons upon the retreating Highlanders. And it receives confirmation from the fact that it stopped the pursuit. If it had been true that, at Clifton, the Duke of Cumberland with a large body of cavalry had beaten the Highlanders from a strong and defensive position, how came it that neither that night, nor even next day, when they were retreating across the open wastes of Inglewood Forest, was any further attempt made upon them? As to the loss of the two parties, it is a matter impossible to be ascertained. The first account on the morning of the 19th, was that the dragoons lost forty men killed, six wounded, and four officers wounded, and that the rebels having carried off their killed and wounded, the number could not be ascertained, but the Gazette account subsequently reduces the duke's loss to a dozen men. In the Clifton parish register of burials is the following entry:—'The 19th day of December, 1745, the dragoons, to wit, six of Bland's, three of Cobham's, and one of Mark Kerr's regiment, who were killed ye evening before by the rebels in ye skirmish between the Duke of Cumberland's army and them at ye end of Clifton Moor next ye — town,—buried.' And on the 8th of January following another of General Bland's was buried, who probably had been wounded and left there. This, therefore, would seem to be the foundation of the Gazette's account. What the rebels did with their killed, which they are alleged to have carried off, it has not been explained. The story told of their having thrown forty or fifty into the river, to conceal them, will scarcely bear examination."

The Highlanders continued their retreat that night. When Lord George Murray reached Penrith he found the prince just taking horse, and after a short stay, for the refreshment of his wearied men, he also resumed his march. On the 19th the prince reached Carlisle. On the night of the 18th the Duke of Cumberland lodged at the house of Thomas Savage, of Clifton, and the royal army remained under arms, in line of battle, on the moor. Early on the following day the Duke of Cumberland, with his cavalry, entered Penrith, and was soon followed by the Duke of Richmond, with the infantry. The inhabitants are said to have displayed great joy on the duke's arrival, for the retreating Highlanders appear to have broken open several houses and shops, taken away large quantities of goods, and thrown into the streets, and spoiled and destroyed what they could not carry off. During his stay in Penrith the Duke of Cumberland was the guest of Adison Hutton,

Esq., of Hutton Hall, and the Duke of Richmond that of Mr. Grave, of Sandgate Hall. The presence of the duke seems to have roused the dormant loyalty of the inhabitants of Penrith and the surrounding district. They scoured the country in quest of the straggling Highlanders, eighty of whom they captured. As a reward for their services on this occasion, the Duke of Portland made them a present of fifty guineas, with which two large gilt chandeliers were bought, and are still preserved in the parish church. On the morning of the 21st the Duke of Cumberland's whole force marched from Penrith, in three columns, towards Carlisle, and his subsequent proceedings will be found in our notice of that city at page 94.

From the time of the suppression of the rebellion of 1745 there is nothing to record relating to Penrith till 1766. On the night of the 18th of November of that year, Thomas Parker, a butcher, of Langwathby, was found murdered near Nancy Dobson's stone, which stood where the opening is in Cowrake Road. Suspicion at once fell upon a man named Thomas Nicholson, who had been inquiring for Parker at Carleton, and he was at once arrested. He was convicted of the crime at the assize held at Carlisle in the following year, and was sentenced to be hung in chains near the place where the murder had been committed. This sentence was carried into effect on the 31st of August, 1767. The body of the murderer hung, exposed to the winds of heaven, until nothing but the skeleton remained. One stormy night the gibbet was blown down, and some of the inhabitants of Edenhall gathered the bones together, and wrapping them in a winnowing sheet interred them. Until the enclosure of the common the letters T. P. M., "Thomas Parker Murdered," cut in the turf, pointed out to the passer-by the scene of the murder.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century considerable traffic was carried on between Penrith and Kendal, and no less than sixty pack horses were employed between the two towns. On the formation of turnpike roads, the pack horse was superseded by the carrier's wagon and the farmer's cart. In 1763 the first stage coach passed over Shap fells. About this period Penrith began to partake, in some degree, of the character of a manufacturing town. Checks, linen, and ginghams were the chief productions, and afforded employment to many of the inhabitants. But the introduction of machinery put an end to the manufactures of Penrith, and it is now supplied from the great markets of the country. In 1787 Penrith, according to Clarke, possessed "some considerable manufactures of checks," and he farther tells us the place is "remarkable for its neatness, if we except the shambles and town hall."

The history of Penrith, from this period, is associated with its churches, chapels, schools, and public institutions, and will be found in the accounts of them given in the following pages.

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS HOUSE.

A convent of Augustinian friars existed in Penrith in Catholic times. The date of its foundation is not known, but it was anterior to the thirteenth century. It is very probable that it owed its origin to the piety of some of the Scottish kings, during the time they held Penrith and its neighbourhood. Edward I. on passing through the town, on his way to Scotland, in 1209, bestowed alms upon the community, and again on his return in the same year, giving on the former occasion 2s. 8d. and on the latter 5s. 8d. From the inquisitions post mortem of the reign of Edward III. we learn that the convent was endowed with four acres of land. In 1356 Agnes Denton, widow, left the sum of 10s. to the community. The friars were zealous in the cause of religion, and anxious that the places in their neighbourhood should not be without provision for the spiritual necessities of the people. Newton Reigny appears to have been for some time without a chaplain. The Augustinians of Penrith called Bishop Welton's attention to the circumstance, who, in 1359, empowered the community to officiate in the church of Newton Reigny, and to administer the sacraments there. The same bishop granted an indulgence of forty days, upon condition of their going to confession, and communion to all those who should be present at the offices of the church of the priory on Christmas Day, and to those who bestowed alms upon the community, "because they were very poor." The license granted by Bishop Welton seems to have been renewed by Bishop Appleby in 1365, when that prelate granted to one of the friars, who was sacrist of the convent, permission to officiate in the church or chapel of Newton for four years. From this date upwards of a century elapses before we learn anything further respecting the convent. In 1489 Robert Wrangwis, fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, gave to the Augustinians of Penrith some lands in that town. Richard, the first Lord Scrope, of Bolton, appears to have been one of the benefactors to this convent. In 1542-3 the convent was suppressed, and given by Henry VIII. to Robert Tyrwhit, Esq. It was afterwards held by the Raincock family, from whom it passed to the Gaskarths, one of whom, the Rev. John Gaskarth, sold it to an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, the present possessor. The house in Friargate, still known as the Friary, occupies the site of the convent. Mr. Walker informs us that "When the trenches for the foundation

of the walls of the house called Abbot Bank were being dug, the ground floor of the chapel of the convent was discovered, and a quantity of human bones found under the chancel, including a pair of thigh bones of extraordinary size, and several undecayed skulls, with teeth still fresh and even. The bones were exhumed on the day on which George IV. was crowned, and reinterred in a field which the prior and brethren had formerly held in free alms."

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The parish church of Penrith, dedicated to Saint Andrew, is a spacious Grecian structure, after the model of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in the years 1720-22, at a cost of £2,253 raised by a parochial rate and voluntary subscriptions. Hutchinson, in his "History of Cumberland," gives the following description of the church:—"The outward fronts are constructed after a plain but neat plan, and connected with the old tower; but the inside of the edifice, for convenience and propriety exceeds most churches in the north of England. It is uniformly stilled with oak, and divided by a centre aisle and two side aisles, well lighted by spacious windows. The body of the church is left open to a lofty ceiling, but the side aisles are covered with galleries which unite at the west end, where is the general entrance to those galleries, by a staircase leading to each wing. The galleries are supported on rows of excellent Ionic columns, ten on each side, each column formed of one entire stone, brought from the quarries of Crawdundle, in the county of Westmoreland. Each column is ten feet four inches in height, and in the middle four feet two inches in circumference. The stone is dressed to a good polish, and, being red and finely veined, has the appearance of mahogany. The upper columns, from the gallery to the roof, are of wood, and what hurts the eye greatly, they are painted white, and their capitals are garnished with gold." Since Hutchinson's time, 1794, the stone columns which support the gallery have also been painted white. The walls of the chancel are ornamented with two paintings representing the Angels appearing to the Shepherds, and the Agony of our Lord in the Garden, executed by Mr. Jacob Thompson, a native of the town, and as works of art have been highly spoken of. The organ at the west end of the gallery was erected by public subscription, aided by a bequest of 100 guineas from Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Dawson, of Chelsea, a native of Penrith. The church possesses two large gilt chandeliers, purchased with the fifty guineas presented by William, second Duke of Portland, in 1715, to the tenants of Penrith, as a token of his

esteem for their loyal conduct during the rising of that year.¹ Since the introduction of gas, these chandeliers are more for show than use. There are several marble slabs in the south wall of the chancel, which, in addition to coats of arms, bear the following inscriptions:—"Hic jacet Christophorus Moresby, miles, qui obiit 26^o die mensis Julii, A.D. MCCCCLXXXIX. Jesu. Maria." Here lies Christopher Moresby, knight, who departed the 26th day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord, 1499. Jesus. Mary. "Orate pro anima Christophori Moresby, militis, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen." Pray for the soul of Christopher Moresby, knight, and of Elizabeth, his wife, on whose souls may God have mercy. "Orate pro anima Christophori Pykryng militis: qui obiit vii die mensis Sept. Anno Dom. milles D^oXII."² Pray for the soul of Christopher Pykryng, knight, who departed the 7th day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord 1512. "Orate pro anima Ricardi Coldall nuper de Plumpton in comitat. Cumb. armigeri qui obiit apud Plumpton 27 die mensis Decemb. Anno Domino millesimo cccclxii. ejus anima propitiatur Deus. Amen." Pray for the soul of Richard Coldall, late of Plumpton, in the county of Cumberland, Esq., who departed at Plumpton on the 27th day of December, 1462, on whose soul may God have mercy. There are several other monuments and slabs in the church to the memory of members of the Dalston, Wharton, Todd, Blencowe, Hutton, Bolton, Wallace, Fletcher, and other families. On a brass plate in the chancel is the following inscription, commemorative of the visitation of the plague, noticed at page 595:—"A.D. MDXCVIII. Ex gravi peste, quæ regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud Penrith 2,360; Kendal, 2,500; Richmond, 2,200; Carlisle, 1,196, Posterì avertite vos et vivite." Ezek. xviii. 32. The old tower at the west end of the church is a building of great strength: the thickness of the walls at the base is about six feet, but it gradually diminishes towards the top. This tower is said to have been used during the days of border warfare, as a place of refuge by the inhabitants. When the church was rebuilt, a western entrance was with great difficulty made through the tower. A winding staircase, in the south-west corner, leads to the belfry, which contains a peal of bells with chimes, and thence to the top of the tower, whence a fine prospect is obtained of the town and neighbourhood. The bells were purchased in 1764, at a cost of £331 15s. 11d. The churchyard was closed against interments, except in particular cases, in 1850. In it is the

well-known Giant's Grave: a monument consisting of two stone pillars between ten and eleven feet high, and standing fifteen feet apart, connected on each side by two semicircular stones, each two feet six inches in height. The pillars are rounded to the height of about six feet, when they become nearly square: and these, together with the semicircular stones, were once covered with rude sculpture. Mr. Walker says, "The traditional name of the 'Giant's Grave,' identical in meaning with the 'Hemp's Graves,' and the 'Kemp How' of other parts of these counties, was commonly applied to the Danish burial grounds of a certain period—which were made to contain a number of bodies—simply on account of their extraordinary size. We may conclude, therefore, judging from its position and size, that the grave is a family burial-place, and belongs to the Danoceltic period that preceded the breaking in of English laws under the Norman kings, but that the family must have been extinct before the name was conferred. The name once given, tradition was not slow to connect the grave with the caves of Eamont, and with a famous personage whose fame still filled this part of the country. In Dr. Todd's M.S. History of the Diocese, 1689, is to be found the popular story then current, that 'One Ewan, or Owen Casarius, famous for hunting and fighting 1,400 years ago,' lies buried in the grave: that his stature was the entire length between the pillars, and that the four smaller stones represent so many wild boars killed by him in the neighbouring forest of Inglewood. Ewan Casario is supposed to have been, in his time, the proprietor if not the founder of Castle Hewen, a building of great antiquity, the foundations of which can still be traced near the former lake of Tarn Wadling, and has likewise been connected with Ewanrigg, in the ward of Alledale-above-Derwent, as well as with the Giant's Grave and the Giant's Caves. This fabulous ubiquity is strong proof that such a person did once flourish in Cumbria. The name Ewan being Celtic, and the surname Casario Latin, he seems to be one of those who claimed Roman extraction, and was probably the King Arthur of the north, who made himself a terror to the invading Angles and Danes. The traditions that connect Ewan Casario with the caves of the Eamont and the monument of Penrith churchyard, cannot be supposed to be founded in fact, and merely testify to the impression made on the people in this part of Cumbria by the fame of the so-called giant. As to the caves, it can scarcely be doubted that they were at some period a hermitage: but the grave fully identifies itself with the early history of Christianity in these counties."¹ The churchyard was unfenced and open to

¹ See page 601.

² See Moresby parish, page 116.

¹ "History of Penrith," pages 17 and 18.

the public till the year 1820, when it was enclosed; a rate of 2d. in the pound was laid for the purpose.

The patronage of the church of Penrith was originally vested in the kings of England. As we have seen at page 592, Henry I. granted it to Athelwald, first bishop of Carlisle, on the foundation of that see, and it has since been enjoyed by his respective successors. About the year 1292 the rectory was valued at £40 11s. and the vicarage at £9 6s. 8d. Up to the year 1660 the vicarage appears to have had but a poor provision made for it; according to Dr. Todd all its endowments and perquisites did not amount to more than £30 a year. Sandford, however, estimates it at £40, and the tithes of corn at £200. At the Restoration Bishop Sterne granted an augmentation of £20 per annum to the £12 which appears to have been the ancient endowment payable out of the great tithes. Mr. Mawson who, about the year 1669, was entitled, under a lease from the dean and chapter of Carlisle, to the corn tithes of Sleagill and Thrimby, in Morland parish, for twenty-one years, bequeathed the same to the vicars of Daere and Penrith, in undivided moieties; but the joint estate being found inconvenient to the trustees, a division was agreed upon, and the tithes of Sleagill was, in consequence, assigned to Penrith, and that of Thrimby to Daere. In the course of years the Penrith trustees neglected to renew the lease, leaving the sole care to the vicar, in whose custody the lease was, and it was subsequently allowed to run out. Dr. Todd, who was colated in 1699, prevailed upon the dean and chapter to grant a new lease to him and his successors, vicars of Penrith, upon payment of an additional yearly rent. These tithes were afterwards changed into a landed estate of ninety-one acres, under the provisions of an act passed in the 3rd George III. for dividing and enclosing the open wastes and commons in the manor of Sleagill. Bishop Smith, by will, dated October 8th, 1700, gave towards the "augmentation of the vicarage of Penrith, and the better maintenance and encouragement of the vicars and incumbents there, the sum of £500." Mary Bell, a maiden lady, by indenture of the 19th December, 1710, gave and granted to the churchwardens upon trust £250, to place the same out at interest, which was to be applied to and for the vicars of the parish church of Penrith, on condition of their reading morning prayers in the parish church on every week day in the year; and also evening prayers every week day during the time of Lent. The donations of Bishop Smith and Mary Bell, amounting to £750 were, in 1751, 1761, and 1769, invested in land at Clifton, in trust for the vicar of Penrith for the time being. In 1813 an exchange of lands was agreed upon between the late

Earl of Lonsdale and the late Rev. J. Fletcher, vicar of Penrith, with the consent and approbation of the Bishop of Carlisle, the vicar and his successors to receive, in lieu of the property in Clifton, ten closes of land in the parish of Penrith, containing thirty-nine acres, two roods, and eighteen perches. The award by consent of the parties interested was made by the commissioners appointed by act of Parliament 51st George III. for enclosing lands in the manor and parish of Clifton. The minor endowments of the vicarage comprise £2 yearly for two sermons, given by William Robinson; half-a-guinea for a sermon, left by Barbara Bland, and £1 a year, given by Mr. William Blamire, as a compensation to the vicar for preaching an anniversary sermon in the parish church, on the first Sunday in January, for recommending and promoting the instruction of youth in grammar and the classics, and the benefits thereof arising. According to a terrier made in 1719 the vicar, among other dues, was entitled to mortuaries by act of Parliament. The tithes and prescription money due to him were—for every communicant, three halfpence; for every new-calved cow, threepence; for a cow of the first calf, twopence; for a stripped milk cow, a penny; for a foal, fourpence; for a cast of bees, twopence; and for a plough, a penny. The small tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge, but the three halfpence for each communicant is the vicar's due by ancient prescription. The church rate appears to have been anciently raised out of the several divisions of the parish separately, and was called powlpence, polepence, or pollpence, from which it is inferred that this rate was collected on the heads of the whole or some particular classes of the parishioners. This mode of assessment seems to have continued till about the year 1683, when a deviation from the old rule was made, and the rate collected upon property. Two years afterwards, in 1685, the old system was revived, but only to cease for ever, as since that time the church money has been raised by rates levied on the whole parish. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas the vicarage is returned as worth £10 11s. a year: in that of Edward II. at £6 13s. 4d., and in the King's Book at £11 9s. 1d. It is now worth about £200 a year.

VICARS.—Symon, —; Walter de Cantilupe, 1223; Sir Thos. de Kirkoswald, died 1318; Sir Alan de Horneastle, 1318; Sir Gilbert de Kirkby, 1323; Sir John —, 1355; John Hanekin, 1428; Thomas Beste, 1477; Sir T. Ellerton, died 1565; Sir Robert Pearson, 1565; Sir Robert Robson, 1574; Sir William Walleis, 1575; John Hastie, 1600, ejected during the confusion in church and state; Roger Baldwin, Presbyterian, —; John Hastie, restored 1660; Simon Webster, 1661; Robert Fisher, 1663; Charles Carter, 1665; Marius d'Assigny, 1667; Joshua Bunting, 1668; John Child, 1668-9; Alexander Farrington,

1694; Hugh Todd, 1699; John Morland, 1728; Gustavus Thompson, 1748; Battie Worsop, 1749; John Cowper, 1759; James Fletcher, 1790; John Fenton, 1823; William Jackson, 1833; Thomas James Clark, 1841; William Holme Milner, 1845; Samuel Johnston Butler, 1853.

The vicarage was erected on glebe land in 1837, with money arising from the sale of the materials of the old vicarage and site, subscriptions, and £372 borrowed from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. The old vicarage stood to the south-east of the church, and was an inconvenient and unhealthy building.

Christ Church is a neat structure in the Perpendicular style, situated at the east end of the main street, at the foot of the Beacon Hill. It consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, vestry at the south-east end, and north porch. The material used in the exterior of the edifice is the red sandstone of the district; while the interior pillars, pulpit, &c. are of white freestone from Lammonby Moor. The total cost of erection amounted to £2,700. There are 600 sittings, 450 of which are free and unappropriated. The burial-ground by which the church is surrounded is laid out with excellent taste, and contains a few tombstones displaying considerable artistic skill. Mr. Walker tells us that the circumstances which led to the erection of this church were as follow:—"Most of the pews in the old church were appropriated and regarded by the parishioners as their own private property. The population of the parish in 1846, when an attempt was made to repew the said church, which failed, was nearly double that of 1800, and treble that of 1722; moreover, the state of the churchyard was such that new ground to provide for the proper and decent interment of the dead had long been a desideratum, and with this increase of population, and the difficulty respecting the sittings, a proportionate increase of accommodation for worship was equally desirable. One or two subscriptions of £50 each having been voluntarily offered to the Rev. Mr. Milner, the then Vicar, he applied to the late Mary de Whelpdale, who gave £500. Thus encouraged, and other subscriptions being promised, Mr. Milner formed a committee of subscribers,¹ and issued his first address on the subject, 'To the owners of lands and tenements in the parish,' in October, 1847." The foundation stone was laid on the 6th of April, 1848, and the church was consecrated 31st October, 1850, by the late Dr. Percy, bishop of Carlisle. The architects were Messrs. Travis and Mangnoll, of Manchester, under whose direction the works were carried out by local builders, &c. The church possesses two beautiful stained glass windows,

¹ The following gentlemen composed this committee:—The Rev. W. H. Milner, T. D. Bleaynro, Esq., Jos. Salkeld, Esq., James Barrett, Esq., and Jonathan Varty, Esq.

by Wailes, of Newcastle, erected by Mrs. de Whelpdale and Mr. Barret; it is attended by the clergy of the parish church.

St. Catherine's Church (Catholic) is a small but handsome edifice adjoining the new churchyard. It was opened on the 11th of June, 1850, and is already much too small for the increasing congregation. Considerable additions are now (1859) in course of being effected, consisting of chancel, transepts, &c., which, when completed, will add materially to the size of the church. The windows are of stained glass, the eastern one being remarkable for its beauty. There are several mural monuments, one of which is in memory of the late Rev. George Leo Haydock.¹ The principles of Protestantism seem to have made but slow progress in Penrith, for some time after the Reformation, and even as late as 1681, there were several who still remained true to the ancient faith. In the year just named five Catholics were summoned to appear before the chancellor of the diocese at Penrith, and in consequence of their non-compliance were declared to be excommunicated. A large room in St. Andrew's Place served for a considerable period as a place of worship, and is still known as the old Catholic Chapel. To the liberality of Catherine, Lady Throgmorton, late of Carleton, Yorkshire, and the exertions of P. H. Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, the Catholics of Penrith are chiefly indebted for their present church. The presbytery, or priest's house, adjoining the church, was erected in 1853 by the Very Rev. Robert Smith, canon of the Catholic diocese of Hexham, the present incumbent.

The Friends' Meeting House is the oldest dissenting place of worship in the town, and is supposed to have been erected about the end of the seventeenth century. Thirteen members of the society appear to have been resident in the parish as early as the year 1681, in which year they were summoned by the chancellor of the diocese at Penrith, and for non-attendance excommunicated. Their names will be found in "Walker's History of Penrith," page 180.

The Independent Chapel, situated in Duke-street, is a convenient structure, erected in 1824. The congregation seems to have been first formed about the year 1817, when Mr. Pearson, who had been preaching in various parts of Westmoreland, was invited to visit Penrith. Subsequently the Rev. William Thorne became minister, and the chapel was erected, the congregation having previously met for worship in a school-room in Dockray. The present minister is the Rev. William Brewis.

¹ A short memoir of this gentleman will be found in "Walker's Penrith," p. 175.

The Presbyterian Chapel is in Roweliff Lane. The congregation attached to this chapel dates its origin from the year 1660, when Roger Baldwin was ejected from the living of Penrith. It has since continued firmly attached to the Westminster Confession of Faith, and is one of those congregations which, despite the many changes which have taken place in the Presbyterian body, have retained the Presbyterian name.

MINISTERS.—James Coningham, 1694; Thomas Andrews, 1701; Peter Siddon, 1715; Samuel Threlkeld, 1728; Samuel Lowthian, who removed to Newcastle about the year 1748; Edward Bunce, 1751; John Honeyman, 1772; James Broadfoot, 1783; Richard Paxton, 1788; George Henderson, 1793; James Mc. Connochie, 1794; Henry Thomson, 1799.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel, at the foot of Arthur-street, was erected by subscriptions and donations in 1856. It is a plain substantial building, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Rev. W. Wilson was the first minister, his successor is the Rev. W. Alderson.

The Wesleyan Chapel is a commodious structure, at the head of Sandgate, erected in 1815. Wesleyanism dates its origin in Penrith from a visit paid to the town by the Rev. John Wesley in 1751. We find him again here in 1780 and in 1786, on which occasions he preached either at the Cross or under the old Moot Hall. His first adherents consisted of poor people, with the exception of Mr. Varty, whose school-room, near the Crown Inn, served for a considerable period as a place of worship. On Mr. Varty's demise, in 1811, his co-religionists resolved to build a more suitable chapel, and the present structure was erected in the following year. Mr. Walker tells us that Penrith was formerly comprised in the Dales circuit, of which Barnard Castle was the head. In 1803 the places in Westmoreland and Cumberland where Wesleyanism had been introduced were detached from Barnard Castle and formed into an independent circuit, with 210 members, the head of which was Brough. Penrith is now the circuit town. The present ministers are Rev. G. Greenwood, Rev. J. Wesley Thomas, and the Rev. J. Wright. Mr. Thomas is the author of an excellent translation of Dante.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As we have seen at previous pages, the education of the youth of Penrith was attended to at a very early period, the successive priests of the chantry of Saint Andrew instructing all who came in such knowledge as was then deemed essential by our forefathers. These teachers seem to have performed their duty well as long as they exercised the privilege, that is till the time

of the suppression of the monastic institutions, when the school of Penrith shared the fate of similar institutions in other parts of England, and no provision was made for the education of the rising generation till the reign of Elizabeth, who by her charter, dated July 18th, 1564, founded "the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in Penrith." By this charter it was ordained that there should be a master and usher and five governors, who were created a body corporate, with power for the survivors, upon the death of any of them, to elect successors from the inhabitants of the town and parish. For the support of the school the rent of the dissolved chantry was granted to the governors and their successors. The governors were to have a common seal, and were to be capable of being parties to actions and suits. They were likewise empowered to provide a school-house within the parish, to appoint a master and usher, and to remove them for any offence at their discretion, also to make orders, in writing, for the government of the school, of the master, usher, scholars, and the revenue. The charter also licensed the alienation of lands and tenements to the amount of £30 a year, beyond the rent of £6 to the governors for the use of the school. As stated at page 596, Penrith school was endowed with a piece of land called Ling Stubbs, which is now worth about £70 a year; but this property was alienated from the use of the school by Mr. Andrew Whelpdale, twenty shillings a year being all that now comes to the school. The charter and other documents belonging to the school were taken possession of by another of the same family; but the charter has been recovered.¹ The £6 a year given by the foundation charter is still possessed by the school, £5 9s. being charged upon the Skirsgill estate, and the remainder upon houses in the town. In addition to this the school possesses a benefaction of £10 per annum, given in 1660 by Mr. Robinson; a yearly sum of £5 arising from two fields called Spillamire Closes, given by Mr. Blamire in 1782; a rent charge of £2 a year, given by the same gentleman, for the purchase of a silver medal, to be given annually to the scholar who composes the best Latin theme on a given subject, also a silver pen to the best writer, and a book of arithmetic to the best arithmetician; two guineas a year from the Duke of Devonshire, in lieu of the revenue formerly derived from the old market cross; these and a few other small charges make up the endowment of the school, which altogether amounts to about £26 a year. The revenues being so small, it has not been usual to appoint an usher, as required by the charter, and there are no funds for the repairs of the

¹ This charter, with a translation, will be found in the appendix to "Walker's Penrith."

school. A new front has recently been put into the old school by public subscription. Over the door is a stone in the form of a shield, bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth, with the motto "Semper Eadem." On the left of this is a stone with the inscription "SCHOLA LIB. GRAM. ELIZABETHAE REGINA, A.D. MDLXIV.," another stone, on the right, is inscribed as follows: "IMPENSIS PUBLICIS RESTITUTA, MDCCCLVII." The school of Penrith is one of the twelve schools in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and York-shire, which have the privilege of sending a candidate every five years to Queen's College, Oxford, to compete for one of the five exhibitions bequeathed by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, each worth about £100 a year, and tenable for five years.

Mr. Robinson's school, situated in Middlegate, was erected about the year 1670, very probably by public subscription. Its name is derived from Mr. Robinson, who, by his will, dated 1660, bequeathed "the sum of £20 a year, for ever, to be issuing and payable out of his premises in Grub-street, London, to the churchwardens of the parish of Penrith, for the education and bringing up of poor girls in a free school, to read and seamstry work, or such other learning fit for that sex, being the poor sort, whose parents were not able to pay for their learning; and to be admitted by and with the consent of the churchwardens of the parish for the time being." On May 1st, 1700, the vicar, churchwardens, vestry, and overseers made regulations for the government of the school, by which the mistress is required "to teach all children that are sent unto her by the minister and churchwardens, gratis, without demanding any reward, and no other." Since Mr. Robinson's time this school has received the following endowments:—Joan Lassells, widow, by will, dated May 19th, 1671, gave "the surplus of her personal estate to the use thereof;" directing that the interest should be applied towards "employing poor children in the working of worsted and knitting in the said school." Roger Sleddale, by will, in 1696, gave £10 to the master and mistress of this school, "wherewith to purchase a stock to carry on a manufactory therein." Thomas Langhorne and Susannah Sleddale, who afterwards intermarried, were the executors of Mrs. Lassells, the surplus of whose estates was applied as directed, and Mrs. Langhorne, who survived her husband, being anxious to preserve the charity money, which produced £5 a year, invested the same in the purchase of land, and afterwards granted by indenture, dated 1700, to trustees for the use of the school, an annuity of the £5 chargeable upon land at Penrith, called Bowerbank Close, or Kitty-cum-Kell, and Low Ingwre; and it was limited by the said indenture that the amount should be paid yearly, on

the 2nd of February, at the great Through Stone, in the churchyard of Penrith. Small bequests, amounting in the aggregate to £60 were afterwards given to the school. This £60 included £5 given by Mrs. Langhorne, £5 by Thomas Pattenson, £10 by Christopher Pattenson, and £10 by Mr. Sleddale; £40 of the £60 was laid out with Mrs. Bland's charity money in the purchase of lands, the rents of which, in the proportion of four-fifteenths, belong to the school. What became of the remaining £20 does not seem to be known. Mrs. Dorothy Pattenson left four shillings a year for the purchase of books for poor girls. Mrs. Bland, who was mistress of the school, gave four Bibles, with the Acts of Uniformity, and Common Prayer, and the Apocrypha, to be kept in the school, for the use of poor girls of the communion of the Church of England, who should not be able to provide themselves with such books, or otherwise to be absolutely given to them. The total revenue of the school is about £29 5s. a year, viz., £20 per annum, the gift of Mr. Robinson, £5 per annum secured on land by the executors of Mrs. Lassells, and £4 5s. being the school's proportion of rent of lands arising from an investment of £40. The churchwardens for the time being are governors, and no child can be admitted free without their consent.

The Spinning and Knitting School is a branch of Robinson's school, on the establishment of which the mistress, besides reading and sempstry, taught spinning and knitting; but it being found that these different branches of learning could not be carried on conveniently together, another mistress was employed to teach scholars to spin and knit, in another room of the same establishment.

The Boys' National School, situated in Benson-street, was erected by subscription in 1816, on a site given by the Earl of Lonsdale. It will accommodate about 180 pupils, and is supported by subscriptions, donations, and the payments made by the children.

The Infant School is the next in the order of time, being founded in 1828, by the exertions of a few benevolent ladies of the town. The present school and teacher's residence were erected in 1833, at a cost of £350, which was defrayed by the proceeds of a bazaar held for the purpose. It is open to children of all denominations, who are admitted at the age of two years, and many remain until they are seven; the charge is one penny weekly. From its commencement this school has been well attended, the average number of pupils being 140. We scarcely need add that the school depends for support upon public subscriptions and donations.

The Wesleyan Day School, Meeting House Lane, is

a handsome structure, in the Elizabethan style, erected by subscription in 1844. It comprises two large school-rooms, with galleries, and all the accessories required by the modern systems of education. The school is conducted on the principle of the Glasgow training system, by a master and three pupil teachers: a mistress being employed for the purpose of instructing the girls in sewing and knitting. The school, as reported by her majesty's inspector of schools, is in a very efficient state, and self-supporting.

The British School, erected in 1817, is situated in Canny Croft. It was erected by subscription and a government grant in 1847, on a site given by the Duke of Devonshire, and consists of one large room, with two class-rooms, and a good playground. The school was opened in 1848. It is under government inspection, and has an average attendance of seventy children.

A Ragged School was commenced at the Town Head in August, 1853, and is now attended by forty children.

In addition to these schools there are Sunday-schools attached to the various places of worship.

RELIGIOUS, CHARITABLE, AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Penrith Church Missionary Association, and a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society were established in 1815, and have continued in operation ever since.

The Good Samaritan Society was established here many years ago, by the Wesleyans, for the purpose of administering relief to destitute persons, without distinction of religion or country.

An Agricultural Society was established at Penrith about twenty-seven years ago. The show is held annually in September. A farmers' club was also established here about a dozen years ago, in connection with which there is a library and reading room. The club meets twice a month for the discussion of subjects relating to agriculture.

The town possesses flourishing societies of Free Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, and Druids, which have conferred great and lasting benefits upon Penrith and the surrounding district.

There is also a Co-operative Building Society, formed in October, 1850, after the model of one at Carlisle. The amount of each share is £30. Since 1850 the society has purchased four parcels of building land, which have been allotted to the members. The first purchase was Newlands Place, containing one acre and three-quarters, the principal portion of which is now built upon; the next, Arthur Croft, on which Arthur-street is built; the next, two fields, which have been formed into Graham-street, so called in honour of

Sir James Graham, one of the original promoters and directors of the society; and the fourth, a piece of land long known as the Trodfield, but now Union-street. Since the commencement of the society 219 shares have been allotted, and eighty-one houses erected.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Penrith Mechanics' Institution was founded in 1830, and a reading room was subsequently added. This institution possesses the books, coins, &c., left to the inhabitants of Penrith by the late Mr. Harrison Wilkinson, who, in his will expressed a hope that the contribution would induce some person with competent means to found a public library on an adequate scale, the want of which in early life he had experienced, and which was still wanted for the advancement of education.

The Penrith Book Society and the Gentlemen's News Room have been in existence many years.

The Young Men's Christian Association Public Library was founded in 1853, and has for its object "to bring into circulation among young men the best works in sacred literature." The ordinary subscription is 6s. per annum, apprentices of limited means, 1s. The library contains about 300 volumes. In connection with this association are classes for the study of Biblical literature, and lectures.

The Working Men's Reading Room was established in 1853, on the model of a similar institution in Carlisle, whose rule "that no member who is not a working man, or who is able to live independently of his labour, shall be eligible to vote at any of the society's meetings, to hold office, or to sit upon any committee," is followed here. Each member pays an entrance fee of sixpence, a penny a week subscription, and an annual levy of sixpence. On the formation of this institution, the members took the old Catholic chapel for their news-room and library; and shortly afterwards set about erecting a building more suitable for their purpose. An appeal was made to the public, and £350 was soon obtained. Ground was at once purchased, and a building erected at a cost of about £650. The new structure, which is sufficiently large for the holding of lectures, &c., was opened in September, 1855. In connection with the reading room is a dwelling house for the librarian. The number of members at present is upwards of 200. The library comprises nearly 2,000 volumes.

Penrith possesses one newspaper, the *Cumberland and Westmoreland Advertiser and Penrith Weekly Chronicle*, established by Mr. Sweeten in June, 1855, and published every Tuesday.

The County Constabulary Office, consisting of court-house and lock-up department, is situated in Hunter's Lane. From the report of an inquiry made by virtue of the queen's commission to certain gentlemen, issued in 1572, it appears that Richard Dudley, late steward of Penrith—probably the same gentleman who was, by the queen's letters patent, appointed one of the original governors of the grammar school—had taken from the castle thirty cart loads of stones to build a prison in Penrith. The prison built by Mr. Dudley is probably the place at the Town Head, known to this day as the old gaol. The walls of this building are of great strength, composed chiefly of blocks of red sandstone, which appear as if they had been procured from some edifice which had fallen into decay. Judging from the style of the workmanship, they seem to be contemporaneous with the grammar school. The original doorway, which was a very small one, and in the south side of the building, is walled up. Within living memory, the old gaol has not been used as a prison. Eighty years ago, the house in Sandgate now occupied by the Wesleyan minister was the place where prisoners were detained, and the same house continued to be used as the "Penrith lock-up" until the erection of the old house of detention at the Town Head, in 1825. In former times the keeper of the house of detention was generally a parish constable, who, assisted by the high-constable and about two other parish constables, managed the police business of the parish. By a resolution of the Midsummer quarter sessions, 1854, the Leath Ward of Cumberland and the West Ward of Westmoreland were formed into a rural police district, and by a resolution of the Christmas quarter sessions, 1856, all the district forces in both counties were united under one chief constable, Mr. Dunne. Leath Ward forms one division, the head quarters of which is Penrith, where the superintendent resides, at the new constabulary office, which was opened in the spring of 1859. The total number of the force in Leath Ward is fourteen.

The Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry, a local corps of volunteers, raised in 1819, have for many years past, with the exception of 1857, met at Penrith for eight days' permanent drill, and have invariably been reported by the inspecting officers as one of the most efficient yeomanry corps in the kingdom. This corps has on two or three occasions been called out to uphold the civil power, when officers and men alike proved themselves worthy of the uniform they wore. The regimental band has acquired a very high reputation.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

We have now no means of ascertaining the precise date at which markets and fairs were first held in Penrith. The earliest authentic notice occurs in the Close Rolls of the 6th Henry III. (1223), and is to the following effect:—"The king to the sheriff of Cumberland greeting. Know that we ordain a market to be held in our manor of Penred on the Wednesday of each week; and a fair to be held in the same place each year, to continue from the eve of Pentecost till the Monday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, unless the aforesaid market and fair be, &c. And, therefore, we enjoin you to cause to be proclaimed the aforesaid market and fair at the time and place aforesaid, and to hold them as aforesaid until our coming of age. Witness, H. de Burgh, at Westminster, the 16th day of October." It is very probable that markets were held at Penrith previous to the granting of this charter. It will be remarked that the privilege was conferred till the king, who was then under age, should attain his majority, when there is little doubt it was confirmed, as the market, &c., have since been held without interruption. The market of Penrith, held now on Tuesday, has long been known as one of the best grain markets in the north of England. Potatoes are also sold here in large quantities, as well as butter, eggs, poultry, &c. The tolls are now the property of the Board of Health, having been leased from the Duke of Devonshire in 1854 (see page 613). Many places in the neighbourhood are free of toll here, in consequence of their forming part of the honour of Penrith, or at least such parts of them as were anciently in the hands of the lord or his copyholders. The lands formerly held by the convent of Armathwaite are also toll free by the charter of William Rufus, granted in 1088, and Temple Sowerby, in consequence of its having formerly been the property of the Knights Templars, the whole of whose possessions were declared to be toll-free by charter of Henry II. Morland, Newby, Maughanby, Ousby, Hunsouby, Glassonby, Melmerby, and a few other places claim exemption by grant or prescription.

Fairs are held in Penrith as follow:—On Shrove Tuesday and the three Tuesdays following for horses; March 1st, cattle; April 23rd, sheep; April 24th, lean and fat cattle; Whit Tuesday and every other Tuesday till Lammas, for cattle; second Tuesday in July, for wool; September 26th, for sheep, and the day following for cattle and horses; last Tuesday in October, for cattle and cheese; Martinmas Tuesday, for cattle, and every other Monday throughout the year principally for fat sheep and cattle. It cannot be necessary for us to state that these fairs are well attended.

A new butter and egg market, 116 feet in length, forty-one feet in width, and sixteen feet to the cross beams, has recently been formed out of a part of the shambles. It is lighted from the roof, and is a great convenience to the farmers' wives and daughters.

In connection with the markets and fairs, the following extracts from Mr. Walker's "History of Penrith," will no doubt be interesting to the reader:—

"The Moot Hall, which is described at page 589, was in a dilapidated condition, and used on the Tuesdays as a market-house, where the country people, who were in the habit of spinning a considerable portion of their wool, brought their yarn for sale, which was of two kinds, hard and soft: the latter being used for blankets and stockings, and the former for coarser purposes. The Kendal manufacturers were their principal customers. Detached from the Moot Hall steps by a narrow passage, was a small square building, called the Balcony, on the top of which was the market bell, and underneath a stall for the sale of butchers' meat, which was occupied by the late Thomas Carmalt.

"The Cross, where the servants were hired, stood in front of the premises now occupied by Mr. Dempsey. It was covered in; the roof being supported by four pillars, one on each angle of the steps. Except on the term days, the cross was used as the butter and egg market, and was an excellent place for the purpose, as the women were protected from the rain. On the right and left of each corner pillar was a stone slab about 5ft. by 3½ft. These were let as stalls, and were advantageous places for selling hardware, spice, &c. The main road, which was very narrow, lay between Mr. Dempsey's and the cross, and between the cross and the Moot Hall, on the opposite side, was a large square of flags, called the Cross Parade, which was a fashionable promenade, and was also used as a ball alley by the youth of the town, who entered into a subscription to defray the expense of plastering the east wall of the Moot Hall, to make it smooth to cast their balls against. Within the eaves of the cross, at the north-western corner, stood the stocks, which were repaired in 1781, by Thomas Langhorne and others, at a cost to the parish of £1 11s.

"The Round-about was a very old building, which stood by itself in the front, nearly opposite to the premises of Mr. Martindale, spirit merchant. It consisted of two stories, with a cellar underneath. There were two shops on the first floor, one of which was occupied by Mr. Morland, tailor and draper. The butchers stood with their meat all round the building, being protected from the rain by a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

"The fishstones, of which there were two ranges, stood on the north of the Round-about.

"The old shambles stood above the fishstones, on each side of the street, and extended north as far as the King's Arms passage. They were built in the form of sheds, with oaken rafters to hang the joints upon; but in former times there was little meat killed or shown in Penrith market from Christmas to the first of March, as the country people were in the habit of buying a supply at Christmas to pickle.

"Early in the present century a movement was made in the town, the object of which was, the removal of the moot hall, round-about, the cross, and the old shambles. In a letter from Mr. Atkinson, the Duke of Devonshire's chief agent, to Mr. Hutton, of Penrith, deputy steward, dated the 16th of May, 1805, Mr. Atkinson says, "The duke is disposed to meet the wishes of the men of Penrith by consenting to remove the old shambles;" and in another letter, dated 7th April, 1806, he says, "I think it would not be amiss if you could learn the sentiments of those whose property would be most benefitted if the moot hall should be taken away, and what each of them would subscribe for purchasing a thoroughfare from the intended shambles into Sandgate. If they do not come handsomely forward, I will advise the duke to build shops or sell it in building lots."

"A committee was appointed in 1806, in all probability immediately after the receipt of Mr. Atkinson's letter, to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the town.¹

"The Moot Hall, shambles, &c. appear to have been removed prior to the year 1809, for at a meeting of the town's improvement committee, in conjunction with several of the principal inhabitants, held at the George, on the 12th of October, 1809, to consult on taking means for effecting the removal of the round-about, the moot hall, shambles, &c. are never alluded to. The probability is they were not then in existence.² The committee were of opinion that no competent means could be resorted to for purchasing the round-about, except by an assessment on the owners of property; however it does not appear that any assessment was made, for on the 30th of June, 1813, eight gentlemen entered into an agreement to advance the necessary funds for

¹ The following are the names of the committee:—Jno. de Whelpdale, Esq., Wm. Wilson, Esq., Richard Story, Esq., Jno. Hindson, Esq., Thomas Brougham, Esq., A. L. Harrison, Esq., Anthony Harrison, Esq.; Mr. Robinson, ironmonger; William Bleaymire, Esq., Ed. Grave, Esq.

² The last occupiers of shops under the Moot Hall were Matthew Jackson, James Aikin, and William Slee, a relation of the celebrated mathematician of Tirril.

the purpose: the purchase money not to exceed £120; to be repaid out of the rents of the property and the money to be raised by subscription.¹

"The old parish pinfold stood nearly in the front of the premises now occupied by Mr. William Scott.

"The subjoined statements of prices of provisions in this market in 1763 and 1791, will be perused with interest. In 1768, 'bread, oats, and barley and rye, mixed, cost 2d. 3l. and 1d. per lb.; cheese, 2d.; butter, 6d. 18oz.; beef, 2½d.; mutton, 2½d.; veal, 2d.; pork, 3l.; milk, 1d. three pints skimmed; potatoes, 3d. per hoop; candles, 7d.; soap, 7d.; labourer's house rent, 20s.; labourer's firing, 30s.'² In 1791 bread was nearly the same as above: 'best cheese, 5d. per lb.; country cheese, 2½d. to 3d.; butter, 7d. 18oz.; beef, 3d.; mutton, 3d.; veal, 2½l.; pork, 3l. to 3½d.; skimmed milk, three pints 1d.; potatoes, 2½d. per hoop; candles, 7½d. per lb.; soap, 7d.; labourer's house rent for one room, £1 10s.; firing for labourer's family, £2 per annum.'³ In 1787 the prices of fish in this market were as follows:—'Sea-fish in general, 2d. per lb.; salmon, 3d.; Ullswater trout, and char, 3d.; stream and Esk trout, 2d.; Ullswater eels, 2d.; muscles and cockles, 1d. per quart; oysters, 2s. 6d. per hundred.'⁴

"In Ullswater fish of every description has become scarce: but formerly, this market being nearest to that lake, was from thence plentifully supplied with trout, eels, 'skellies,' &c. Old fishers speak with rapture of bygone days, when they could fill a pannier in the course of a few hours, when, at the proper season, Waltonians from all parts of the country resorted to Pooley and Patterdale to enjoy their favourite sport. A dish of Ullswater trout is, in any part of the kingdom, considered a treat. Since the formation of railways, fisheries have commanded good rents. The lake has been hard drawn to procure trout for distant markets. A wholesale system of poaching has been practised with impunity in the brooks where the fish go up to spawn, and the water from the lead mines at Greenside, which have been vigorously worked for some years past, is said to be impregnated with poisonous matter, and these are the causes, but more particularly the two former, to which anglers attribute the present scarcity."

¹ The following gentlemen agreed to advance the sums set opposite their names:—Richard Stoy, £52 10s.; Edward Grave, £52 10s.; William James, £52 10s.; Thomas Hutton, £26 5s.; John Robison, £26 5s.; George Ramsay, £26 5s.; Michael Rivington, £52 10s.; and A. L. Harrison, £52 10s.

² Quoted by Hutchinson from the remarks of Arthur Young, Esq. on the culture of lands, &c. from his "Six Months' Tour through the North of England."

³ Hutchinson.

⁴ Clark's "Survey."

RAILWAYS, GAS AND WATER WORKS, &c.

Penrith is connected with every part of England by means of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, the construction of which has proved a source of great benefit to the town. For an account of this railway see page 61.

In 1830 a company was formed, bearing the designation of the "Penrith Gaslight and Coke Company," for the purpose of "making gas, and therewith lighting the streets, houses, and other places within the town." The capital was not to exceed £5,000 in shares of £20 each. In November of the same year, some of the houses and shops were lighted with gas for the first time. The town was only partially lighted till the year 1845, when a rate was laid for that purpose. There are now 105 public lamps, the lighting of which costs £231 5s. per annum. The original charge for gas in Penrith was 11s. per 1,000 cubic feet, which has been gradually reduced to 5s., the present charge.

In 1852 the Board of Health commenced the formation of waterworks, by leasing a piece of ground called the Island, situate on the river Eamont, on which to erect the works, with power to lay one clear water pipe through the Carleton Hall estate, and one impermeable sewer pipe from the town of Penrith to the works on the Eamont, and one main sewer pipe out in a westerly direction along and under the road to Eamont Bridge, also power to lay a pipe at the Low Mill to carry away the surface water of the sewerage from the works to the point in the Holme where the brook, which runs through Penrith, discharges itself into the Eamont, the board to pay all surface damages, except for the first laying of the pipes. Penrith is supplied with water from the Eamont, on the Skirsgill estate, in a meadow about half a mile west of Eamont Bridge, where it passes through filter beds into a settling well, from which it is conveyed by glazed earthenware pipes to another settling well on the Low Mill Island, where the pumps and other apparatus for lifting are situated. From this place it is raised, by means of a water-wheel and pumps, to the lower and upper reservoirs, the former of which, when full, will contain 370,000 gallons of water. Sluice valves and fire plugs, or hydrants, are placed at regular intervals along the line of supply mains, so as to command, by the stand pipe and hose, every building in the town. The waterworks were publicly opened on the 24th of August, 1851.

The Board have also constructed new sewers which, with the exception of the main outlet, are of earthenware. They are laid in straight lines, the beds and arterial junctions being cut out of ashlar, shaped with the requisite curvature. A man-hole, covered with a cast-iron trap, is placed at every junction, at every

change of line and gradient, and at other intervals, so as to afford, by means of light from man-hole to man-hole, every facility for examination. Flushing sluices are provided along the beck for the valley lines, and a direct communication is established with the water mains by washing valves, on the higher levels, so as to give the whole when necessary a thorough cleansing. The length of the main and branch sewers is upwards of four miles. The principal portion of the money expended in the construction of the waterworks and sewerage is borrowed on the security of the special district rate, amounting in all to £11,198.

The Baths and Wash-houses were established in 1851 by a joint stock company, with a capital of £2,800, in shares of £1 each. From the great success which has attended similar establishments elsewhere, there is little doubt that the shareholders will derive a handsome dividend from their speculation.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In 1848-9 the cholera made its second appearance during this century upon the shores of England. In anticipation of its arrival Parliament had passed an act, known as "The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act," which gave power to the local authorities to take measures for the prevention of the spread of the pestilence. On the appearance of cholera in the comparatively neighbouring towns of Workington and Barnard Castle, the inhabitants of Penrith deemed it requisite to take what sanitary precautions they could. For this purpose a meeting was held on the 18th October, when a Board of Health was constituted to superintend and direct the cleansing of the town. This Board, not having the necessary power to raise funds for the carrying out of the measures resolved upon at its sittings, soon came to a stand still; and in consequence a petition, signed by a number of the rated inhabitants, was, in November, 1848, forwarded to the Commissioners of the General Board of Health, praying that the provisions of the Public Health Act might be applied to the town of Penrith. Subsequently, by order in council, the Diseases Prevention Act was applied to the whole of Great Britain, and in pursuance of its provisions the board of guardians of the Penrith union appointed the Penrith assistant overseer inspector of nuisances for the said union. By the exertions of this officer many nuisances were abated, and the surveyor of highways for the parish had the cut which runs down the principal street thoroughly cleansed out. Many parties who were averse to the application of the Public Health Act to the town thought these improvements were sufficient, and there would be no necessity

for the enforcement of the provisions of the act of Parliament. On November 11, 1849, Mr. Rawlinson, superintending inspector under the Public Health Act, arrived in Penrith for the purpose of making a public inquiry respecting the sewerage, drainage, water supply, state of the burial grounds, and the number and sanitary condition of the inhabitants of Penrith. A numerous party, strongly opposed to the inquiry, sent a statement of the grounds of their opposition to Mr. Rawlinson, who replied that he had no power to close the inquiry as he was acting under instructions from the general board. Mr. Rawlinson's report was published in 1851, and he recommended the application of the act to Penrith. As soon as this was known in the town, the party opposed to the application of the act forwarded a memorial to the General Board of Health, in which they endeavoured to show that Mr. Rawlinson's report was incorrect, and prayed the board "to pause ere they inflicted the expensive machinery of the act on property already burdened with a heavy load of local taxation." In accordance with Mr. Rawlinson's recommendation the act was applied by order in council, dated the 25th of June, 1851. The Local Board of Health was constituted on the 28th of July, when twelve gentlemen who had promoted the application of the act were elected. The boundary line encompassing the town district of the board, as marked out on the plan approved by the general board, is as follows:—"Commencing behind the Halfway House, including the lower reservoir to behind the Barco House and Barco Hill, running across a portion of the Flat upon a direct line, through the sandhole, Fell Lane, then passing behind Caroline Cottage, along the edge of the Beacon to a little above the junction of the Kirkoswald Road, thence to behind the White Ox, thence near to Thacker Beck, on by the east of the railway to behind Crudmire, crossing the stream from the Petteril at the angle of the dyehouse, up through the Clowers, crossing Gillwilly Lane near to the north stile of the field now purchased as building ground, making an angle of it where Union-street joins Gillwilly, thence across the Greystoke Road, taking in the whole of Newland's Place, over Myer's Beck, and across the railway to Seumscaw, by the beck, taking in the outbuildings on the south side of Wetherigg Lane, crossing the field a little above the vicarage, and going through another field between the vicarage and the Nursery Gardens to behind the Halfway House." For the purposes of the act the district of Penrith was divided into the following sub-divisions;—"Sub-division of Plumpton according to its present boundary, as a district for the repair of its highways: the sub-division of Carleton according

to its present boundary, and district for the repair of highways; and the remainder of the parish now forming one separate district for the repair of the highways, be sub-divided into a town district and a country district." The town district includes "all dwelling-houses built, or which may be hereafter built in the said town, or so near to it as to be within the dotted line in red, marked round the said town, on the plain of the said district of Penrith, together with the household and other offices, yards, and gardens occupied therewith, and all other property within the said boundary line not being used as arable, meadow, or pasture ground only, or as woodlands, market gardens, or nursery grounds, or covered with water, or as a railway constructed under an act of Parliament. The country district includes all the parish of Penrith not comprised in the other districts, with all the lands which are expressly excepted from being included in the town division. The rates levied in each division are applicable for the purposes of this act within its division only.

In 1852 the Board commenced the water works, and two years later, in 1854, entered into a lease with the Duke of Devonshire, by virtue of which they became the lessees of the Fair Hill, Carnie Croft, the Shambles, Market Place, and the tolls of all goods sold therein, for a term of ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of £153, binding themselves at the same time to expend £1,000 in the erection of buildings in Carnie Croft, within five years from the date of the lease. The Board have since entered into an arrangement with the duke, by virtue of which they have surrendered Carnie Croft, have got rid of their liability to expend £1,000, and have had their rent reduced from £153 to about £130. The assets of the board of health on March 25th, 1859, amounted to £561 4s. 6½d.; the total liabilities, £11,538 9s. 3½d.; £11,498 of which was money borrowed on mortgage of special district rate.

The Board of Health have adopted the ancient seal of the town, the original of which was found about twenty years ago, in digging up a hedge near the old church of Brampton. It is charged with the cross of St. Andrew, the saint to whom the parish church is dedicated, and is inscribed "SIGILLUM COMMUNE VILLE DE PENRITH." From the fact of the existence of this seal it has been inferred that the town formerly enjoyed some kind of municipal incorporation.

THE POOR LAW UNIONS.

Penrith poor law union is divided into three sub-districts, viz., Penrith, comprising Melmerby, Ousby, Kirkland and Blencarn, Skirwith, Cudgub, Langwathby, Edenhall, Penrith, Stanton, Pater, Soulbly, Great

Blencowe, Newbiggin, Newton Reigny, Catterlen, and Plumpton Wall; Greystoke, embracing Hutton-in-the-Forest, Thomas Close, Little Blencowe, Johnby, Greystoke, Motherby and Gill, Hutton Soil, Hutton John, Watermillock, Matteredale, Threlkeld, Mumgrisdale, Bowscale, Berrier and Murrh, Hutton Roof, Mosedale, Bustabeck Bound, How Bound, Row Bound, Southernby Bound, Stockdalewath Bound, Lamonby, Skelton, Unthank, and Middeseceugh-with-Braithwaite; Kirkoswald, including Upper and Nether Heskett, Petteil Crooks, Itmfield, Caldwaite, Plumpton Street, Lazonby, Great Salkeld, Hunsonby and Winskil, Little Salkeld, Glassonby, Gamblesby, Renwick, Kirkoswald, Staffield, Ainstable, and Croglin. The area of the union is 181,236 acres. Its population in 1801 was 23,307, of whom 11,241 were males, and 11,066 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 4,232, of uninhabited 150, and thirty were building. The following statement of account shows the receipts, expenditure, and balances, of the union, for the year ended March 28th, 1859:—Receipts: Balance in favour of the parishes at the commencement of the year, £1,817 3s. 5d.; contributions paid during the year, £5,793 7s.; balance against parishes at the end of the year, £91 17s. 5½d.; total, £7,503 7s. 10½d. Expenditure: In maintenance, £937 13s. 2d.; out-relief in money, including relief to non-resident poor, £2,312 9s. 6d.; maintenance of lunatics in asylums, £501 0s. 9d.; vaccination fees, £27 7s.; registration fees, £66 19s. 6d.; common charges, £2,382 8s. 9d.; total expenditure, £6,227 18s. 8d. Balances: Against parishes at the commencement of the year, £115 19s. 2d.; balance in favour of parishes at the end of the year, £1,359 10s. 0½d. The sum total, including balances, £7,702 7s. 10½d. Total expenditure of year ending 29th March, 1859, excluding balances, £6,743 16s. 7½d.; showing a decrease in favour of the present year of £185 17s. 11½d.

CHARITIES.

Robinson's Charity.—Mr. William Robinson, of London, by will, dated in 1661, bequeathed his property in Grub-street, in that city, to the Grocers' Company, whom he directed, among other things, to pay yearly on the 1st of November, to the churchwardens, vestrymen, and overseers of the parish of Penrith £20, to be distributed by them to twenty poor people of the same parish, viz., ten men and ten women, on every Christmas Day yearly for ever.

Pattinson's Charity.—Dorothy Pattinson, by will, dated 14th March, 1755, bequeathed unto the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the town,

ship of Penrith £105, to be invested in the purchase of land, the rents and profits of which, with the exception of 4s. a year, should be distributed annually at the feast of St. Martin, amongst eight poor needful widows and objects of pity of the town of Penrith, by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being, and their successors for ever, such widows to be nominated and chosen yearly by her executrix, Elizabeth Cust, and her nephew, Christopher Pattenson, Esq., of Carleton Hall, and their heirs for ever; and she directed the vicar of Penrith for the time being and his successors for ever, to receive out of the said rent the yearly sum of 4s., and to apply the same yearly for ever, at the said feast of St. Martin, in the purchase of books, which she ordered to be distributed at that time among the poor girls of Mr. Robinson's charity school at Penrith. Of this charity £100 was invested in the purchase of freehold and customary lands called Lowther Gates, at Clifton; and by indenture of the 2nd September, 1761, these lands were conveyed by Mrs. Pattenson's executrix to the churchwardens and overseers and their successors in trust for the charity. It appears that the owners of Carleton Hall estate have had the sole management of this charity from the time of its establishment. In 1811, an exchange having been offered by the Earl of Lonsdale, which was approved of on behalf of the charity by Mr. Wallace, the owner of Carleton Hall estate, the charity lands, consisting of Lowther Gate Close, was conveyed by him to his lordship, who, in exchange conveyed to Mr. Wallace two closes called Red Friars, and a third called Far Thurlbar, the united area of which amounts to eight acres, two roods, and thirty-eight perches. The charity has derived considerable advantage from this exchange. It is now worth £16 17s. 6d. per annum, less 4s. for Bibles for Mr. Robinson's school.

Bland's Charity.—Mrs. Barbara Bland, of Penrith, by will, in 1757, left £100 to Thomas Simpson upon trust, to distribute the interest thereof as follows:—To the vicar of Penrith, every Ash Wednesday, for preaching a sermon on that day, 10s. 6d.; and to the clerk and sexton on the same day, each 2s.; to purchase four Bibles yearly for poor girls, as mentioned in the account of Mr. Robinson's school; and to distribute the residue of such interest on Ash Wednesday, yearly, amongst such poor widows and maids of the said parish, of the communion of the Church of England, and not maintained as parish poor, as the said Thomas Simpson, his executors and assigns, should think fit, giving each person 5s.; and in case the sermon on Ash Wednesday should be omitted, she directed that the legacies to the vicar, clerk, and sexton should be withheld and dis-

tributed amongst the poor maids and widows as aforesaid. And she gave the residue of her personal estate, after the payment of all her debts, legacies, funeral and other expenses, to the said Thomas Simpson upon trust, to dispose of the interest thereof among such poor widows and maids, inhabitants of the parish of Penrith, not maintained as the poor of the parish, as he should think proper. The residue of her effects produced £10. These sums, together with £10 belonging to the Spinning and Knitting School, making a total of £150, were invested in land, the proceeds of which are applied to Mrs. Bland's charities and the Knitting School, in the proportion in which their funds contributed to the original purchase, viz., eleven-fifteenths to the former and four-fifteenths to the latter.

Bramwell's Charity.—Sarah, the wife of William Bramwell, by will, dated October 25th, 1763, devised, after the decease of her mother, all her lands at Robberby, in Cumberland, to her husband, William Bramwell, subject to the payment of several legacies therein particularly mentioned; and she bequeathed to twenty families in the parish of Penrith, to be paid on every Good Friday, 5s. each. The validity of this bequest being contested after the death of the testatrix, her husband, in order to give effect to her intention, he having sold the estate at Robberby, by indenture, dated October 30th, 1770, subjected his estates and shops in the market place, Penrith, to the payment of the said charity money. The churchwardens of Penrith receive annually £5 from this rent charge; and that sum is distributed by them every Good Friday, amongst twenty poor householders, each of whom receives five shillings. The recipients of this charity are selected by the churchwardens.

Sewell's Charity.—Susannah Sewell, by will, dated 17th December, 1782, bequeathed unto her cousin, Elizabeth Simpson, widow, and to her daughter Elizabeth, the wife of James Wallace, Esq., of Carleton Hall, and the survivor of them, and from and after the death of such survivor, then to the owners and proprietors of Carleton Hall aforesaid, for the time being, the sum of £200, in trust, to place out the same at interest, and to pay and distribute the same yearly, on St. Thomas' Day, unto and amongst twenty poor families or single persons keeping house in the town and neighbourhood of Penrith, in such proportions as they should think fit and suitable to their circumstances; and the testatrix declared her will to be, that if any proper object applied for the benefit of this charity who could make out the most distant relationship to the family of the Huttons of Penrith, they should have a preference given them in the annual distribution by the trustees. This legacy is

invested in the public funds. The dividends, amounting to £8 a year, are distributed on St. Thomas' Day, at Carleton Hall, amongst sixteen poor housekeepers, each of whom receives the sum of ten shillings.

Dawson's Charity.—Colonel Thomas Dawson, in 1793, bequeathed £105 to the care of the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Penrith, the interest whereof, he directed should be divided by them annually, on St. Thomas' Day, or the day of his death, to decent poor housekeepers of Penrith, that should be indigent and never asked alms. His administratrix paid this legacy to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Penrith, which, together with £5 14s. added thereto out of the poor rates, making £110 14s. was laid out in July, 1799, in the purchase of £120 Five per Cents, of 1797. This has since been exchanged for £131 14s. 8d. New Three per Cents., producing £3 19s. a year, eight-ninths of which are given to the poor, and one-ninth is equally divided between the mistress of Mr. Robinson's school and the mistress of the Spinning and Knitting School.

Carmalt's Charity.—Richard Carmalt, by indenture, dated 8th November, 1796, for a nominal consideration, granted to Thomas Sisson and four others, their heirs and assigns, an annuity of £4 10s., issuing out of his freehold fields, called Brackenbury Mires, in Penrith, to be paid yearly, on the 1st of December, upon trust, that they should on every Christmas Day dispose of the same in equal shares to eighteen poor people of the parish of Penrith, to be nominated by the churchwardens, vestrymen, and overseers, in like manner as directed by the will of Mr. William Robinson, concerning the money given by him to be distributed amongst the poor of the said parish. Five shillings each is annually given on account of this charity to eighteen poor persons.

Lambley's Gift.—Robert Lambley, by will, dated 27th March, 1797, directed his executor, upon his decease, to distribute and pay amongst the poor people resident within the parish of Penrith the sum of £50.

Forster's Charity.—Peter Forster, of Penrith, by indenture enrolled in Chancery, dated August 7th, 1800, in consideration of 5s., conveyed to trustees a close, called Boustead's Close, in the town fields of Penrith, that they should, from time to time, pay over to the churchwardens and overseers of Penrith, the rents thereof, for the following charitable purposes, namely, to pay and dispose of the same, on St. Peter's Day, yearly, amongst the poor persons resident in the constablewick of Town Head, in Penrith, not receiving any parochial relief, and who should be nominated and thought fit objects by the churchwardens, vestrymen, and overseers, and in such shares as they should think

fit. On the enclosure of the wastes of the honour of Penrith, an allotment of land was awarded to Boustead Close. As the close was required for the railway, another close, containing about four acres, was purchased in the same locality a few years ago, with a portion of the money paid by the railway company. The land produces about £27 10s., which is distributed as directed by the testator.

Idle's Charity.—George Idle, a merchant, in London, but a native of Penrith, by his will of the 19th of May, 1808, bequeathed to the churchwardens of Penrith £100, the interest of which he directed to be applied for the benefit of the poor of the parish, exclusive of the usual aid from the poor rates, in such proportions and manner as the churchwardens for the time being should think fit and proper. This legacy was paid in by the executors on the 26th July, 1811, and was immediately invested in the funds. It was sold out in 1829, and invested in a piece of land known by the name of Cootrools, in the parish of Penrith.

Sewell's Charity.—George Sewell, merchant, of London, a native of Penrith, by will, dated November 18th, 1825, bequeathed to the overseers of the parish of Penrith, at the time of his decease, £100, to be applied by them for the use of the poor, as they might think best. This money is invested along with Mr. Idle's bequest in the land called Cootrools.

Langton's Charity.—Ann Langton, of Lutwyche Hall, Shropshire, but a native of Penrith, by her will, dated, January 24th, 1835, gave and bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of Penrith for the time being the sum of £1,000, in trust, the interest to be distributed among such poor housekeepers within or belonging to the parish as do not receive alms or parochial relief, according to their discretion, at Christmas annually. The income, amounting to £33 2s. 2d., is distributed as directed.

Wordsworth's Charity.—Mrs. Richard Wordsworth, of Liverpool, left the interest of £100 to be distributed amongst the poor of Penrith.

De Whelpdale's Charity.—John de Whelpdale, Esq., of Bishop Yards, who died May 16th, 1844, left by will the interest of £1,000, to be equally divided amongst ten indigent poor widows or spinsters, they being parishioners and housekeepers within the parish of Penrith, who have each of them severally attained the age of fifty years or more, and who have not at any time received parochial or parish relief or support, except during extreme sickness. The widows or spinsters who are to be recipients of this charity "are to be selected and approved of by the persons next to succeed and residing in the house of Bishop Yards, in Penrith, or

his heirs lawfully issuing under the said will, assisted in such selection by the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Penrith, for the time being, and in trust, to see to the just and proper application of the yearly interest arising and accruing from this £1,000 already bequeathed." The charity is distributed as directed.

With regard to the other charities in which Penrith participates, Mr. Walker, in his "History of Penrith," tells us that, "In an ancient paper writing, which appears to contain a copy in part of the endowment of Barton School, it is expressed that the trustees shall yearly employ £10, part of the rents and profits of the estate, called Lakethwaite, for binding two poor boys, born in the parish of Barton, apprentices; and that if it should happen in any year that no poor boys to be so bound were to be found in the parish of Barton, then two poor boys, born in the parish of Penrith, should for that year be bound apprentices with the said £10; and that if in any year only one poor boy, born in the parish of Barton, should be found, that then one other poor boy, born in the parish of Penrith, should for that year be bound apprentice with one moiety of the said £10."

The same writer observes, "As the name of Nicholson is common in Penrith and neighbourhood, we must not omit to mention that John Nicholson, stationer, of the city of London, by will, dated the 28th of April, 1717, bequeathed for the relief of such poor persons of the kingdom of England, being Protestants, of the name of Nicholson, the income of a certain sum which is annually distributed, by five trustees, in the following manner, one marriage portion of £50, to some such man or woman, towards their advancement in marriage, every trustee having it in his power to grant this gift once in five years; ten apprentice fees of £10 each, to such boys and girls to put them out to trades and manual arts, of which every trustee has two to give every year; and twenty pensions of £5 each, paid half yearly, to such aged men and women—of which every trustee has four to give annually, and which, when once granted, the pensioners continue to receive until their death creates a vacancy for a new appointment. The capital from which the income is derived is invested in Three per Cents. The testator appointed William Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle, one of the original trustees of the charity. Dr. Nicholson, of Penrith, is the present trustee for this district."

Mr. Walker adds, "the rents of Coatroods, Clowers, and land at Unthank, are distributable as follows, viz., four-fifteenths of the rent of those lands purchased with Mrs. Bland's charity money (£100), and £40 belonging to the Spinning and Knitting School, are

applicable to the said school. The price of four bibles for the use of the said school, also comes out of the rents, as well as 10s. 6d. to the vicar, and 2s. each to the clerk and sexton, all of which are the gift of Mrs. Bland. The residue of the rents belong to the poor—paupers excluded—and is the joint gift of Mrs. Bland, Mr. Idle, and Mr. Sewell. Mrs. Bland's portion of the charity is restricted to 5s. each, to be distributed amongst poor maids and widows, inhabitants of Penrith, of the communion of the Established Church, but the churchwardens in disposing of the charities of Idle and Sewell have a discretionary power. The lands are let for £22 7s. 6d., out of which, in 1856, £2 18s. 6d. was paid to the mistress of Mr. Robinson's school; £1 6s. 6d. to the mistress of the Spinning and Knitting School; for bibles, and to the vicar, clerk, and sexton, £1 18s. 6d.; leaving for the poor £16 4s."

Lord Wharton's Charity.—This parish is entitled to a share of the benefit of Philip Lord Wharton's Bible Charity. The vicar receives annually twenty bibles, and a proportionate number of catechisms and expositions, which he distributes amongst the following schools in Penrith:—The National School, School of Industry, Robinson's School, and the Sunday School.

With reference to the lost charities of Penrith, the Charity Commissioners observe, "It appears there are several legacies, amounting in the whole to about £300, which do not now exist as charities, and of which the disposition is not accounted for. It is probable that some of these were disposed of to the poor at the time they were received. On reference to the churchwardens' books, it appeared to us, that £10 arising from money belonging to the poor stock, in the hands of Mr. Bramwell, was, in the year 1761, applied in the purchase of a fire engine and building a poor house, and for other general purposes of the parish, and that in the same year, £10, left by Mrs. Jane Adderton, to the parish stock, was disposed of in like manner, and in 1782 £20, left by Mr. Wilkinson, in 1764, for the same purposes, was disposed of in the repairs of the church."

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Sixty or seventy years ago, bull-baiting and cock-fighting appear to have been amongst the popular amusements of the inhabitants of this ancient town. The Penrith bulldogs were famous; and a notion prevailed that all bulls brought into the town ought to be baited. The bull-baits were originally held in Great Dockray, and sometimes in Sandgate. This barbarous sport was put an end to about the beginning of the present century. The cockpit appears to have been on the south side of the churchyard near the old Catholic chapel.

Penrith formerly had its "Well Sundays." These were four in number, and were attended by a large concourse of young people of both sexes. The first of these meetings took place on the first Sunday in May, at Skirsgill; the second on the Sunday following at Clifton; the third, on the third Sunday, at the Giants' Caves; and the fourth, on the fourth Sunday in the month, at Dickey Bank Well. The visitors filled their bottles with water at the respective wells, mixed the same with Spanish juice, and drank with each other. From the many quarrels which took place on these occasions, and the bad consequences which ensued, Dr. Robinson and the late Lord Lonsdale interfered, and put a stop to their annual occurrence.

EMINENT PERSONS.

Among the remarkable persons born in Penrith we may mention the following:—

Benjamin Holme, a minister of the Society of Friends, who was born in 1682, and died at Swansea in 1749. He published the following works:—"Testimony against Mixed Marriages," 1717; "Life and Trials of B. H.," 1749; "Serious Call to all People to Turn to the Spirit of Christ in Themselves;" and "A Collection of the Epistles, and Works of B. H.," 1754.

William Calvin, painter, born in the latter part of the seventeenth or early in the eighteenth century. He appears to have died in London.

Ann Calvin, daughter of the William just mentioned, was born at Penrith in 1747. She appears to have excelled as a painter of plants and flowers, and her skill is highly eulogised by Hutchinson.

Isaac Ritson was born at Eamont Bridge in 1761. He was of Quaker parentage, and became celebrated for classical and mathematical knowledge. He commenced the study of medicine in Edinburgh, from which place he removed to London, with the intention of completing his medical education. While in London he published a translation of Homer's "Hymn to Venus," and wrote critiques on medical works for the "Monthly Review." He also translated Hesiod's "Theogony," and wrote several essays on moral and philosophical subjects, with other works, which were never published. He died in London in 1789, in the 27th year of his age.

James Clark, author of "A Survey and Description of the Lakes of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire," which is highly prized, was an innkeeper at Penrith.

Charles Graham, a mechanic, published in 1778, "Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose and Verse," some of which are in the Cumberland dialect.

Henry Dixon, solicitor, to whom the parish of Penrith is much indebted for his "Account of Donations for Pious, Charitable, and other Public Purposes, at Penrith," published in 1831.

George Bell, the author of a small volume of poems, published in 1835.

John and Thomas Gaskin, father and son, the former of whom, though originally a weaver, and subsequently a shoemaker, became a proficient in mathematics, astronomy, and natural philosophy. For Sir James South he made a powerful reflecting telescope, which was long used in the observatory of that astronomer at Kensington. Thomas Gaskin, who was second wrangler at Cambridge in 1834, is the author of several valuable papers connected with mathematics.

Jacob Thompson, painter, is another of the men of whom Penrith may well be proud. He studied the theory of optics and perspective under the direction of the John Gaskin just mentioned. In early life he was apprenticed as a house and sign painter, but on becoming his own master devoted his sole attention to the fine arts: in the meantime doing as much in the way of sign painting as was requisite for his support, but soon found a friend and patron in the late Earl of Lonsdale. His paintings may now be seen in the mansions of the nobility and gentry, and several of them have been engraved. Mr. Thompson is still in the full enjoyment of his powers, and it is to be hoped will yet attain to high honours and excellence. Mr. Walker tells us, "The sign board on the top of Kirkstone Pass is said to have been painted by the author of 'Belshazzar's Feast,' and there is yet one sign board in Penrith which was produced by the author of 'The Highland Bride,' and 'The Highland Ferry Boat.'"

ENVIRONS.

Carleton is a hamlet and township one mile south-by-east of Penrith. Its area is 117 acres; its rateable value 2820. Carleton Hall, the property of Frederick Cowper, Esq., is a plain modern building, surrounded by pleasant walks and grounds, which are intersected by the river Eamont. The manor of Carleton and its various possessors will be found described at page 594.

Eamont Bridge is a hamlet adjoining Carleton, one mile south of Penrith, and comprised in Netherend township. A bridge appears to have existed here as early as the year 1125, for we learn that it was at that time in a dangerous state, and Thomas Langley, bishop of Durham, granted forty days' indulgence to all those who, having gone to confession and communion, should contribute towards the construction of a new stone bridge.

Plumpton Head is a hamlet and township on the

high road, three miles north of Penrith. Its area is 1,119 acres, and its rateable value £741 15s.

On a hill to the north-east of Penrith stands the Beacon, a structure of red freestone: the key-stone of the arch which supports the roof, bears the date 1719. Beacons are mentioned in our annals at a very early period; and it is very probable that beacon fires were lighted upon this hill from the earliest times. The last time their warning flames were seen was on the occasion of the rising of 1745, when the Highlanders were retreating through Westmorland. "Previous to the enclosure of the commons," says Mr. Walker, "the Beacon Hill was a red, barren waste, full of sandholes, and dreary to look upon." The wall which divided the enclosed land from the common on the east of Penrith, extended across the breast of the hill, just above the Seaws (a portion of it is still in existence) and above the site of Brent House, the seat of Thomas Scott, Esq. There was a large pond in the Flatt, and the Fell Yat opened into the common below the parish pinfold. On the Fell, a portion of which was covered with whins, stood a solitary tree—a sycamore—though always known by the name of the Round Thorn, the adopted name of the house, the residence of John Unsworth, Esq., near which it still stands, in the centre of a plantation.¹

A short distance from Edenhall, on the banks of the river Eamont, and near its confluence with the Eden, are the remarkable excavations known as the Giant's Caves. These caves, three in number, are cut out of solid red sandstone, as is the flight of steps descending thereto. No anchorite could have fixed upon a place more perfect for its solitude. Even now, the only building to be seen is the lonely and ancient church of St. Ninian, within the walls of which rest the remains of the parents and three of the brothers of the illustrious statesman—Lord Brougham. The cave nearest the confluence of the rivers extends under the rock about fifteen feet, is in width about seventeen feet, and in height about nine feet. Around the bottom is a solid stone bench, of an elliptic form: here, also, was formerly

¹ Many a soldier has been tied up to the Round Thorn to receive punishment; for after the militia riots, Penrith, for several years, was scarcely ever clear of troops, and the Round Thorn was generally the place of punishment. The cause which led to the riots was as follows:—A ballot was to take place for the supplementary militia. The Alston Moor miners and Fell siders were dissatisfied respecting the number of men to be raised. They therefore rose in a body, marched to Penrith, entered the magistrates' office, tore up the books and lists, and then attacked Mr. Wallace, of Carleton Hall, who was one of the magistrates, and pelted him with stones a great part of the way home. Troops were immediately despatched to the scene of the riots, and the ballot, after their arrival, took place amidst murmurs of discontent, but without any further breach of the peace.

a table of the same material. Near this cave, but further from the confluence, is one of smaller dimensions, and at a short distance from the latter, is one extending under the rock about forty-eight feet, in width about twenty-four feet, and in height about seven feet. These caves—doubtless excavated to form a hermitage,¹ and in later times probably used as the resort of robbers—have, by fabulous tradition, been converted into the abode of Ewan Casario, who has enjoyed both a real and fabulous existence, being connected with Castle Hewen and Ewanrigg during the former, and during the latter with the Giant's Grave, in Penrith churchyard, where he was buried, his stature being fifteen feet, the entire length between the pillars. "Having once passed the rubicon of fable, the Giant's Caves were appropriated as his residence," where he sat on a stone or stretched himself at ease, as the caves were not sufficiently high to allow him to stand upright. He then "became a giant of doubtful character, a kind of knight errant," who killed monster, man, and beast, and dragged them away to his den. But it is probable we have here the engraving of a hero tradition on that of a giant: for these caves are also said to have been the abode of one Isis, who seized men and cattle, and thereupon indiscriminately satisfied the cravings of his appetite. This place of ill-fame has thus been named both Isis Parlis, and Sir Hugh's Parlour, the latter being, apparently, an interpretation of the former, and Sir Hugh representing Ewan himself. According to a tradition still extant, a fair lady from somewhere or other, where the fame of the giant had never reached, went down to walk on the river bank, and unconscious of her danger, approached the cave of this dreadful being. She was seen by the lurking monster, who suddenly issued from his den to seize her. Terror-stricken at the sight, the lady executed a most tremendous step across a wide cleft in the rocky bank, opening on the river beneath, and the giant in the act of pursuing her missed his footing, and broke his neck. Such was his end. The opening in the rock over which the lady so providentially passed is called the Maiden's Step.² Near this step is the effigy of the maiden, sculptured in the face of the rock. She is in a running posture, bending eagerly forward, but her head has been disfigured by some idle person, who might have employed his time to a much better purpose. "A ballad of Percy's collection has been supposed to be illustrative of the Giant's Caves. According to this composition, the hero of which is Lancelot du Lac, the caves would

¹ Note to "Cumberland and Westmoreland, Ancient and Modern."

² "Cumberland and Westmoreland, Ancient and Modern."

have been the residence of one Tarquin, who held in captivity three score and four knights of the Round Table, and very obligingly kept a copper basin, to serve as a bell, hanging near his den. He was killed by Sir Lancelot. But the conjectural appropriation

of this ballad is solely founded on the already conjectural name of King Arthur's Round Table in the neighbourhood."²

² "Cumberland and Westmoreland, Ancient and Modern."

RENWICK PARISH.

RENWICK parish, anciently Ravenwick, is bounded on the north by the parish of Kirkoswald, and on the other sides by the stream Ravenbeck. It comprises no dependent townships. The soil is mostly of a gravelly nature, and, considering its contiguity to the fell, rather fertile. In the year 1811 an act was passed for the enclosure of the parish. Coal is found here, and is worked by Mr. Thomas Dixon on Thackmoor Fell.

The area of Renwick is 4,220 acres, and its rateable value £1,178 2s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 201; in 1811, 277; in 1821, 361; in 1831, 375; in 1841, 319; and in 1851, 316; who are chiefly resident in the village of Renwick and Scalehouses, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Penrith and Alston are the markets attended.

The first possessors of Renwick on record are the Staveleys, who appear to have settled here shortly after the Conquest, for we find that it was granted by Henry I. to Adam de Staveley and Margaret his wife. It subsequently became the property of Andrew de Herch, earl of Carlisle, but having been forfeited to the crown by his attainder, it was given by Edward III. to Robert Eglesfield, Queen Philippa's confessor, and founder of Queen's College, Oxford, who, in the year 1311, settled it upon his newly-founded college. The manor and parish are co-extensive, consisting of a few freeholders and customary tenants, who pay an annual customary rent and a twopenny fine on change of tenant, according to an agreement made in 1661, by the provisions of which "the tenants are obliged to scour and cleanse the water course to the lord's mill from the bottom up to the mill trough head, and maintain the said mill with wall and thatch, and bring the millstones to the same, and grind their corn thereat, paying a twenty-fourth millture; and that they shall cut down no timber trees, except what shall be set out to them by the steward for the necessary repairs of their houses." The landowners are Queen's College, Oxford; Rev. William de Laury Lawson, John Nicholson, John Lowthian, and Thomas Smiderson. The landowners in this parish formerly paid a prescription in lieu of tithes, excepting the owners of one estate at Scalehouses, long held by the Tallintire family, who claimed

exemption on account of an ancient owner having slain a cockatrice at some remote period.

The village of Renwick is situate on the west side of Thackmoor Fell, three miles east-north-east of Kirkoswald.

THE CHURCH.

Renwick church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure in the Norman style, rebuilt in 1733, at the expense of the parishioners, and again in 1815, at a cost of £180, raised by voluntary subscription, aided by a grant of £40 from the Society for Building and Enlarging Churches. The chancel windows are filled with moulded stained glass, and are much admired. There are two bells, supposed to be very old, one of which bears the inscription "Ave Sancta Maria" (Hail Holy Mary). The living of Renwick was rectorial when the Valor of Pope Nicholas was taken, and was rated at 29 11s. 4d. It is said to have been subsequently appropriated to the abbey of Hexham, but of this grave doubts exist, as we find that at the dissolution of the religious houses it belonged to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, no mention whatever being made of Hexham. By letters patent, bearing date 21th February, 1578, Queen Elizabeth granted to Edward Earl of Lincoln, and Christopher Goad's, gentleman, the church of Renwick, with its appurtenances, excepting the advowson of the church, and the bells and lead, to be held by them and their heirs as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free socage, and not *in capite*, rendering for the same 13s. 11 annuallly. From the parties just named the rectory and tithes were conveyed in parcels. The benefice, now a perpetual curacy, was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £4, and although augmented by £600 from that bounty, and £200 given by the Countess Dowager Gayer, is yet very small, being worth only about 290 a year. Lands were purchased with the sums just

¹ Nicholson and Burn, vol. ii, p. 135.

mentioned in the parishes of Addingham and Ainstable. The parish register commences in 1649.

INCUMBENTS. — George Dawson, 1761; Thomas Robinson, 1807; John Watson, 1832.

The Wesleyans have a place of worship here, a small stone building, erected by subscription in 1817.

Renwick School is a neat stone building, erected by subscription in 1838. It is under inspection, and has an average attendance of forty scholars. This school receives the interest of £5 a year from Tallantire's Charity.

Scale Houses is a hamlet in this parish, four miles north-east of Kirkoswald.

CHARITIES.

Percival's Gift.—William Percival, rather more than a century ago, left £10, the interest of which was to be given at Christmas and Easter, by the minister and churchwardens, to the poor. This charity is now in the hands of the Charity Commissioners.

Tallentire's Gift.—In the year 1775 Thomas Tallentire left £5, the interest of which he directed to be paid to the teacher of Renwick School. This charity being lent to a person in the parish of Croglin, is now lost.

GREAT SALKELD PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Lazouby, on the west by the parishes of Lazouby and Penrith, on the south by the parishes of Edenhall and Penrith, and on the east by the river Eden. The area of the parish is 3,724 acres, its rateable value £2,906. The population in 1801 was 285; in 1811, 289; in 1821, 403; in 1831, 415; in 1841, 411; and in 1851, 497; who chiefly reside in the villages of Great Salkeld and Salkeld Dyke, and whose principal employment is agriculture. The market usually attended is Penrith.

The manor of Great Salkeld was granted by Richard I. to Alan le Sausor, and this grant was confirmed by King John. It subsequently reverted to the crown, and has always been considered an ancient demesne. It was granted with Penrith to Alexander, king of Scotland, and from that time their history is inseparable. The Duke of Devonshire is now lord of the manor, which was granted by William III. to the Duke of Portland. In consequence of its connection with the Scottish crown it is often called Salkeld Regis. The landowners are Lieut. W. P. Youngson, R. W. Sanders, Esq.; John Lord, Esq.; John Bowteal, John Lamb, Thomas Scott, James J. Faller, Mrs. Sanderson, John Nelson, Messrs. Bell.

On the Feli, near Salkeld Dyke, are the remains of an ancient encampment, 400 yards in length, and four yards high: and adjoining it is a circular basin of water, about fifty yards in diameter, and from four to five in depth, which appears to have been excavated for the materials to form the encampment. About a quarter of a mile from this place are the remains of a fortified station, called Aikton Castle, formed of rough stones without mortar, and overgrown with bushes; at a little distance from it is a tumulus of stones, called a *raïse*.

The village of Great Salkeld is pleasantly situated on the western banks of the picturesque vale of Eden, five miles north-north-east of Penrith, and three miles south of Kirkoswald. In the year 1360, the bridge over the

Eden having fallen, Bishop Welton published an indulgence of forty days to all who should contribute to its repair. At the same time a monition was addressed to all the rectors, vicars, and chaplains of the diocese, warning them to pay over all money received for the reconstruction of the bridge to Roger de Salkeld, or Richard Hunter, whom he had appointed to collect the same, under pain of excommunication. The present bridge, which was erected about the year 1770, is remarkable for the combination of elliptic, semicircular, and pointed arches. During the civil wars Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., and Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., and their Royalist companions, were defeated near Salkeld by the Scottish troops under Leslie.

THE CHURCH.

Great Salkeld church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, tower, and south porch, which exhibit various styles of architecture. The tower has a turret at its south-east corner, and is four stories high, with an embattled parapet. It seems to have formerly served as a place of security and defence, similar to the churches of Burgh-on-Sands and Newton Arlosh, and its construction and arrangements are somewhat similar. The entrance is from the nave by a massy iron-grated door lined with oak. The ground floor is vaulted, with a dungeon beneath. The walls are six feet thick. Messrs. Lysons suppose

that the tower was fortified about the time of Richard II. The lintel of the fire-place on the first story is formed of a gravestone, ornamented with a cross florée, on one side of which is a sword and girdle, on the other a bangle-horn; there is also an inscription in Lombardic characters, but beyond the words "Baron de Ingelwood" nothing can be made out. It is supposed to refer to some one who was an officer of the forest of Ingelwood. In the chancel are the monumental effigies of a man with his hands clasped together on his bosom in an attitude of prayer, with this inscription, "Hic Jacet—Thomas de Calbeck, archidiaconus, 1373," which was formerly under a recess in the south wall of the nave. In the tower are an old iron helmet, breast plate, and other pieces of armour. The nave is entered on the south by an elaborately-worked Norman doorway, much dilapidated, but receives some protection from the porch. The doorway on the north side of the church has been long walled up. The nave consists of three bays; and at the west end is a gallery, with a front of carved oak. The chancel has an eastern window, in the Perpendicular style. It is lighted on the north by a square window, and on the south by three square-headed windows. On the north wall are the royal arms, with the initials C. R., and the date 1661, showing that the arms were put up in the reign of Charles II. In the south wall are the remains of the ancient almshouses of the church. In front of the rails before the communion table there is a gravestone with a cross florée and a sword, but it is much obliterated. Archdeacon Close lies buried in the chancel, under a large slab bearing a sepulchral cross, the black letter inscription, upon which (now obliterated) was as follows: "Orate pro anima Stephani Close, rectoris et archidiaconi, qui mortuus est, A. D. MDCCLXX." A similar inscription formerly occupied a portion of one of the windows. On the outside wall of the porch is a stone, inscribed: "Near this place lieth y^e body of Mr. William Dalston, fifth son of John Dalston, of Acorn Bank, Esq., who died y^e 24 of November, 1733, aged 89; and his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Dalston, who died October y^e 27, 1779, aged 48 years. Requiescent in pace." In the churchyard are several gravestones, bearing crosses and other devices, now much defaced. Salkeld church is rectorial, and was annexed to the archdeaconry of Carlisle. At what period this annexation first took place we have now no means of knowing, but from the absence of any separate institutions or collations to the living, it is generally supposed that they have been united since the foundation of the see. The first mention of it in connection with the archdeaconry occurs in 1337, when a complaint was made to the

Archbishop of York that William de Kendale held both the church of Salkeld and the archdeaconry of Carlisle. Since that date the connection of the rectory and archdeaconry has been continuous up to 1855. The patronage of the living, which was originally in the crown, was given to the Bishop of Carlisle and his successors about the time of Edward I. Dr. Todd tells us that the rector pays 15s. to the dean and chapter for certain demesne lands which formerly belonged to the priory of Wetheral. Two-thirds of the living anciently belonged to Wetheral Priory, and the remainder to the rector. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas the church of Salkeld is entered at £12, and in the King's Book at £22 10s. 8d. It is now worth about £380 per annum. The parish registers commence in 1695.

RECTORS.—William de Kendale, 1323; Richard de Arthuret, 1354; William de Rotherby, died in 1363; John de Appleby, 1364; Thomas de Calbeck, 1373; John de Kirkeby, 1415; Stephen Close, 1470; Hugh Daere, 1503; William Bowerbank, 1524; George Neville, 1548; Edward Threlkeld, 1567; Henry Bethke, 1588; Richard Pickington, 1590; Giles Robinson, 1599; Nicholas Dean, 1602; Isaac Singleton, 1622; Lewis West, 1660; John Peachell, 1667; Thomas Musgrave, 1668; William Nicolson, 1682; Joseph Fisher, 1702; George Fleming, 1741; Edmund Low, 1743; Venn Eyre, 1756; John Law, 1777; William Paley, 1782; Charles Anson, 1805; William Goodenough, 1827; John Scott Muleaster, 1855.

CHARITIES.

The Free School.—A free school was founded here about the year 1515, and endowed with several small rents and manorial fines. The school-house was built by subscription in 1686, and, about 1710, had an endowment of £3 per annum. Its revenues were the subject of a long litigation, and were eventually lost. For some years previous to 1856 there was no school taught. In that year a new school was built through the instrumentality of the rector, which is an ornament to the village, and is conferring great benefit upon the children of the poor. It will accommodate ninety-six scholars, is under inspection, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions and quarterly average attendance sixty. A master's residence is attached.

The Poor Stock.—The poor stock of Great Salkeld parish amounts to £37, and produces annually 30s., which is distributed, at Christmas and Easter, by the rector and churchwardens, along with the money collected at the offertory.

At Salkeld Dyle is a Wesleyan chapel, a small stone building, erected in 1822.

The single houses bearing particular names are Nunrick Hall, Beckbank, Burrell Green, Wold Green

Gill, Coldkell, Hunter Hall, Inglewood Bank, Eden Lacy, &c.

This parish has been the birthplace of many eminent men, including Edward Law, first Lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, who was born in 1749, and died in 1818; the Rev. George Benson, D.D., an eminent dissenting minister, born in 1699, and died in 1762; Dr. Bowstead, bishop of Lichfield, born in 1801, died in 1843; the gallant Colonel Moorhouse, who was killed at the siege of Bangalore, in the East Indies; Rowland Wetheral, the celebrated

mathematician and astronomer, and the Rev. Caleb Thomas.

Mr. John Lamb, of Barrell Green, in this parish, is in possession of an ancient brass dish resembling a shield, with an inscription round it, long said to have been to the following effect:—

“If this dish be sold or given,
Farewell the luck of Barrell Green.”

But which has been read by a friend of Mr. Lamb as follows;—

“Mary, Mother of Jesus, Saviour of Men.”

SKELTON PARISH.

THE parish of Skelton is bounded on the north by Hutton-in-the-Forest and Middleseugh, on the west by Castle Sowerby, on the south by Greystoke, and on the east by Newton Reigny. It extends about two and a half miles from north to south, and five from east to west; the soil is generally wet and cold, with a substratum of clay. In 1767 an act of Parliament was obtained for enclosing the common, which comprised nearly 4,000 acres. The parish comprises the townships of Skelton, Lamony, and Unthank, whose united area is 6,326 statute acres. The inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attend the Pemith markets.

SKELTON.

The area of this township is 2,002 acres, and its rateable value £1,136 18s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 270; in 1811, 285; in 1821, 332; in 1831, 318; in 1841, 311; and in 1851, 303.

Skelton, or Scaletown, is said to derive its name from the *scates*, *shields*, or little huts, which were formerly erected here for the shelter of cattle, large numbers of which were pastured here in ancient times. About the time of Henry I. the Boyvilles, lords of Levington, and owners of the manor, first erected a habitation here for themselves, and afterwards set some tenants on the land. It continued to be held by the Boyville family till the decease of Randolph de Levington. His daughter and heir, Hawise, wife of Sir Eustace Baliol, Knt., died without issue, and the estates of the Boyvilles in Levington, Kirk Andrews, and Skelton were divided among her six aunts, the sisters of her father, Randolph. The share of Euphemia, the eldest, wife of Richard Kirkbride, continued to be possessed by her descendants for six generations, after which Walter Kirkbride sold it to Robert Parving, whose nephew sold it to John Denton of Cardew, in whose posterity it remained for four descents, until they sold it to the Southaiks, who held it for a few descents, and then John Southaik sold it to the customary tenants. The second part became the property of Margery, wife of Robert de Hampton, whose grand-

son, William Lockard, sold it to John Scaton. The son of the latter forfeited his right to Edward I., who gave it to Robert de Clifford, lord of Westmoreland, whose posterity continued to hold it till George Earl of Cumberland sold it to the inhabitants. The third portion was allotted to Isabel, wife of Patrick Southaik, from whom it descended to John Southaik, who sold it to the customary tenants. Walter Corry held the fourth part in right of his wife Eva, but their son and heir taking part with Robert Bruce and the Scots against the King of England, forfeited his estate, which was granted to William Marmion. Julian, the fifth co-heir, the wife of Patrie Trump, had issue a son of the same name, who sold his share of the manor to Sir Robert Tilliol, Knt. The sixth portion fell to Agnes, who was married to Sir Walter Twinham, Knt., to whom she bore Adam, father of Walter the younger, who sold it to Walter Kirkbride. Among the knights' fees in Cumberland in the 35th Henry VIII. (1543-4) we find John Southaik, who held fourteen messuages, eighty acres of arable land, twenty acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and a mill, with the appurtenances, in Skelton, of the king *in capite* by knights' service, with homage and fealty. It is also stated that the vill of Skelton paid yearly to the king 4s. 6d. *cornage*, by the hands of the sheriff of Cumberland. In 1565 Sir Thomas Dacre, Knt., lord of Gilsland, and Elizabeth his wife, conveyed the

greater part of the manor and the advowson of the rectory to Thomas Dawes and others during the life of the said Elizabeth. That part of the manor which had been forfeited by Christopher Seaton, and granted to Robert Lord Clifford, descended to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland. She married Richard first Baron Clifford, of Lanesborough, who was subsequently created Earl of Burlington, from whom it descended to Richard, the third earl, who dying without male issue about the year 1750, it passed to his only daughter, the Marchioness of Hartington, who thereby brought this part into the family of the Duke of Devonshire, the present proprietor. The tenure here is freehold and customary; the lands held by the latter being subject to a twenty-penny fine certain. All the common is freehold. The principal landowners in the parish are Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart.; Messrs. Frederick Cowper, Carleton Hall; John Toppin, Skelton; George Dawson Armstrong, Unthank; Thomas Hutton, of Penrith; and Mr. Jackson.

THE CHURCH.

Skelton church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and western tower. The latter is embattled, and has modern pinnacles at the four corners. It contains two bells, one of which bears a Latin inscription. The nave is filled with oaken pews, and oaken pillars support the roof. There are mural monuments to members of the Jolliffe, Brougham, Grayson, Milner, and Cowper families. A brass plate over the rector's pew on the north side of the chancel bears this inscription, "Thomas Wilson, *priestec*, born in Skelton, gave unto certayne footloes, in truste, his annuities of 20s. that he bought for £20 of John Sowthake, of Hardrigge, Esq., to be given unto poore of the parishe of Skelton aforesayd yearlye, to be paid for ever, Anno Domini, 1581." In the churchyard, on the south side of the chancel, is a stone coffin, but there is nothing to give any clue to its history. The church of Skelton is rectorial, and valued in the King's Book at £13 2s. 8½d., but is now worth about £300. In the Liber Garderobæ, 1299-1300, which contains the accounts of the comptroller of the wardrobe of the daily expenses of the suite of Edward I. during his progress through the kingdom in those years, we find it stated that on June 23rd the king made an oblation, or offertory, at the altar of the church of Skelton, amounting to seven shillings. The rectory was long attached to the manor, and therefore the right of presentation has been vested in different families. In 1607 the advowson was sold by Francis Southaik, Esq., to Corpus Christi College,

Oxford, the Master and Scholars of which have since exercised the right. The tithes were commuted in 1810 for £110.

The parish register commences in 1580; partially legible from 1589 to 1615.

RECTORS.—Adam de Lexington, 1291; Nicholas de Kirkbride, 1305; Sir William de Kirkeby, 1317; Sir Simon de Kirkeby, 1322; Sir Simon de Seneer, 1333; Sir David de Mullore, 1312; Sir John Parving, —; Sir John Miles, 1368; Sir Adam de Armstrong, —; Sir John Fox, 1377; Adam de Aglionby, —; James Goslynze, 1530; Hugh Hodgson, —; Henry Daere, 1561; Leonard Scott, 1597; Leonard Milburn, 1623; Nathaniel Cole, 1673; William Ward, 1683; Richard Nelmes, 1711; John Morland, 1714; Peter Peckard, 1718; Samuel Starke, 1760; Tovey Jolliffe, 1791; John Dayman, 1831.

The rectory, a good, plain, old building, situated in the village of Skelton, has been repaired and much improved by the present rector.

Skelton church formerly possessed a richly-endowed chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, but of its origin and foundation we have no account. In 1347 a charter was granted for a chantry by Edward III., but its provisions do not seem to have been carried into effect. Edward VI., by letters patent, dated September 7th, 1548, granted to William Ward, of London, gentleman, and Richard Venables, Esq., sergeant-at-arms, certain lands and a messuage in the parish, lately belonging to this chantry; and the same king, by other letters patent, dated January 30th, 1549, granted to Thomas Dalston, Esq., and William Denton, gentleman, the late chantry of St. Mary in the church of Skelton, and all the messuages and tenements lying in Skelton and Unthank, or elsewhere in the county of Cumberland, and late belonging to the said chantry.

CHARITIES.

The School.—Mr. Joseph Milner, about the year 1750, left to the rector and churchwardens of Skelton £50 for erecting a schoolhouse there, on condition that the owner of his messuage and tenement at Unthank should have the privilege of sending two poor scholars to be taught gratis for ever, and also have a vote in choosing a master. The money was laid out in building a school, where children have been taught ever since, paying quarterage.—The Rev. Joseph Nelson, by will, dated May 21st, 1813, bequeathed the sum of £600 to the rector of Skelton and vicar of Hutton for the time being, and two others, upon trust, that the same should be invested in the three per cent consols, and the dividends applied for the education of as many of the poorest children of the parish of Skelton as the dividends would admit of. By a codicil to his will, dated December 29th, 1815, the testator revoked his legacy

of £600 above-mentioned, and bequeathed £1,000 in lieu thereof, to the same persons and upon the same trusts. The school, situated in the village of Skelton, was rebuilt and enlarged by subscription in 1849, at a cost of nearly £300, and is now a neat and commodious structure in the Elizabethan style, capable of accommodating about seventy children. It is under government inspection, and has an average attendance of fifty-five. There is a house for the teacher adjoining the school. In consideration of the charities above-mentioned, thirty of the poorest children of the parish are taught free.

Wilson's Gift.—Thomas Wilson, by deed, dated December 10th, 1584, granted to trustees an annuity or yearly rent of 20s. arising out of the manor of Skelton, that they should pay the same, at the parish church porch of Skelton, between the hours of eight and eleven o'clock on the Sunday next after the feast of the Annunciation (March 25th) to and amongst the poor people of the parish.

Lawson's Gift.—Thomas Lawson, by will, dated February 6th, 1735, bequeathed to the poor of Skelton 20s. a year, to be distributed every Good Friday, to all such decayed families as should not be in receipt of parish relief; and he directed the said money to be paid out of his freehold lands in Little Salkeld Fields to the overseers of Skelton, three weeks before Good Friday.

Daere's Dole, and Brougham's Gift.—By an entry in the churchwardens' book, under the date of 1714, it appears that there was the sum of £100, called Daere's Dole, then lent to several persons at interest; and also 25 in the hands of two persons, which is stated to be Mr. Brougham's legacy. The interest of these two sums, amounting to £1 8s. 9d. a year, is divided regularly on St. Thomas' Day amongst the poor not receiving relief.

Pearson's Gift.—The sum of £10 was left by John Pearson for the use of the poor, which it is understood was, long ago, lent on bond to a person of the name of Robinson, who possessed property in this parish. At his death it was found that his property was mortgaged for its full value, so that there was nothing left to discharge this debt, and the charity was consequently lost.

The proceeds of the above-mentioned charities are divided amongst the poor of the parish, £2 on Good Friday, and £1 8s. 6d. to the poor widows of the parish on St. Thomas' Day. The poor of Skelton also participate in the charity of Richardson of Whamhead.

In connection with the school is a library, established in 1846, which contains about 400 volumes. It is supported by about twenty members, who pay an annual contribution of four shillings each.

LAMONBY.

The area of Lamony is 2,451 acres; its rateable value is £1,018. The population in 1801 was 244; in 1811, 236; in 1821, 271; in 1831, 271; in 1841, 246; and in 1851, 268; who are chiefly collected in the village of Lamony.

The manor of Lamony included the estate of the Seatons, in Skelton (see page 622), and passed by the same title; but the demesne called Lamony Hall was separated and sold to Leonard Wilkinson, about the year 1680. It was subsequently held by the Graysons, and is now the property of Thomas Hutton, Esq.

Ellonby Hall is now a farm house. A manorial court of Sir H. R. F. Vane is held here annually.

Hardrigg Hall, formerly the seat of the Southaik family, and now the property of Sir R. H. F. Vane, is a farm house. To the south of the building are the remains of an old tower, one side of which is still standing.

Lamony Hall is also a farm house, the property of Thomas Hutton, Esq., of Penrith. For some time after the Reformation there was a Catholic chapel in this hall; and in the reign of Elizabeth, when there was so much religious persecution, one Juliana Buckle, of Yorkshire, purchased this hall, on account, as it is said, of there being a chapel there. She also kept a priest at the hall as long as she could with any degree of safety. About seven years ago, Mr. Hutton's workmen, when repairing the building, found a piscina, which is supposed to have been used in the old chapel.

UNTHANK.

The area of this township is 2,413 acres, and its rateable value £1,097 15s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 215; in 1811, 235; in 1821, 252; in 1831, 235; in 1841, 228; and in 1851, 205.

The village of Unthank is five and a half miles north-west of Penrith.

Laithes is a small village in this township, four miles north-west of Penrith. In the neighbourhood is The Laithes, the property and seat of J. Parkin, Esq.

Scales Hall, for many years the seat of the family of Brougham, from whom it passed by marriage to the families of Lamplugh and Dykes, is now a farm house, the property of Mrs. Dykes, of Dovenby.



Eskdale Ward.

ESKDALE WARD comprises the most northern division of the county. It is of an irregular triangular form, bounded on the north and north-west by Scotland, on the south-west by Cumberland Ward, on the south by Leath Ward, and on the east by Northumberland. Its length is about twenty-four miles, and its breadth twenty miles. Though the south-east of the ward and some other portions of it are wild and mountainous, it contains many fertile plains and rich valleys, well watered by the rivers Esk, Eden, Gelt, Irthing, Liddel, Line, Kingswater, Kershope, Sark, and a number of smaller streams. Coal, freestone, and limestone are found here; and on the river Irthing is the celebrated Gilsland Spa. From its close proximity to Scotland, this part of Cumberland was, for a considerable period, the scene of rapine, plunder, and devastation, ample evidence of which is still visible in the numerous forts, towers, and encampments which are everywhere met with. By the re-arrangement of wards made in 1833, Eskdale Ward lost the parish of Crosby-upon-Eden, the whole of Stanwix parish, except the two townships of Cargo and Stainton, the townships of Great Corby and Warwick Bridge in Wetheral parish, and the extra-parochial district of Kingmoor, all of which are now in Cumberland Ward. Eskdale Ward at present comprises the parishes of Arthuret, Bewcastle, Brampton, Castle Carrock, Cumrew, Cumwhitton, Nether Denton, Upper Denton, Farlam, Hayton, Irthington, Kirkandrews-on-Esk, Kirkclinton, Lanercost Abbey, Scaleby, Stapleton, and Walton, as also the extra-parochial district of Carlatten.

ARTHURET PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the west, north, and east by the parish of Kirkandrews, and lies between the rivers Esk, Line, and Liddel. The soil of about half the parish consists of a fine, deep, blackish loam, in some parts intermixed with sand, especially near the river Line, capable of producing every kind of grain, clover, grass, and potato, in the greatest perfection. The interior of the parish consists of good, light soil, and a portion, which was formerly an extensive waste, has been brought into a very productive state through the exertions of the last and the present owners of Netherby. The Netherby estate comprises nearly the whole of this parish and that of Kirkandrews. By the exertions of the Rev. Robert Graham, D.D., who died in 1782, it has been changed from a sterile and unprofitable tract, to a rich, fertile, and beautiful demesne. By his improvements, the rents have largely increased, and the wealth and happiness of his tenants augmented in a much greater proportion; and, what was still better, it is said that "he saw them, as it were, metamorphosed from an ignorant, quarrelsome, and disorderly rabble, into an intelligent, peaceable, regular, and respectable class of men." Since 1819 the agriculture of this district has been still further improved; the estates of Sir J. G. R. Graham have nearly all undergone a complete drainage; and the farm-houses are very commodious and well-constructed dwellings. The woods and plantations are now in a thriving and luxuriant condition. The parish comprises the townships of Longtown, Breckonhill, Lineside, and Netherby. It includes part of the ancient parish of Easton, or Eston, which has long been annexed to it and Kirkandrews; and, in 1624, was stated to be bounded on the north north-west and north east by Scotland; on the east by Bewcastle, Stapleton, and Kirkclinton; and on the south and south-west by the river Levin, and parts of the parishes of Rockliffe and Kirkclinton. The parish of Kirkandrews was severed from Arthuret by letters patent of King Charles I

LONGTOWN.

The area of the township of Longtown is 2,538 acres, and its rateable value £3,618 8s. 1d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 1,335: in 1811, 1,579; in 1821, 1,812; in 1831, 2,019; in 1841, 1,990; and in 1851, 2,234.

THE TOWN OF LONGTOWN.

The market town of Longtown is situated in 55° 1' north latitude, 2° 56' west longitude, distant nine miles north-by-west from Carlisle, and 309 miles north-north-west from London. The population in 1851 was 2,112; of whom 1,017 were males, and 1,125 females, inhabiting 372 houses; twenty-one houses being uninhabited, and four in process of erection. Longtown has a very respectable appearance: the streets are regular and spacious; the houses built in the modern style; and its situation is remarkable for its salubrity. The town stands on the south bank of the Esk, and on the west side of the Netherby estate, which is held on a tenure of building leases. The river Esk is crossed here by an excellent bridge of five arches. A bobbin mill gives some employment, and a little hand-loom weaving is carried on. The corn market is on Thursday. Hirings are held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, but are mere assemblages for sports instead of for serious business, the Carlisle hirings serving for the entire district. There is a horse fair held on the Thursday before Whitsuntide. In 1688 there were only twelve houses in Longtown, built of turf or mud. The town hall was of freestone. There was then a considerable market, being the only one, as Mr. T. Denton observes, in all that country. Gas works were established here in 1857.

CHURCH AND CHAPELS.

Arthuret parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a beautiful eminence in the township of Longtown, about half a mile from the town. "It is presumed," says Hutchinson, "this point of land was called Arthur's Head, a name now corrupted to Arthuret, and eugrafted on the parish." The present church was erected in 1609, with the assistance of "a charity brief," the preceding edifice "having been a mean, low, ruinous building, and often destroyed by the Scots." But the persons employed in the building having absconded with a considerable part of the money collected, the tower was left unfinished until the rectorship of Dr. Todd, through whose exertions the structure was completed. The church comprises nave, aisles, chancel, and tower, and contains some monuments of the Graham family, particularly that of Sir George Graham, Bart., who died in 1657 (son of Sir Robert Graham, the first

baronet), and that of the Rev. Robert Graham, D.D., who died in 1782. In the churchyard is the tomb of Lieutenant William Graham, of the Moat, who died in 1657, aged 97; and a rude cross, with a pierced capital, near to which tradition says lie the remains of Archy Armstrong, jester to James I. and Charles I.¹ From the inquisitiones ad quod damnum of the 2nd Edward III. we learn that the church of Arthuret was given in the reign of Henry I., by Turgis de Russedale, lord of the manor of Liddell, to the abbot and convent of Jedburgh, in Scotland, but by reason of the almost continual differences between the two kingdoms, that community seldom enjoyed it. In the year 1296 we find John Wake, lord of Liddell, exercising the right of patronage. The kings of England frequently presented; but the advowson has long been attached to the manor. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £1 2s. 1d., and certified to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the annual value of £687; it is now worth £900. The parish registers commence in 1610. The ancient parish of Easton, or Eston, now no longer known, is, as we have stated above, merged in the parishes of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews; the last mention of it in ecclesiastical records is in 1381, when John de Morton was presented to the rectory by the bishop. The tithes of Arthuret were commuted in 1849 for £811 0s. 3d., viz., Longtown £217 15s. 8d.; Linside, £123 10s. 10d.; Breckonhill, £217 15s. 0d.; Netherby, £281 18s. 8d.

RECTORS.—Baldwin Wake, 1296; Thomas de Leycester, 1304; Thomas de Capella, 1304; Richard de Wethermeleck, 1312; John Aurifaber, —; John de Penrith, 1332; John de Pokelyngton, 1333; Ralph de Lepyngton, 1337; William de Ragenhill, 1354; William de Arthuret, 1354; Richard de Tissington, —; John de Bowland, 1361; John de Wyke, 1370; John Berwise, died 1565; Sir Michael Fryscl, 1565; Cuthbert Curwen, resigned

¹ Archibald Armstrong, commonly known by the name of Archy, who was fool, or more properly jester to James I., and his successor Charles I., is said to have been a native of this place, to which he retired after his disgrace at court, and where he died at an advanced age in 1672. The cause of his dismissal was the latitude of speech in which he indulged himself on occasion of the commotions in Scotland in 1638, which ensued on the attempt of introducing the English Liturgy into that kingdom. "It so happened," says Roshworth, "that on the 11th of the said March, 1637-8, Archibald, the king's fool, said to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as he was going to the council table, 'Wha's feule now?' 'Doth not your grace bear the news from Strivelin about the Liturgy?' with other words of reflection. This was presently complained of to the council which produced an order that Archibald Armstrong, the king's fool, for certain scandalous words of a high nature spoken by him against the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, his grace, and proved to be uttered by him by two witnessess, shall have his coat pulled over his head, and be discharged of the king's service, and banished the court; for which the Lord Chamberlain of the king's household is prayed and required to give order to be executed; and immediately the same was put in execution."

1639; George Constable, 1639; George Usher, 1673; Hugh Todd, 1688; William Lindsey, 1728; Robert Graham, 1735; John James, 1782; John James, 1785; — Babbington, 1786; Fergus Graham, 1790; William Graham, 1829.

The rectory was built in 1765, at a cost of £300, upon the site of an older structure.

The other places of worship in the town are—a Presbyterian chapel, erected in 1800, and a United Presbyterian chapel, built in 1834.

SCHOOLS.

A very excellent school was erected in Longtown in 1857, at a total cost of nearly £1,000. It is conducted on the principle of the British and Foreign School Society, combining religious instruction with a strict absence of sectarian teaching. There is a large and commodious residence for the teacher. There is adequate accommodation for 300 children; the average attendance (boys and girls) is 180. It is under government inspection, and conducted by a master, mistress, and four pupil teachers.

The school held in the Moot Hall is attended by about sixty children. In this school one child out of every three children of poor parents is taught free, in consideration of £8 allowed from Lady Widdrington's charity.

There is also a female school, supported by the rector, in which eighteen poor girls are taught free and partly clothed.

There are also schools in each of the other townships of the parish, each of which receives £1 a year from Lady Widdrington's Charity.

POOR-LAW UNION.

The Longtown Union Workhouse stands about two miles east of the town. It was erected in 1837, at a cost of £3,000, and is a large and convenient structure of hewn stone, capable of accommodating 150 paupers, but the average number in the house is eighty-five. Longtown Poor-law Union is divided into two sub-districts, High Longtown, comprising Stapleton, Solport, Trough, Belbank, Bewcastle, Nixons, Bailey, Bellbank, and Nichol Forest; and Low Longtown, which includes Moot Quarter, Middle Quarter, Nether Quarter, Netherby, Longtown, Breckonhill, Lineside, West Linton, Middle Quarter, Hethersgill, West Sealeby, and East Sealeby. The union comprises an area of 86,874 statute acres. Its population in 1851 was 9,696, of whom 4,899 were males, and 4,797 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 1,719, of uninhabited ninety-nine, and four were building. The total receipts of the union for the year ended Lady Day, 1859, amounted to £1,621 19s.; the expenditure for the same period was £3,598.

BRECKONHILL.

This township comprises an area of 4,535 acres, and its rateable value is £2,021 16s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 489; in 1811, 510; in 1821, 441; in 1831, 394; in 1841, 373; and in 1851, 365.

The manor of Breckonhill, or Brackenhill, held under the manor of Arthuret, was, in 1688, the property of Mr. Richard Graham, a distant relation of Lord Preston. It now belongs to R. E. W. P. Standish, Esq., of Fairley Castle, Berks, whose relation, Rowland Stephenson, purchased it in 1752. On Mr. Standish's property there is an embattled tower, bearing date 1584. It adjoins the Breckonhill farm-house, and it is kept in good repair by the proprietor.

Breckonhill township extends from three to five miles east-north-east of Longtown, on the north side of the river Line.

At Chapel Flish, near the farm called Chapel Town, there was formerly a oratory, called the Chapel of Solomon, in which, in the year 1313, a league between the Scotch and English, about fixing the limits of both kingdoms, was, in a solemn manner, sworn to and confirmed by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The small hamlet of Eston, or Easton, anciently the capital of the parish, is in this township.

LINESIDE.

The area of Lineside is 1,411 acres, and its rateable value is £1,191 0s. 10d. In 1801 it contained 197 inhabitants; in 1811, 219; in 1821, 210; in 1831, 137; in 1841, 128; and in 1851, 131. This township lies on the banks of the Line, about two miles south-south-east of Longtown.

NETHERBY.

The area of Netherby township is 8,873 acres, and its rateable value is £2,607 6s. 8d. The population in 1801 was 397; in 1811, 385; in 1821, 190; in 1831, 326; in 1841, 368; and in 1851, 358. This township extends from one to four miles north-north-east of Longtown.

The barony of Lyddal or Liddell, extending over this parish and that of Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk, was given in the reign of Henry I., by Ranulph de Meschines, to Turgut Brundy (called in some records Turgis de Bassdale), or Turgis Brinsdas, a Fleming. In the reign of King John it was in the baronial family of Stuteville, or Estoteville, whose daughter, and eventually sole heiress, Joan, brought it in marriage to the baronial family of Wake. John Lord Wake died without issue in 1343, his only sister married Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Kent, whose daughter, Joan, became the wife of Edward the Black Prince. The barony of

Liddell, in consequence, became vested in the crown, and appears to have been held as crown land, and as parcel of the honour of Dustanburgh (which honour was parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster) till the year 1604, when James I. granted "all that forest of Nichol, commonly called Nichol Forest, in the county of Cumberland, and in the borders of England towards Scotland, and also all those lordships and manors of Arthureth, Liddel, and Radilington, within the limits of the forest aforesaid, in the said county of Cumberland, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster; and also the fishery of the water of Esk, in the county aforesaid, with all messuages, mills, houses, and hereditaments whatsoever, within the said forest, or to the said forest or manors aforesaid belonging, or in any wise appertaining," to George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, subject to a fee farm rent of £100. In like manner the said King James, by letters patent bearing date the 31st day of March, in the eighth year of his reign (1610), granted to Francis Earl of Cumberland "all those lands called the Debateable Lands, in the county of Cumberland, abutting upon part of the sea called Solway Sands, towards the south, the river of Sarke towards the west, the Scotch dyke towards the north, and the river of Esk towards the east; extending in length, by estimation, five miles, and in breadth three miles; and containing in quantity 2,895 acres of meadow and arable land called Known Grounds, 400 acres of marsh lands, 2,635 acres of pasture, and 1,470 acres of mossy grounds, in all 5,400 acres; and two water corn-mills, within the limits and metes aforesaid; and also the advowson of the church of Kirk Andrews; to hold to the said earl and his heirs, under the yearly fee farm rent of £150." These estates were afterwards sold by Francis Earl of Cumberland to Richard Grahme, or Graham, Esq., to whom, in 1629, King Charles remitted a moiety of the above-mentioned rent. The barony of Liddell continued to be held by the descendants of this Richard till the year 1739, when Catherine, one of the sisters of the first Viscount Preston, who had married William Lord Widdrington, became eventually possessed of the before-mentioned estates, and died in 1757, having bequeathed them to the Rev. Robert Graham, second son of her uncle, William Graham, dean of Carlisle, from whom they have descended to the present lord, the Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart., of Netherby.

Netherby Hall, the seat of the lord of Netherby, is delightfully situated on the east bank of the river Esk. The surrounding scenery of this splendid villa is picturesquely and sublimely grand. An extensive lawn opens in its front, diversified by lofty trees, and encircled

by a noble sweep of the river Esk, while the ornamental buildings that appear on every hand display at once the taste of the proprietor and enhance the grandeur of the prospect. The house stands on the site of a Roman station. The nucleus of the seat of Sir James Graham is a border tower, with walls of great thickness. These walls were doubtless erected at the expense of the ramparts and buildings of the camp, within which the mansion is situate. The form of the station cannot now be satisfactorily defined; but the number and importance of the coins, altars, and sculptures, which have been found within it, prove that it was a place of consequence during the period of Roman occupation. The site, though not greatly elevated, commands an extensive prospect in every direction. The bank on its western side, which slopes down to the valley of the Esk, is said to have been washed in ancient days by the waters of the Solway. Among the many important inscriptions discovered here, is one to Hadrian, closely resembling those which have been found at Milking Gap, Bradley, and other places. The stone has long been lost, but in Gough's "Camden" the inscription is given thus:—

IMP. CAES. TRA.
HADRIANO
AVG.
LEG. II. AVG. P.

Some very fine sculptured stones, found in the station, are preserved on the spot. Amongst them is one on which is figured a youth standing in a niche, a mural crown is on his head, a cornucopia in his left hand, and a patera, from which he pours a libation on an altar, in his right; it is one of the finest carvings that is to be met with in the north. From the grooves which are cut in the lower part of the stone, it has been concluded that the figure has been formerly set in masonry, perhaps to adorn the approach of some temple. Gordon supposed the figure to be intended for Hadrian; Lysons think that it was intended for the "Genius of the Wall of Severus." Other stones bearing the figures of the Deae Matres have been found here. Netherby is supposed to be the *Castra Exploratorum* of the Second Itinerary of Antoninus, which was garrisoned by a *Numerus Exploratum*. Its situation is very suitable for an exploratory garrison; and its distance from Carlisle on the one hand, and from Middleby, in Dumfriesshire, on the other, nearly corresponds with the distance at which it is set down in the Itinerary both from Luguballium and Blatum Bulgium.

Graham of Netherby.

This family is derived from the Hon. Catherine Graham, surviving aunt and heir of Charles, last

Viscount Preston, and wife of William Lord Widdrington of Blankney, dying in 1757, without issue, devised her estates to her cousin,

The Rev. ROBERT GRAHAM, D.D., grandson of Sir George Graham, second baronet of Esk, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Reginald Graham, of Norton Conyers, and had

i. Charles, who died before his father, leaving an only daughter, married to John Webb Weston, Esq.

ii. JAMES, first baronet.

iii. Fergus, rector of Kirkcubright-upon Esk, who married Johanna, daughter of Humphrey Gale, Esq., and was father of Fergus Graham, Esq., D.B.M. consul at Bayonne, married Althea, daughter of William Evans James, Esq., of Barrock, Cumberland, and has issue,

William Graham, Esq., married Dora, daughter of Richard Henry Holland, Esq., by Dorothea, eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Bland, Esq., of Randalls Park, Leatherhead, Surrey, and Bally Carbery Castle, Cahir-civeen, Kerry, and has issue.

He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

JAMES GRAHAM, Esq., of Netherby, who was created a baronet 28th of December, 1782. Sir James married, in 1785, Catherine, eldest daughter of John, seventh earl of Galloway, by whom (who died in September, 1836) he had issue,

i. JAMES ROBERT GEORGE, present baronet.

ii. William, in holy orders.

iii. Charles.

iv. George, married Maria, youngest daughter of the late Edward Hassell, Esq.

i. Elizabeth Frances, died in 1810.

ii. Elizabeth Anne, married March 4th, 1816, to the Rev. William Waddilove, only son of the Dean of Ripon.

iii. Catherine Maria, d'ed 12th May, 1836.

iv. Caroline, married 1821, to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, co. Cumberland.

v. Georgiana Susan.

vi. Harriett Anne, married 10th July, 1832, to Captain Frederick Madon, of the East India Company's service.

vii. Charlotte, married 26th June, 1828, to Sir George Musgrave, Bart.

viii. Caroline.

He died in 1824, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

The Right Hon. SIR JAMES ROBERT GEORGE GRAHAM, Bart., M.P., of Netherby, co. Cumberland: a privy councillor; born 1st June, 1792; married, 8th July, 1819, Fanny Callendar, youngest daughter of Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Callender, of Crayford and Ardkinglass, and has issue,

i. FREDERICK ULRIC, born 2nd April, 1829; late 17th Lancers, married, 26th October, 1852, Lady Jane Hermione St. Maur, eldest daughter of Edward Adolphus Duke of Somerset, and has two daughters, Margaret Frances, and Violet Hermione.

ii. Malise Reginald, born 15th February, 1833.

iii. James Stanley, born 15th April, 1836.

i. Constance Helena.

ii. Mabel Violet, married, 7th August, 1851, to the Hon. William Ernest Duncombe.

iii. Helen.

Creation.—28th December, 1782.

Arms.—Or, on a chief; three escallops, of the field.

Crest.—A crown vallery, or.

Motto.—Reason contents me.

Hallburn and Slealands are hamlets in this township.

BEWCASTLE PARISH.

THE parish of Bewcastle is bounded on the north by Nichol Forest and Scotland, on the west by Stapleton parish, on the south by that of Lanercost, and on the east by Northumberland. It comprises the townships of Bewcastle, Bailey, Bellbank, and Nixons, whose united area is 30,000 acres.

BEWCASTLE.

The rateable value of this township is £1,165 1s. The population in 1801 was 173; in 1811, 198; in 1821, 188; in 1831, 177; in 1841, 181; and in 1851, 180. A survey for the enclosure of Grey Fell common was made in the year 1819; a copy of the award and plan is deposited in Bewcastle church. The award was confirmed by the Enclosure Commissioners January 7th, 1850. The population chiefly reside in detached farm-houses and cottages. There is no town or village in the township. The people are industrious and temperate in their habits, there being no inn or beershop in the township. The language appears to be intermixed with a great number of Danish and Norse words. Many of the names of places in this district seem to have been taken from Norse appellatives, raising a probability that there has been a Norwegian settlement along the edges of these hills. A public road to New Castleton, in Scotland, passes through this

township. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. A company was formed about the year 1848 to search for lead and iron at White Preston, on the Grey Fell Common, but did not succeed. They opened a shaft of some ancient workings, and drove a lead into the north side of the hill, but found nothing more valuable than limestone. Several tracings of ancient workings for lead may still be seen on the Grey Fell, and on the Highgrains Waste, especially near Hazelgill Pike. There is a limekiln at the Banks for public sale, but limestone is so abundant in this and the other townships in the parish of Bewcastle, that almost every farm has its own limekiln. There is some excellent grazing land in the township, especially on the Demesne and Park farms, with a large quantity of unimproved common on Grey Fell. The western part of the township is cultivated in farms, producing good crops of corn and meadow hay: the eastern portion is a strong clayey moorland, covered with stunted heather,

called the Grey Fell, which lies very high, and from the summit of which the water runs both to the east and to the west. The Back Bone of England passes through this and the adjoining townships. The Helm wind is frequently felt in a moderate degree in the vale of Bewcastle. Brumpton is the market usually attended, and sometimes that at Carlisle.

An old British road, called the Maiden Way, afterwards converted into a Roman road (probably the Tenth Iter of the Itinerary of Antoninus) passed through this township. It entered it at the Dollerline, passed the Braes, the Hill, and the Crew, at each of which places we find traces of ancient buildings. It quitted the township at the Crew Burn. A branch of this road passed on the west side of the station at Bewcastle, over the Hall Hills, through the Peelohill and the Park grounds, and left the township at Wellington Gate, apparently aiming for Timmie's Hill, in Scotland. Another ancient road has gone from the Braes to the north-west, passed the Pikefoot, the Parkhead, the Parknook, and over the Bothrigg Hill. There is a large tumulus—a very fine ship barrow—in the Peelohill ground.

We are indebted to the Rev. John Maughan, rector, for the following communication respecting the Roman station at Bewcastle:—

“Bewcastle (from its irregular shape, something between an oval and a circle, and perhaps also from its proximity to the old British road called the Maiden Way,¹ which passes it, and which was probably the Tenth Iter of the Itinerary of Antoninus), has been considered by some to have been a Pietish or British encampment before it was occupied by the Romans. Horsley thinks that the Roman name of the station was *Apintorium*. Mr. Hodgson, in his ‘History of Northumberland,’ supposes that it may have been *Bama*. I would venture to suggest that as Whitley Castle appears to be the *Alionis* of the Tenth Iter of the Itinerary, then Bewcastle will be the *Galava*,² and Castleton the *Glamaventa* of the said Iter.

“It is probable that Agricola, as he proceeded northwards in his career of conquest, would adopt the old British roads, as convenient for carrying out his plans of aggression, and that he would convert them into Roman roads as speedily and efficiently as possible.

¹ The word *Maden*, or *Madien*, is an old Celtic or British appellation, and signifies raised, or elevated. Hence the term Maiden Way simply means a raised road or highway.”

² The name *Galava* is still retained in the district, under the corrupted form of *Wulyevva*, or *Wulhevva*, which was formerly applied to the valley in which Bewcastle is placed, and also the north side of the parish of Lanercost, which adjoins it. I have treated more at large on this subject in a memoir on the Maiden Way published in the ‘Archæological Journal,’ vol. xi, p. 350. 1854.”

As his troops advanced, suitable stations would be seized upon and occupied as sites for fortresses, which would thus be placed one in advance of another, and afford mutual support to each other—Bewcastle serving as an advanced post to Whitley Castle, and Castleton taking the same position with regard to Bewcastle. The earliest period at which we can suppose that Bewcastle was thus occupied as a fortress by the Romans will be about A.D. 79; for it is generally admitted that Agricola seized upon this district and placed his garrisons here in his second campaign, *i.e.*, about A.D. 79.

“The station at Bewcastle has been placed on the nearly level surface of a low and irregularly-shaped eminence: its form has been hexagonal, but its sides are unequal. Their respective lengths are as follows:—South-west side, 108 yards; south, 78 yards; south-east, 95 yards; north-east, 125 yards; north, 146 yards; and north-west, 83 yards. The station, therefore, would occupy about six acres of ground. The outer wall of the station appears to have been of considerable thickness, but it is now in ruins, and covered with turf. In some places it is nearly level with the ground, but it still shows distinctly the site of the wall. It appears to have been protected by an outer rampart and a small fosse or covered way. The south side would also be defended by the steep bank of the river Kirkbeck. On the north side of the station there are some traces of ramparts or buildings at a small distance from it, which appear to have been a *procestrium*, or advanced post of defence. The south-east side has declined a little from its original elevation, the river having made encroachments here at different times and washed away the bottom of the bank, which is a sort of quicksand. There is a spring of excellent water on this side called the Priest's Well. On the western side there has been a kiln for drying corn, placed at the distance of sixty yards from the outer wall. Within the southern side, and nearly upon the southern wall, the new rectory house, out-offices, and garden are placed, which were built in the year 1837; and on the north side of these are the church, and the churchyard, in which stands the celebrated Runic pillar. At the north-east corner of the station is the castle (now in ruins), and its moat; and on the northern side are the present manor house, farm buildings, and garden. The remainder of the station is an excellent pasture. Several traces of the foundations of ancient buildings occur in every part of the station, proving it to have been a place of considerable importance. Almost every grave that is made cuts through foundation walls. There are also several traces of flagging and pavements. Pieces of coal are often found, showing that they were probably acquainted with

the coal mines of the district. From a stratum of ashes which is often found in the graves, about three feet below the surface, we may infer that the place has been destroyed by fire at some remote period. On the top of the hill, to the north-west, are some groundworks, connected with the station by a raised road, which are said to have been a hall occupied by some of the younger branches of the family settled at Bewcastle—hence the place is called the Hallhills. On the eastern and western face of this hill we find terraces, the ancient traces of cultivation. About 100 yards above the station, on the margin of the river, is a place called the ‘cannon-holes,’ where Oliver Cromwell (perhaps erroneously) is said to have planted his cannon when he destroyed the castle. On the south-east side of the station, at a short distance, is a cottage called the Churcheloses, where some sculptured and inscribed stones have been found. It may have formerly constituted a portion of the suburbs of the Roman city. There is a trace of the foundations of a small square building near the cottage; and there is a small embankment or raised road leading from the eastern gate of the station in the direction of these foundations.

“The camp appears to have been built according to the usual mode of Roman castrametation. The streets called the *Via Principalis* and the *Via Quintana* may be still accurately traced. The site of the *prætorium*, or general’s quarters, is very conspicuous, being nearly in the centre of the camp, at the north-west corner of the churchyard. The foundations of most of the other buildings, according to the regular Polybian plan, are distinct. The manor house stands on the *prætorian* or northern gateway. There has been an entrance on the west side from the Maiden Way, which passes the station on this side. The position of this entrance (the left principal gateway) is very apparent, having had a small guard-house at each side. From this gateway the *Via Principalis* may be easily followed to the east side of the station, where we may also trace the position of the eastern entrance, or right principal gateway, which has also been flanked by a small guard-house at each side. The *decuman*, or southern gateway, is not so apparent, but in the year 1840 I dug out part of the foundations of one of its guard-houses.

“The station is not destitute of its memorials and evidences of ancient occupation. Several Roman coins, rings, urns, pieces of red Samian and black pottery both plain and figured, vases, flanged tiles, bricks, oxydated iron, beads, glass, votive tablets, inscribed altars, and other relics, have been found at different periods. Several specimens of querns of various sorts have been turned up—those primitive engines for

grinding meal which we find so often alluded to in the Bible, and which are shown in antiquarian museums as things of a past age, but which may still be seen flourishing in lively use in the Faroe Islands, and some other of these northern outlandish parts of the earth.”

“Several inscribed stones have been found at this station. Camden says—: ‘In the church, now almost ruined, there lyes a grave-stone brought hither from some other place, with this inscription, *Legio secunda Augusta fecit.*’ Camden, it appears, was not aware at that time that this was a Roman station. On this point, however, there cannot now be a doubt. Horsley thinks that he afterwards saw the same stone in Naworth Garden—if so, it was probably removed by ‘Belted Will.’ The inference to be drawn from this inscribed stone is this—that a part of the second legion, which was styled *Augusta*, was engaged in the erection of this fortress.

“When Horsley visited the station he saw an inscribed slab in the churchyard, at the head of a grave, set upright on the edge, with the remains of an inscription, which he ventures to read thus—‘*Imperatori Cesari Trajano Hadriano Augusto Legiones Secunda Augusta et Vicesima valens victrix sub Licinio Prisco Legato Augustali Propratore.*’ He says—‘It has

1—About twelve years since, a gold ring set with a brilliant was found in the garden hedge of the manor house, and taken possession of by the farmer’s daughter. A stone, with a broad sword cut upon it, was dug out of a grave about twenty years ago, and now forms part of the door of one of the offices of the rectory house. In the same grave were also found several coins which were not preserved, and part of an old iron grate, which the blacksmith pronounced to be of the best quality that ever passed under his hammer. In another grave, in 1830, an iron sword about two feet in length was found, but was immediately broken into small fragments by one of the persons who found it. In the year 1840 a brass coin of Antoninus Pius was found about five or six feet beneath the surface, close to the west end of the rectory house. A silver coin of the Emperor Nerva was found a few years before near the *decuman* gateway. This coin of Nerva has COS. III. upon it. The date therefore is A.D. 79, and hence a strong presumption arises that Bewcastle was actually in the occupation of the Romans at that period, as before suggested. In the summer of 1855 I found in the rectory garden a small coin, apparently of *Victrix*. Many other coins have been found at different periods but they have been lost. In the year 1855 a small blue bead was turned up, and a piece of lead resembling a small plummet. Portions of leaden combat have been found formerly—also of a Mosaic floor, as stated in the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ vol. 62, part 2, p. 1041. I have recently found several pieces of yellow-colored pottery, having apparently been part of the handle, &c., of an amphora. Some of the pieces of red Samian ware have dogs and other devices marked upon them. Some of them have curiously-shaped lips or spouts for the convenience of pouring; and one of them has the maker’s name ‘*Martius*’ stamped upon it—*MARTINIUM*, &c., *Martini manu, from the hand of Martius.*”

2—It may be translated thus—‘The second legion styled *Augusta*, and the twentieth legion styled *Valens Victrix*, under *Licinius Priscus*, an *Augustal* Legate and *Proprator* (dedicated this) to the Emperor *Cesar Trajan Hadrian Augustus.*”

been a very curious inscription, though it is now imperfect. It was found at first at the bottom of a grave, and has not been published before. I take it to have been an honorary monument, erected to Hadrian by the Legio Secunda Augusta and the Legio Vicesima. I cannot find any name of a proprætor that fully suits the letters in the inscription; but we have Priscus Licinius mentioned in the inscription in Hadrian's time, which seems to approach the nearest. The two names, Licinius and Priscus, might be inverted in an inscription, as we find names are sometimes in authors.' If the stone was inscribed in honour of Hadrian which however is not certain, as the name of Hadrian is not legible on the stone, then we may infer from it that a part of the second legion, which was styled Augusta, and a part of the twentieth legion, which was styled Victrix Valeria (not Valens according to the list of Dion Cassius,) kept garrison at this station at the time when the Emperor Hadrian made his very brief visit to Britain. This stone is nowhere to be seen at Bewcastle at the present day.

"Hutchinson, in his 'History of Cumberland,' p. 93, mentions a stone which he discovered over the channel at the gate of the public house yard. This would be the demesne, or manor house, of the present day. The stone appears to have been a plain slab, and he gives the following copy of the inscription, but offers no explanation of it:—

I O M
COH I DAC:::
ATIET : CENTVR
IFCIT

The first word of the third line would probably be *ÆLLE*, the last two letters being tied together, as we often find two, or sometimes more letters, tied together, in Roman inscriptions. It might be read thus:—'Jovi optimo maximo cohortis primæ Dacorum Ællie Centurio fecit.'—'To Jupiter the best, the greatest, a centurion of the first cohort of the Dacians styled Ællia made this.' Besides the legionary troops employed in the Roman service, there were several auxiliary cohorts of foreign troops, which not only assumed the name of the conquered province to which they belonged, but sometimes added another title, in honour of the emperor under whom (perhaps) they enlisted, or were then serving. This cohort was then called Ællia, in honour of Hadrian, who was styled Titus Ællius Hadrianus; and also Dacorum from their country, which stretched on the north of the Danube towards the Carpathian mountains, and comprehended part of Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia. The Roman army list called

the Notitia places this cohort at Burdoswald,¹ and several stones have been found there which mention this cohort, and as the names of nine different commanders appear on these stones, we may reasonably conclude that it must have been stationed there for a considerable period. From this Bewcastle stone we may infer that a part of this cohort must also have been stationed here, either along with the second legion, or perhaps after its removal.

"Hutchinson also mentions an altar which he says 'was found lately, and is in the possession of the Rev. J. D. Carlyle,' who was afterwards chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle. It is now in the possession of Lieut.-colonel Maclean, of Lazonby. An account of it was communicated by Mr. Carlyle to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1792, which was published with a representation of the altar in the 'Archæologia,' vol. xi. pl. vi., p. 69. He stated that it had been sent to him a few months previously, having been found in the bed of a rivulet at Bewcastle. He supposed this altar to have been dedicated to Cocideus, a local deity, by Titus Auruncus, promoted to the rank of tribune, having been an *evocatus*, or volunteer, continuing to serve after the usual time of military service had been completed. It may be read thus:—'Sancto Cocideo Titus Auruncus felicissimus tribunus ex evocato votum solvit lubens merito'—'Titus Auruncus raised to be a very happy tribune from an evocatus, or volunteer, pays his vow willingly and deservedly to the holy Cocideus.'

"On a slip of paper in Mr. Howard's copy of Hutchinson's 'History of Cumberland,' is the representation of an altar, with the following note:—'Found at Bewcastle, near the place where two others were found last Martinmas, and now (1812) in the possession of the curate.' The inscription may be deciphered thus—'Deo Marti et Cocideo sancto Aelius Vitalianus dat dedicat lubens merito.'—'Aelius Vitalianus gives and dedicates this willingly and deservedly to the God Mars and to the holy Cocideus.' This is the second altar dedicated to Cocideus found at this station.²

¹ This word is generally written Burdoswald. I prefer Burdoswald, as given by Hutchinson. It is probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon word 'burh,' a borough; and hence Burdoswald, by corruption for Burhoswald, 'the town of Oswald.'

² The word Cocideus appears to be simply an abbreviation of the words Cocij Deus—the God of Cocium, which was the name of one of the stations of the Tenth Iter of the Itinerary, and supposed to be the present Lancaster. This confirms my views as to the Maiden Way and the Tenth Iter, and consequently as to Bewcastle being the Galava of the Romans. Several altars have been found elsewhere bearing the name of Cocideus, but they have all been found not far from the line of the Maiden Way. On some of these the name of Mars has been combined with Cocideus; and the name Cocideus has consequently been supposed by some to have been a local name of

"Horsley mentions another stone found at this place, with *TEMPLYM* distinctly upon it, but says it was then broken and destroyed. In the spring of 1852 I found the upper part of a Roman altar, which is probably the one to which Horsley alludes. It bears the following inscription:—'*Jovi Optimo Maximo Immortali Dolicheno Templum a solo pro.*' It appears to have been dedicated 'To Jupiter Dolichenus the best, the greatest, the immortal' on the erection of a temple, probably by the Roman workers in iron *a solo*, from the ground, *i.e.*, from the foundation; *pro salute*, for the safety of some person whose name may have been inscribed on the part of the stone now broken off, as there appear to be some vestiges of letters in the fifth line underneath.¹ Jupiter was sometimes styled Dolichenus, from Doliche, a district in Macedonia, famous for its iron. There can be no question that iron has been smelted here at some former period (probably by the Romans) as there are several heaps of slag in the district, showing where the operation has been carried on.²

"An aged neighbour informed me that a stone covered with letters was found about sixty years since on the margin of the river near the Byer Cottage, and that it stood for a considerable period at the rectory door of the Rev. Mr. Messenger. It was afterwards carted away by this man's father to Carlisle, and, as he believed, went to Workington or Whitehaven. A stone with some sculpture in relief, but without letters, was

Mars. An altar found at Lancaster bears both names.—*Archæologia*, vol. xiii., p. 101. The Lysons, in their '*History of Cumberland*,' mention seven altars dedicated to *Cœcidius*, found in Cumberland, and give the inscriptions, pp. clix., cxlviii. Hutchinson gives a representation of one found at Burdowald, and mentions another as remaining at Seaboy. There is one at Lanercost said to have been found at Bankshead; another is said to have been found at Howgill, about a mile from Lanercost; and another at Hardriding, near the western border of Northumberland, and not far from Burdowald. Another was found in 1851 near Bletarn, which is now, I believe, in the possession of the representatives of the late Robert Bell of Irthington."

"I sent a tracing of the letters to Dr. Bruce, who read them thus:—'*Jovi Optimo Maximo Dolicheno templum a solo pro se ac suis.*' I also sent him a drawing of the altar, and he has given an engraving of it in his '*Roman Wall*,' p. 378."

"As there have been very few stones dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus found in England this merits the special notice of archaeologists. In Gibson's '*Additions to Camden*' (Monmouthshire) we find a representation of an altar said to have been discovered at St. Julian's, near Kuer Leion. Mr. Gibson says:—'It seems worth the enquiry of the curious upon what occasion *Jupiter* is here styled *Dolichenus*. To me it seems probable that this altar was erected to implore his tuition of some iron mines, either in the forest of Dean, or some other place in this country. The grounds of which conjecture I take from this inscription in Reinesius:—'*Jovi optimo maximo*

found about thirty years since, near the same place, and is now in the wall in the Bewcastle Barn.

"Such are the vestiges which have been found at different periods proving that Bewcastle was one of the garrisoned cities of the Roman. After the departure of the Roman warriors from Britain, about the beginning of the fifth century, it would most probably be re-tenanted by the inhabitants of the district, but they were not allowed to enjoy their own again for any length of time, as they were soon expelled by a colony of the Anglo-Saxon invaders, whose fortifications (before their inroads on the Roman Empire) were mere earthworks, as in their half-nomadic state they had neither means nor motive for constructing any other; but their conquest and colonization of the greater part of Roman Britain put them in possession of a more solid class of fortifications, such as this at Bewcastle; and about this period we may presume that the old British name Galava was converted into the *Wulheva* of the Saxons. We have no historic records of Bewcastle during this period, but the inscriptions on the Runie obelisk yet standing in the churchyard render it something more than probable that it was a royal residence in the seventh century, for it is unquestionably a monument pointing out the burial-place of Alfred, one of the Anglo-Saxon kings of this part of the country.

"From the seventh to the eleventh century history gives us no information respecting Bewcastle. Denton, in his '*Manuscript*,' says, 'I read of one *Beuth*,'¹ a

Dolichenus, ubi ferrum nascitur, C. Sempronius Rectus, cent. frumentarius, D.D. For unless Caius Sempronius, who dedicates this altar to *Jovi Dolichenus*, makes his request to Jupiter, that he would either direct them to find out iron mines, or be propitious to some they had already discovered, I cannot conjecture why he should add the words, *ubi ferrum nascitur*; which were not only superfluous, but absurd, if they imply'd no more than barely that iron ore was found at Doliche, a town of Macedonia, whence Jupiter was called *Dolichenus*.' Horsley gives another altar thus inscribed, found at Bunsell on the Roman Wall; and Hodgson notices another found at Kinsingham, another district where iron ore abounds. These, I believe, are the only altars so inscribed found in England.' 'Mr. Roush Smith, in the '*Collectanea Antiqua*,' vol. 1, page 13, gives some account of this title of Jupiter in the notice of a gallo-Roman altar, now a baptismal font in the church of Halington, Pas de Calais. To those antiquaries who may desire further evidence on this curious subject of Roman mythology, it may be acceptable to be informed that a detailed memoir on the *cultus* for peculiar mode of worship of Dolichenus has been given by M. Seiff, in the last volume of the '*Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Vienna*' (Division of History, &c., vol. xiv.) The author gives six plates of altars, and enumerates sixty eight monuments, vases, &c., bearing the name of Dolichenus."

"This *Beuth* has been generally supposed to have been an Anglo-Saxon. He may, however, have been one of the band of Norwegians who appear to have settled in this district, the word being derived from the old Norse verb, *buca*, to dwell. Many local appellations are evidently of Norse and Danish extraction."

Cumberland man, about the time of the Conquest, who built Bewcastle, and was lord of Bewcastle dale.' Here, then, we have the origin of the castle which occupies the north-eastern corner of the station.²

"In King Stephen's time (between 1135 and 1154) 'when the Scots were let into Cumberland, Bueth took that opportunity to incite as many as he could to recover his estate in Gilsland from Hubert de Vallibus; and it seems, notwithstanding the alliances and other obligations which Hubert had laid upon the inhabitants, to bind them to him, they took part with Gilles Bueth as the right heir.' The Gilles Bueth here mentioned could not be the son of Bueth, as some have supposed, for he was slain before the time of Stephen. He was probably some other descendant of Bueth who was making claim to the property, for it appears that Bueth's posterity in Scotland were called of his name Gilles Bueth, or lords of Gillesbueth, corruptly Gillesbies. Afterwards, when Henry II. obtained the crown of England, and took Cumberland again from the Scots, he re-granted the barony of Gilsland to Hubert de Vallibus; and it is probable that Bewcastle Dale was included in this confirmation of the previous grant. The country, however, was so greatly infested by Bueth, or his followers, that none of the de Vaux family 'durst inhabit there, until the barons of Burgh barony, who were kinsmen of Bueth, took upon them to summer their cattle there, at which time it was a waste forest ground, and fit for the depasturing of the cattle of the lords of Burgh, and their tenants, who had no pasture for them at home.' Hence Bewcastle is (incorrectly) found in some ancient inquisitions as parcel of the barony of Burgh.

²This castle is a large and rude building (about eighty-seven feet square). It has been, partly at least, constructed from the stones of the station, and has been surrounded by a deep and wide ditch. The cement with which it has been built proves it to be of an ancient construction. The south and west walls are nearly of their original height, about forty-two feet, but the north and east sides have only fragments remaining. In the south side are two windows, two fireplaces near the top, and a row of square holes in a right line for the ends of the joists, showing that this part of the castle was occupied as the residence. In many parts of the walls we find small holes contracting towards the outside, but whether they have been loopholes for shooting through, or for the discharge of refuse water, is uncertain. The entrance has been on the west side, through a small square tower, which is considered by some to have been added at a later period. It has had two doors, supported by inner bars or beams of wood sliding in cavities left in the wall for the purpose; and the inner door has been supported by a portcullis. The outer door has also been protected by a gallery in the wall attained by a narrow flight of steps, with two loopholes on the side of the tower opposite to the entrance. The interior walls of the castle are completely gone, but they would probably be so constructed as to afford accommodation for both the people and their horses and cattle; and there can be no question but it was so occupied for five or six hundred years.

"Robert de Vallibus, who was the only son of Hubert, died without issue, and then Bueth's possessions passed to Thomas de Multon, who married Matilda the daughter and heiress of Hubert de Vallibus. This Thomas de Multon was one of the lords of Burgh, and hence these barons obtained a claim to Bewcastle by marriage, as well as by their consanguinity with Bueth. In the time of Henry III. (between 1216 and 1272) Richard Baron of Levington, by his right in Burgh, held demesne lands, and other lands in Bewcastle, rents and services, as parcel of Burgh.

"Bewcastle, from the Multons, came into the possession of the Swinburnes for several generations. In the seventh year of King Edward I. (1279) John Swinburne obtained a fair and market to be held here.¹

"King James I. demised it to Francis Earl of Cumberland for forty years' term; and King Charles I. granted the fee to Richard Graham, knight and barrister, to hold of the crown *in capite*, by one entire knight's fee, and £7 10s. rent. It is now a manor belonging to the Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart., of Netherby, who is one of the most considerable landowners in the parish. The custom of the manor was established under a decree in Chancery, grounded upon a deed of agreement (dated May 27, 1630), entered into between Sir Richard Graham, then lord, and several of his tenants. The following are the services of the manor as given by Hutchin-son, 'A fine of four years' ancient rent, on change of lord by death or alienation, with suit of court; and at the lord's mill, customary works and carriage, and other boons, duties, and services—and that for a heriot, the lord shall have the best beast of which every tenant shall die possessed, the riding horse kept for the lord's service excepted. If the tenant has no beast he pays 20s. in lieu of the heriot. No tenant to let or mortgage his tenement for more than three years, without license of the lord; the lord took a bounty of eight years' rent on giving his assent to the custom.'

¹In the reign of King Henry VIII. (1509 to 1547) one Jack Musgrave was governor of Bewcastle, but in whose right he held it is not mentioned—probably in right of Sir William Musgrave. When the Earl of Cassil was taken prisoner this John Musgrave claimed a part of the reward for the loan of his horse to Batill Routledge, his taker. In a list of the gentlemen of the county called out on border service under Sir Thomas Wharton (1543) we find the name of John Musgrave, with horse and foot. And in a muster in 1584 we find Bewcastle contributing fifty light horsemen to the use of the borders. In 1582 and 1586 we find one Thomas Musgrave mentioned as a deputy warden of Bewcastle, probably under Sir Simon Musgrave, Knight; so that Bewcastle would appear to have been in possession of the Musgraves at that period. Camden speaks of it as a castle of the kings in his day, and defended by a small garrison, so that the Musgraves probably only held under the crown.

The lord occasionally holds a court leet, with a court baron, and customary court.

"The castle, although at that time the property of Sir Richard Graham, is said to have been destroyed in 1641 by the Parliament's forces, by whose fury many of the ancient fortresses were laid in ruins. Tradition also says that it was destroyed by Cromwell, and points out the place where he planted his cannon. Perhaps it may have suffered from both parties. From its vicinity to Scotland it was continually subject to the spoils of war. It formed one of the most formidable barriers to the Scottish marauders, as it was garrisoned by a considerable force, and the circumjacent forts were subject to its orders."

THE CHURCH.

Bewcastle church stands at the extreme south-east end of the parish, about ten miles north-by-east of Brampton, on the site of a Roman station, where it is supposed a considerable town at one time stood. It is a modern structure, rebuilt in 1792-3; part of the chancel of the old church was left standing, with a view, it is said, of retaining the rector's right to repair. Nicolson and Burn say the church is dedicated to St. Cathbert—Hutchinson says to St. Mary. It contains two plain mural monuments, one to the memory of the Rev. Matthew Soulby, who died September 28th, 1737, having been rector for twenty-four years; the other for the Rev. John Graham, who died August 21st, 1831, having been rector for twenty-seven years. History is silent respecting the foundation of this church. Dr. Todd tells us that it was given, about the year 1200, by Robert de Buehcaestre (more probably Robert de Vallibus) to the prior and convent of Carlisle. This Robert is also stated to have been the grantor of lands at Bewcastle to the prioress and nuns of Marriek, in Yorkshire. The dean and chapter of Carlisle are the present patrons. The living, or rectory, is valued in the King's Book at £2; but has been augmented with a prescript of £60 0s. 6d. a-year in lieu of tithes, which were commuted in 1842 for the same sum; and some time ago it was still further augmented by Sir James Graham with £20 a-year for ever, out of the rents of his estates. In 1844 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave £13 a-year to the living, which is now worth nearly £120 per annum. The parish registers commence in the year 1737, but registers of an earlier date are in the registry at Carlisle.

RECTORS.—Robert de Southaik occurs in 1306; Henry de Whitebergh, 1356; John de Bromiehl, 1360; Adam Armstrong, 1361; Robert —, John de Stapleton, 1380; Thomas Aglionby, died 1580; William Lawson, 1580; Charles Forebeneh, 1623; Henry Sibson, 1643; Robert Lowther, 1664; Ambrose Myers,

1671; George Usher, 1673; John Lamb, —; Jeffrey Wybergh, 1699; Edward Tonge, —; Matthew Soulby, 1713; Edward Birket, 1738; James Farish, 1750; John Bird, —; John Graham, 1806; John Jackson, 1831; John Maughan, 1836.^a

The churchyard of Bewcastle contains the celebrated Runie cross, the subject of so much controversy. We have been favoured with the following account of it by the Rev. John Maughan:—

"This ancient pillar, which may be properly classed among the most celebrated of archaeological monuments, is nearly the frustum of a square pyramid, measuring twenty-two inches by twenty-one at the base, and tapering to fourteen inches by thirteen at the top of the shaft, being fourteen and a half feet high above its pedestal. The pillar has been fixed with lead in a shallow cavity which has been cut on the crown of a nearly cubical block of stone four feet square, and three feet nine inches high; which stone is now sunk about three feet into the ground, and has been tooled off at the upper corners so as to assume the appearance of an unequal-sided octagon. On the top of the pillar was formerly placed a small cross, which has been lost for a considerable period, and hence the pillar is now merely an obelisk.

"The traditions of the district say that a king was buried here, and also point out the locality where the shaft of the pillar was procured; and the traditions are probably correct in both respects. On an extensive, and still unenclosed waste, called White Line Common, about five miles from Bewcastle church, is a long ridge of rocks called the Langbar. About the centre of this ridge a stone is now lying on the surface of the ground, which is nearly fifteen feet in length, and which is the very counterpart of the Bewcastle obelisk in its rude and undressed state. It is evidently the relic of a stone which has been split at some distant period into two equal parts, the marks of the wedges used in the operation being still distinctly traceable, and the side, which, from its present position, may be called the western, apparently much fresher than the other sides, and not covered with so thick a coat of grey moss, as if it had been exposed to the effects of the weather for a shorter period of time. The obelisk is a peculiar species of rock; a very hard, gritty, and durable white freestone, with rather a yellow tinge, thickly covered with spots of a grey hue; precisely such as is found at the Langbar, and the adjacent rocks on the south side of the White Line river. A careful comparison of some fragments of the obelisk with other

^aJames Currie appears to have been curate from 1737 to 1754; William Bay, from 1754 to 1774; Thomas Messenger, from 1776 to 1806; John Lawson, for John Jackson, from 1834 to 1836."

fragments from the Langbar stone, shows them to be unquestionably twins from one and the same parent.

“To this supposed and traditional origin of the obelisk it may possibly be objected, that it would be almost impossible to convey such an immense block of stone from such a hilly and now roadless district. This objection, however, is much diminished, if we bear in mind that the old Roman road called the Maiden Way passed near both its present and its supposed original site, which road would probably be in good order at the period when the stone was brought: and that there was an easy and gradual incline across the moor from the Langbar to the Maiden Way, affording facilities for its conveyance to this road.

“We have no authentic copy or record of the inscriptions on this remarkable monument, or of the period when they first became illegible: but of this we may rest assured, that they have not been distinct for more than two centuries. Camden, who died in 1623, devoted his attention to them, but failed in deciphering them. In Gibson's edition of ‘Camden's Britannia,’ 1695, this monument is thus described:—‘In the churchyard is a cross of one entire square stone, about twenty foot high, and curiously cut; there is an inscription too, but the letters are so dim that they are not legible. But seeing the cross is of the same kind as that in the arms of the family of Vaux, one may conjecture that it has been made by some of that family.’ If Camden's measurement be correct, it must comprehend the pedestal, shaft, and the cross on its summit, which cross must consequently have been twenty-one inches high. From Camden's observations we may naturally infer that the inscription must have been lost long before his day.

“Lord William Howard (commonly called Belted Will), who died in the same year as Camden, also attempted to recover the inscription, but without success. In the ‘History of Cumberland,’ published by Nicolson and Burn, in 1777, we read as follows:—‘The Lord William Howard of Naworth (a lover of antiquities), caused the inscriptions thereon to be carefully copied, and sent them to Sir Henry Spelman to interpret. The task being too hard for Sir Henry, he transmitted the copy to Olaus Wormius, history professor at Copenhagen, who was then about to publish his ‘Monumenta Danica.’

“Sir H. Spelman reads one part of the inscriptions (which is said to have been ‘in epistylis crucis,’ and which I take to be the bottom line on the south side), thus:—*RICES DRYHTNESS*, which may be translated, ‘of the kingdom of our Lord,’ or (the monument) ‘of a powerful lord.’ Wanleius, in his ‘Catalogue,’ p. 248, with a slight variation of the letters, reads this line,

‘*RYNAS DRYHTNESS*,’ *i. e.*, ‘*mysteria Domini*,’—‘the Runes or mysterious characters of our Lord.’ Wanleius took this from the Cottonian Codex in the British Museum. The learned antiquary, Olaus Wormius, in his ‘*Monumenta Danica*,’ pp. 162, 168, notices the inscription sent by Spelman, and prints it exactly as it was sent to him, but owns at the same time that he did not know what to make of it. One part of it, which he says was in epistylis crucis (the bottom line of the south side), supposing the characters to be Scandinavian Runes, and dividing the line into eighteen letters,—he reads thus: *i. e.*, *RINO SATU RINA STINOTH*.—‘*Rino* made these Runic stones.’ Hickes, in his ‘*Thesaurus Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica*,’ makes some slight deviations from the reading of Spelman, and gives the line thus: ‘*RODEX DRYHTNESS*,’—‘the cross of our Lord.’ Bishop Nicolson (formerly Bi-hop of Carlisle, who devoted much of his attention to the recovery of these inscriptions) says, in the year 1685, ‘on the south side, flourishes and conceits as before, and towards the bottom, a decayed inscription, the defects in which are sufficient to discourage me from attempting to expound it; but possibly it may be read thus:—*GAG UBBO IRLLET*—*Ubbo* conquered the robbers. I may observe that the bi-hop's copy of these letters is very inaccurate, and embraces portions of the sculpture, which he has mistaken for letters.’

“The late Mr. Kemble, in his memoir (‘*Archæologia*,’ vol. xxviii., part 16), read this line nearly the same as Spelman—‘*RICES DRYHTNES*’—‘*Domini potentis*,’ which he said may be part of an inscription—the first word or words being lost—or the pillar itself may be taken as part of the sentence, thus: ‘*Signum Domini potentis*,’ which means—‘the monument of a powerful lord.’ Kemble said, ‘Whether this inscription (referring to the one read by Grimm) and the stone on which it was cut, stood alone, or whether they formed part of some larger monument, I do not know.’

“In the ‘*Gentleman's Magazine*,’ 1742, p. 368, is a paper from the pen of Mr. George Smith, who, according to the ‘*Biographia Cumb.*,’ was a native of Scotland; a man of genius and learning; who lived for some time near Brampton, and was a great contributor to the ‘*Gentleman's Magazine*.’ Mr. Smith gives a description of the north side of the monument, but never favoured the public with his promised dissertation on its remaining sides. The late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1801 (see ‘*Archæologia*,’ vol. iv., p. 118) says that he spent two days in the attempt to recover the inscription on this cross. Although Mr. Howard probably did not actually succeed in deciphering

any part of it, yet, so far as I know, he was the first person to whose learned researches we are indebted for the very ingenious suggestion as to Bewcastle being the tomb of King Alfrid. Although Mr. Howard failed in his attempt to open the lock, yet he was probably the first person to point out the right key.

“ In the ‘History of Cumberland,’ published by Hutcheson in 1734, is a long article on this monument, with a copy of the inscription published in the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ which I suspect to have been made first by Lord William Howard, and sent by him to Sir H. Spelman, and afterwards published in the ‘Monumenta Danica’ of Wormius. The Lysons, in their ‘History of Cumberland,’ have also favoured this cross with a passing notice. Many antiquarians have visited it at different periods, but I am not aware that any one has published any account or explanation of it, besides the parties already mentioned. I shall now venture to offer a detailed account of it.

“ On the crown of the pillar is a cavity seven and a half inches deep and eight and a half inches square, designed to hold the foot of the small cross which formerly surmounted the shaft, the loss of which is much to be regretted. Mr. Smith, in his dissertation already mentioned, says that it was demolished long ago by popular frenzy and enthusiasm. The tradition of the district says that it was broken off by an ill-aimed cannon ball when Cromwell destroyed the castle; but both of these statements are probably incorrect. From Gough’s edition of Camden we find that a slip of paper, found in Camden’s own copy of his ‘Britannia’ (Ed. 1607, in the Bodleian Library), accompanied by the following note—‘I received this morning a stone from my Lord of Arundel, sent him from my Lord William. It was the head of a cross at Bewcastle.’ Now Camden died in 1623, and as Cromwell did not visit these parts till about twenty years afterwards (if he ever visited them at all), it is very evident from this fact, and from this statement of Camden, that the disappearance of this cross may be more justly attributed to the antiquarian propensities of Belshill Will, than to any of the errant balls of Cromwell’s artillery.

“ A vine springing from the bottom of the pillar, and highly relieved, is represented as gracefully winding up the east side in serpentine undulations, with numerous branches starting from it, covered with foliage and bunches of grapes. This side of the monument bears a considerable resemblance to two sides of the Runie monument at Ruthwell, near Dumfries, which is said to be the only stone hitherto discovered in Scotland with a Runie inscription, no Runes having yet been found even in the Orkney or Shetland Isles, where they might have

been expected in abundance. In each of the regular and flowing curves of the vine an animal, or a bird, is artfully sculptured (in alto relievo) in what is considered by some people as the old Gothic style, and is in the act of feeding on the fruit. In the lowest curve is a quadruped somewhat resembling a fox-hound. In each of the next two curves is the representation of an imaginary biped, having the head and shoulders of an animal, while the body tapers away into a long, flexible, and curled tail, with an enlarged point, curiously entwined round the stem and branches, the lower biped bearing some resemblance to one on the cross at Ruthwell. In the curve above this is a bird like a hawk or an eagle; and in the next curve is a bird like a raven; these two birds being nearly the same in figure, but considerably larger than two similar birds at Ruthwell. In each of the two succeeding curves is a sculptured squirrel, the Ruthwell cross differing from this at Bewcastle in having more birds and only one squirrel. The vine, gradually growing more slender, winds again into two elegant curves, and appears to terminate with clusters of grapes. The sculpture on this side of the cross has suffered very little damage from the corroding effects of the weather. The buds, blossoms, and fruit have been so carefully and exquisitely delineated by the chisel of the workman, and are still so faithfully preserved, that they seem as if they were things only just starting into life. There is no inscription now on the east side. It is probable however that there have been some letters near the top of the shaft on a part which has been broken off.

“ The west side is the most important on account of its ornaments and also its inscriptions. On a plain surface (about nine inches deep, near the top of the cross) which appears to have surmounted the decorated parts on each of the four sides, are the remains of Runie letters, apparently fragments of *k*, *s*, and *s*, in the word *knistrus*, which occurs again a little lower down on this side: the lower part of the letter *k*, the middle and lower part of the first *s*, and the termination of the last *s*, being all that now remains of the word. It will appear from the succeeding pages of this article why I suppose these fragments to be constituent parts of the word *knistrus*. Bishop Nelson says—‘On the west side of the stone we have three fair draughts, which evidently enough manifest the monument to be Christian. . . . On the top stands the obiges of the B. V. with the Babe in her arms and both their heads encircled with glories.’ Mr. Hutchinson coincides with the pedlate as to this figure, and Mr. Armstrong represents it like a mitred ecclesiastic. The Lysons say of this sculpture, ‘The female figure is so defaced that nothing more than a general outline can be distinguished; what

she holds in her left arm is much better preserved, and is the holy lamb.' On carefully removing the moss from the stone I ascertained that the Lysons were correct as to the Agnus Dei, but not as to the figure of a female, for the beard itself, if there were no other marks, affords sufficient proof that it must be the representation of St. John the Baptist, and not of the Blessed Virgin. The head of the Agnus Dei has been encircled with a small 'nimbus' or 'glory,' but there is no trace of one surrounding the head of the apostle. There is a similar figure on the Ruthwell cross, although it has evidently not been sculptured from the same design. Dr. Duncan, in his illustrations of the Ruthwell monument, describes this image as representing 'the Father standing on two globes or worlds (indicating probably the world which now is and that which is to come) with the Agnus Dei in his bosom.' Immediately below this figure are two lines of Runic letters to which my attention was at first drawn by the very imperfect representation of them in the plates in Lysons. On divesting these letters of their mossy covering, and obtaining a mould in plaster of Paris from this part of the stone, I found that, although extremely dim, the letters were still perfect and legible. This short inscription is in the Latin language, while the other inscriptions on the monument are in the Anglo-Saxon, thus rendering the monument one of the bi-lingual order. The inscription, when rendered into the English language, is simply 'Jesus Christ;' and undoubtedly refers to the figure of our Saviour immediately below it, thus limiting the period of the erection of the monument to the Christian era. It may be read thus, — + GESSUS KRISTES. Mr. Smith says—'That the monument is Danish appears incontestible from the characters: Scottish and Pietish monuments having nothing but hieroglyphics, and the Danish both.' Mr. Hutchinson thinks that 'his assertion was hasty of the Scottish and Pietish monuments,' but he also appears to consider the monument Danish. These letters, however, are undoubtedly Anglo-Saxon Runes, and they, as well as the others found on this cross, generally agree with those found in the 'Codex Exoniensis' published by Hickes, thus proving the monument to be of Anglo-Saxon construction. The first thing that arrests our attention is the mark of the cross which precedes this inscription, and also some of the other inscriptions on this monument. This use of the holy emblem as a prefix is full of interest.

"Below the two lines of Runes above-mentioned is a figure which Bishop Nicolson conjectures to be 'the picture of some apostle, saint, or other holy man, in a sacerdotal habit, with a glory round his head.' Mr. Hutchinson describes it as 'the figure of a religious

person, the garments descending to his feet, the head encircled with a nimbus, not now appearing radiated, but merely a circular rise of the stone: the right hand is elevated in a teaching posture, and the other hand holds a roll: a fold of the garment was mistaken by Mr. Armstrong for a string of beads. We conceive this figure to represent St. Cuthbert, to whom the church, as set forth by Nicolson and Burn, is dedicated.' The Lysons say—'As he holds a roll (the sacred volumen) in his left hand, and the right hand is elevated in the act of benediction, we should rather suppose it was intended for our Saviour, who is frequently so represented in ancient works of art.' The two Runic lines above the figure now show that the Lysons were correct in their conjectures. The figure appears to be nearly an accurate fac-simile of the representation of our Saviour on the Ruthwell cross. On the Bewcastle pillar each of the feet of our Saviour is represented as placed upon a pedestal which is no longer distinct. On the Ruthwell cross each of these pedestals is more perfect, and represents the head of a pig, and they are undoubtedly intended for the same objects on the Bewcastle monument, probably having an allusion to the miracle of the devils cast into the herd of swine. Under this figure of our Redeemer we find the remains of an inscription of nine lines, of which Camden said, 'the letters are so dim that they are not legible,' and which were considered so decayed in the time of Bishop Nicholson that he described them as 'the fore-mentioned ruins of Lord Howard's inscription;' and declined even attempting to make out any part of it. The following is my reading of the inscription in Roman letters, the letters in brackets denoting compound Runes:

+ [TH]ISSIG[EA]CN
 [THU]NSETT[ON]H
 W[AET]REDW[AETH]
 GARLFWOL
 [FR]AFTALFR
 [THU]EAN KYNI[ING]
 EAC OSWIU[ING]
 + GEBID HE
 OSINNASAW[HU]LA.

"I read the inscription thus:— + THISSIG BEACN THUN SETTON HWAETRED WAETHGAR ALFWOLTHU AFT ALFRITHU EAN KYNING EAC OSWIUNG. + GEBID HEOSINNA SAWHULA—and it may be thus translated:— + Hwa-tred, Wæthgar, and Alfwold (the names of three persons); setton, set up: thissig thun beacn, this slender pillar; aft Alefrithu, in memory of Alefrid; ean Kynning, a King; eac Oswiung, and son of Oswy. + Gebid, pray thou; heo, for them; sinna, their sins; sawhula, their souls. In this inscription

the first character or mark is, I now believe, that of a cross, although it is not very distinct. I was for a long time inclined to adopt the idea of Bishop Nicolson that the inscription commenced with the monogram *ms* for 'Jesus hominum Salvator,' *i.e.*, Jesus the Saviour of men. Good rubbings, however, and repeated examinations of the stone, and the frequent occurrence of this emblem on other parts of the cross, lead me to the conclusion that it has commenced with a cross. The word 'thissig' is not an unusual form of the pronoun 'this,' such a termination being often affixed to adjectives and pronouns. The word 'beacen' is variously written 'beacen, beacen, boen, byen, beeen, and been,' and denotes 'a beacon, sign, or token.' The word 'thun' means thin or slender, and has probably some reference to the size and shape of the monument. The first letter in the word 'thun' is a trirunor, or compound rune, being composed of the letters 'ru'—and the letter 'n'—and hence by combination we have the trirunor *THU*. The word 'setton' is the third person plural of the perfect tense of the verb 'settan,' to set or place; and agrees with the three nominative cases *Hwætræd, Wæthgar, and Alfwolthu*. 'Aft' is the preposition, after or in memory of; and governs the word *Alefrithu*, to whom the monument was erected. The word 'ean'—one—is very similar to our provincial word 'ane,' which is still in use in this district. The word 'Gebid' stands for 'bid,' and is the second person singular of the imperative mood of the verb 'bidlan'—to pray, to bid, or require. The syllable 'ge' is simply an expletive or augment, such an expletive being in common use. The word 'heo' is not an unusual form of the pronoun. 'Sinna' is the plural form of 'sin' or 'syn,' and signifies sins. 'Sawhula' is the plural formation of the word 'saw,' also written 'sawol' and 'sawul,' the letter 'h' being also introduced according to a very common Anglo-Saxon usage.

"The inscription seems to consist of a few couplets of the alliterative versification of Anglo-Saxon poetry. Hence it becomes very important, and takes us far in advance of many of the preconceived opinions respecting our Anglo-Saxon forefathers.¹ It may be read in four

couplets thus—

1. + Thissig beacen
Thun setton
2. Hwætræd Wæthgar Alfwolthu
Aft Alefrithu
3. Ean Kynning
Eac Oswining
4. + Gebid heo sinna
Sawhula.

"In the first couplet we have the compound letters *TH* as the alliterating letters; in the second couplet the letters *A*; in the third the letters *E*; and in the fourth the letters *S*. It is remarkable that these couplets rhyme with each other, and thus establish a probability (or perhaps something more) that both alliteration and rhyme have been made use of by the Anglo-Saxons from a very early period. Although we cannot actually produce any Anglo-Saxon poem in rhyme of that era, yet the Anglo-Saxon poets *Althelm, A.D. 709—Boniface, A.D. 754—the Venerable Bede, A.D. 735—Alein, and others*—have left behind them Latin poems in rhyme, which pre-supposes that this species of versification was anterior to, and commonly known in their time.

"A very interesting question arises, whether this Bewcastle specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry is not the oldest on record, being nearly 1,200 years old. My own impression is that no earlier example has been discovered. This circumstance considerably enhances the value and importance of this ancient cross. The only specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry which can be supposed to compete with this is a fragment of a song which was written by *Cædmon*, a monk, who accustomed himself late in life to write religious poetry, and who died *A.D. 680*. His song was inserted by King *Alfred* in his

this subject may consult likewise *Dr. Hickes's 'Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium'*; particularly the 23rd chapter of his '*Grammatica Anglo-Saxonice et Mosarothonica*.' It appears that the Anglo-Saxons admired, and, in some measure, followed the northern *Scaldi* or *Runic* in forming the structure of their verse by a periodical repetition of similar letters, or by alliteration, and disregarded a fixed and determinate number of syllables. *Rask*, in his '*Anglo-Saxon Grammar*,' page 18, gives more specific rules for alliteration. *Mr. Rask* says—'The Saxon alliteration is thus constructed; in two adjacent and connected lines of verse there must be three words which begin with one and the same letter, so that the third or last alliterative word stands the first word in the second line, and the first two words are both in the first or first line.' The initial letters in the other two words are called alliterations. The alliterative letter in the second line is called the chief letter, and the other two are called assistant letters. . . . If the chief letter be a vowel, the assistants must be vowels, but they need not be the same. In short verses only one assistant letter occasionally follows. In Anglo-Saxon poetry the words followed each other in continual succession, as in prose, and were not written in lines and verses as in our modern poetry. The division into verses was made by the regular succession of the alliterating letters.'

¹ *Oban Wormius*, in the appendix to his '*Traité de Littérature Runica*,' has given a particular account of the Gothic poetry, commonly called *Runic*. He informs us that there were no fewer than 130 different kinds of measure or verse used in the *Lyges*. He says that the *Runic* harmony did not depend either upon rhyme or upon metrical feet, or quantity of syllables, but chiefly upon the number of syllables, and the disposition of the letters. In each distich, or couplet of lines, it was requisite that three words should begin with the same letter; two of the corresponding words being placed in the first line of the distich, and the third in the second line, frequent inversions and transpositions being permitted in this poetry. The curious in

translation of "Bede's Ecclesiastical History." In this brief fragment two of the couplets appear as rhyming with each other. This inscription also appears to upset some of the statements and theories of our best Anglo-Saxon grammarians with respect to what are called Dano-Saxon idioms and dialects, throwing all their conjectures as to peculiarities introduced by the Danes topsy-turvy, and proving these supposed peculiarities to have belonged from the first to the Anglo-Saxon language.

"No doubt much ignorance prevails generally regarding the habits of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, for both public and private documents are only few and scanty which give us any insight into the general polity and social history of these our forefathers; and yet there are certain salient points in them which may be interesting to a majority of readers. In this memoir I shall, therefore, endeavour to give a brief philological examination of the words, as well as a biographical sketch of the persons whose names occur on this monument.

"I shall commence my sketch with Oswy, as being the head of the family. I find the name occurring as 'Oswiu,' which is simply an abbreviation of the Latin termination 'Oswius.' I also find the word written 'Osuin,' and Nennius calls him 'Osguid.' The termination 'ing' after a proper name, according to Anglo-Saxon usage, denoted 'the son of such a person;' hence the word 'Oswiung' means 'the son of Oswy.'

"By the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria we generally understand all the counties in England north of the river Humber, and the southern counties of Scotland nearly as far as Edinburgh. In the year 633, or, according to some historians, 644, after the death of King Edwin, it was divided into two parts, namely the kingdom of Deira under Osric, which comprehended (nearly) the counties of York, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; and the kingdom of Bernicia under Eanfrid, which contained the county of Northumberland and the southern counties of Scotland. After the death of Oswin the kingdom of Deira probably devolved upon Alfrid, the son of Oswy; his father retaining the northern portion of the kingdom of Northumbria. In the year 642, Oswy, son of Ethelfrid, succeeded to the kingdom of Northumbria, on the death of Oswald, who was slain by Penda, king of the Mercians. Oswy reigned twenty-eight years, and Henry of Huntingdon (Lib. 2.) tells us that he subdued a great part of the nations of the Piets and Scots, and made them tributary.

"The peculiar way in which the word 'Alfrithu' is spelt may seem somewhat objectionable, but we ought

to bear in mind that orthography has been very capricious, and at all periods has assumed the features of a constant tendency to change. In fact, it would now be quite impossible to settle the orthography which was prevalent at any given former period, or to reduce the various modes of spelling names, which we find in ancient charters and other documents, to any consistent form. The Latin termination of proper names in 'thus' (and its abbreviation 'thu') instead of 'dus,' appears to have been quite common.

"Cases, however, do sometimes occur where the variation of a single letter in the mode of spelling what is apparently the same name makes a very wide and important difference. We may take the word 'Alfrid,' as an example. Oswy had two sons, each of them a king, but at different periods, who in our English translations of Venerable Bede's Ecclesiastical History are generally called 'Alfrid.' On referring, however, to Stephenson's Latin edition of Bede, we find a small but an essential distinction. The name of the first 'Alfrid,' who is the person to whom this pillar was erected, is in that edition written thus, 'Alchfrido.' (Bk. 3, ch. 14.) And a note upon this place says:-- 'Ealhfrith, Saxon version. This individual has frequently been confounded with Alfrid, a natural son of Oswy, who succeeded his father in 685. Upon this subject a note in Lappenberg. 'Gesch. v. England,' I., 180, may be consulted with advantage. Bede in other passages calls the first Alchfrid, and the second Aldfrid. In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle the latter is styled 'Aldfrith,' and 'Ealdferth.' This Aldfrid succeeded his brother Egfrid in the kingdom of Northumbria in the year 685, and died in 705.

"History gives us very little intimation of the various rulers who within their petty territories assumed the names of kings, and exercised the regal power; and just about as little of the extent and the nature of the authority and powers often claimed and exercised by the sons and brothers of the ruling sovereigns. Perhaps in the early periods of Anglo-Saxon history the very name of king 'Kynning,' may have been assumed by the sons of sovereigns whether they exercised the sovereign rights or not. The word 'kynning' or 'cynning' was derived from 'kyn' or 'cyn,' which signified 'a nation or people,' and sometimes 'the head of the nation or people'; the termination 'ing' at the end of proper nouns denoted 'the son of such a person,' and hence the word 'kynning' would mean simply 'the son of the head of the nation.' It is somewhat strange that scarcely any charters belonging to the kingdom of Northumbria have survived to the present day, and hence from such documents we can form no

idea whatever of the style adopted by the kings of that country. It is very probable, however, that they carefully maintained the distinction between Deira and Bernicia, which has been overlooked by many historians of Anglo-Saxon England. Hence in the case of Alfrid we have every reason to suppose that he was really and virtually king over Deira, and exercised all the rights and jurisdictions, and had all the appanages of an independent sovereign.

“According to the Ecclesiastical History of the Venerable Bede, Alfrid was one of the sons of Oswy, and, according to Eddie, reigned along with his father.

“Of the early life of Alfrid little is recorded, except that ‘he was instructed in Christianity by Wilfrid, a most learned man, who had first gone to Rome to learn the ecclesiastical doctrine.’ Eddie informs us that he entreated Wilfrid to reside with him, and preach the Word of God to him and his people, and that Wilfrid complied with his affectionate request, and that they became attached to each other, even as the souls of David and Jonathan. Hence Alfrid became attached to the customs of Rome, and thought that Wilfrid’s doctrine ought to be preferred before all the traditions of the Scottish or native priests. Alfrid probably became King of Deira about the year 650, when his father Oswy slew Oswin, who was at that time king of that province. Of such a fact, however, we have no record, nor is there any record of the time and place of his death. So far as can be ascertained he disappears from history about the year 665, *i.e.*, nearly 1,200 years from this time.

“Alfrid appears to have been firmly attached to Wilfrid. He gave him a monastery of forty families at a place called Rhyppum (Ripon) according to Bede (Lib. 3, c. 25); which place he had not long before given to those that followed the system of the Scots, for a monastery; but forasmuch as they afterwards, being left to their choice, prepared to quit the place rather than alter their religious opinions, he gave the place to Wilfrid. From Bede’s ‘History of the Abbots of Weremouth’ we learn that Alfrid was desirous to make a pilgrimage to the shrines of the apostles at Rome, and had engaged Bisco to accompany him on his journey, who had just returned from that place; but the king (Oswy) prevented his son’s journey. About the year 652 (according to some authorities 641) we find Alfrid and Oswy jointly presiding over a religious controversy respecting the observance of Easter.

“Bede informs us that the Middle Angles were converted to Christianity through the instrumentality of Alfrid. Peada, their king, came to Oswy, requesting his daughter for a wife. Oswy refused to comply unless he

would embrace the faith of Christ. When he heard the preaching of truth, the promise of the heavenly kingdom and the hope of resurrection and future immortality, he declared that he would willingly become a Christian, even though he should be refused the virgin; being chiefly prevailed on to receive the faith by King Oswy’s son Alfrid, who was his relation and friend, and had married his sister Cyneburga, the daughter of King Penda. Accordingly he was baptized with all his earls and soldiers.

“In the year 665 Alfrid sent Wilfrid with a great multitude of men and much money to the King of France, to be consecrated bishop over him (Alfrid) and his people. From Bede, and others of our old British chroniclers, we find Alfrid, in the year 655, fighting on the side of his father Oswy against his father-in-law Penda, the king of Mercia.

“Such is the history of Alfrid as it has been handed down to us by our British historians. We may now take a passing glance at his supposed death. Bede (Lib. 3, c. 27), tells us that in the year 664 a sudden pestilence (called by some the yellow plague) depopulated the southern coasts of Britain, and, extending into the province of the Northumbrians, ravaged the country far and near, and destroyed a great multitude of men. The pestilence did no less harm in Ireland. This plague is also mentioned in the ‘Anglo-Saxon Chronicle’ under the same date: in one of the manuscripts of Nennius; and in Henry of Huntingdon (Lib. 3.) It has been presumed that Alfrid fell a victim to this plague. If so, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he breathed his last in his Saxon city of Bewcastle, and that he was buried here. Against this supposed cause of his death, however, we must bear in mind that, in the year 665, *i.e.*, the year after the plague, Bede informs us that Alfrid sent Wilfrid to France for consecration, and a similar statement had been previously made by Eddie. Henry of Huntingdon (Lib. 3), and Bede, relate that Tuda, the Bishop of Northumbria, fell a victim to its ravages, but neither of them state that such was the death of King Alfrid: a strong presumption that the king did not perish in this plague. St. Chad is also said to have been taken with the contagion while on a visit to his beloved solitude of Lestingau, which put an end to his mortal life. Bede, in his life of St. Cuthbert, tells us that ‘this great pestilence, which made such havoc in Britain and Ireland, visited also the monastery of Mailros, where St. Cuthbert was seized with it. All the brethren passed the night in prayer for him, as looking upon the life of so holy a man most necessary for the edification of their community. In the morning they told

him what they had been doing; at which, rising up, he called for his shoes and his staff, saying, Why do I lie here any longer: God will certainly hear the prayers of so many holy men. And so it was; for he quickly recovered.' It is also said that Boisil had foretold this plague three years before, and that he himself should die of it, which came to pass. It seems strange, therefore, that so many deaths should be detailed, and yet that there should be no record of the death of King Aelfrid, if he perished in this plague.

"Besides the names of Oswy and Aelfrid, the words Hwætred, Wæthgar, and Alfwolthu seem to require a slight notice, as they resemble Anglo-Saxon names which we find recorded in history.

"The word Hwætred is compounded of 'hwæt, wit, with, or wilt'—'quick or sharp';—and of 'red, rede, rad, or rod' (differing only in dialect), signifying 'counsel.' Hence Hwætred means 'quick in counsel.' The word 'Hwætred' occurs in the 'Codex Exoniensis,' 477, 5, in a poem called 'The Ruin.' Thorpe translates it as an adjective. Ethnüller, in his 'Dictionary,' gives the word as a proper name. A person named Withred, or Wihtrred, is mentioned by Henry of Huntingdon (Lib. 4), and by the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' as King of Kent in the year 692. Higden mentions him as king in the year 686, and calls him 'Whitred,' the legitimate son of Egbert. This person may possibly be the party whose name is here recorded. At all events he appears to have entertained religious views and aspirations similar to those of Aelfrid. Queen Eanleda had been brought up at the court of Kent, and was sent for by Oswy in the year 651, and became his wife. This Withred, who might at that time be one of the young princes at that court, may have attended her on her marriage journey to Northumbria, or may have visited the Northumbrian court at some subsequent period, and thus have formed an attachment to Aelfrid, and afterwards erected this cross to his memory.

"Wæthgar is derived from 'with,' 'quick or sharp;' and 'gar or gær,' a spear; hence it signifies 'quick or expert in the use of the spear.' It may be also a proper name. A person named 'Wihthgar' (the h before the t) is mentioned in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' anno 511, as lord of the Isle of Wight. He was the first to establish an Anglo-Saxon colony there. He also was the founder of Carisbrooke Castle. Camden (p. 130) says that it was called 'Whitgaraburgh,' from him, and now by contraction 'Caresbrook.' Of course he cannot be the person whose name is recorded on this monument, but we may draw an inference that such a name was in use among the Anglo-Saxons.

"Aelf," which, according to various dialects, as Camden says, is pronounced 'ulf, wolph, hulph, hilp, helfe, or helpe,' implies 'assistance.' 'Wold or wald' means 'a ruler or governor.' Hence the word Alfwold means 'an auxiliary governor.' But it may also be a proper noun, occurring under a variety of modes of spelling.¹ William of Malmesbury mentions a king of the East Angles, named 'Elwold,' soon after the time of Aelfrid, who might possibly be the person mentioned here. Bede says that Sigebert, the king of the East Angles, often visited the court of Northumbria, and was converted to the Christian faith in A.D. 653, through the persuasion of Oswy. This Elwold may have attended Sigebert on some of these occasions, and thus have become acquainted with and attached to Aelfrid, and hence from motives of friendship and regard he may have aided in erecting this pillar to his memory.

"We may now return to a further examination of the cross. Below the chief inscription is a figure which, as Bishop Nicholson says, represents the portraiture of a layman with a hawk or eagle perched on his arm.' Hutchinson describes it as 'the effigies of a person of some dignity, in a long robe to the feet, but without any dress or ornament on the head: on a pedestal against which this figure leans is a bird, which, we conceive, is a raven, or raven, the insignia of the Danish standard. This figure seems designed to represent the personage for whom the monument was erected, and though accompanied with the raven, bears no other marks of royal dignity.' In Lysons it is thus spoken of, 'At the bottom on the west side is sculptured, in bas-relief, the figure of a man bareheaded, habited in a gown which reaches to the middle of his legs, holding a bird (most probably a hawk) on his hand, just above its perch.' To these nearly correct observations of the Lysons I would only add that the figure is not bareheaded, but appears to be covered with something resembling a close hood.

"The sculpture on the south side is divided into five compartments. In the bottom, central, and top divisions are magical knots. In the second are two vines intersecting each other, and in the fourth is another vine, in one of the curves of which a vertical sundial has been placed, somewhat resembling the dial placed over the Saxon porch on the south side of Bishopstone Church, in Sussex, and also resembling the Saxon dial placed over the south porch of Kirkdale Church, in the north riding of Yorkshire, a short description of each

¹ The first syllable occurs in the Anglo-Saxon charters under various modes of spelling. We find 'Alf, Elf, Olf, Ælf,' and in a charter of Eadwig (A.D. 956, Ms. Lands, 117, fol. 11, b) we have the name 'Alwlf,' which has a great resemblance to the orthography of the Bewcastle cross."

of which may be found at page 60 of the eleventh volume of the 'Archæological Journal.' In the Bewcastle dial the principal divisions are marked by crosses, as on the fore-mentioned dials, which are considered examples of a very early date, the Kirkdale dial having been made, as it is supposed, between the years 1056 and 1065. On the plain surface near the top of the cross we have the several Runic characters LICE. The word 'lic' or 'lice' is very distinct, but of the remaining letters we have only the lower part. On the east side of the cross, where the sentence has probably been continued and completed, this plain surface is totally gone so as to leave no traces whatever, so that this part of the inscription may be considered as irreparably lost. The word 'lic' or 'lice' may, perhaps, be intended to express something respecting 'a dead body.' In the Dream of the Holy Rool (Archæologia, vol. 30, p. 31), the word 'liccs' occurs, and signifies the corpse of our Saviour. The word 'lice' may also be part of the word 'liceman,' a body. Between the highest and the next compartment are traces of letters which I read thus: ECGFRITHU], i. e., 'of Ecgfrid.' Ecgfrid was the son of Oswy, and brother of Alhfrid, and succeeded his father in the kingdom of Northumbria in the year 670, according to the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.' Eddie (ch. 20) speaks of him as king of both Deira and Bernicia. Between the second and third divisions (from the top) of the decorated parts of the cross we find traces of Runes, which I venture to read thus:—RICES [TH]A.S: i. e., 'of this kingdom,—the kingdom of Northumbria. Between the third and fourth divisions we also find traces of characters thus:—KYNINGES, i. e., "king." Between the lowest and second compartment is another line of Runes which had been noticed by Spelman and others as previously described. I would suggest that it may be read thus:—+ TH[MA]N GEAR, i. e., 'in the first year.' The four lines on this side of the cross are evidently connected with each other, and are to be read thus:—'fruman gear Ecgfrithu kyninges rices thas,'—'in the first year (of the reign) of Ecgfrid, king of this kingdom of Northumbria, i. e., A. D. 670, in which year we may conclude that this monument was erected. The form of date used on this monument may be considered rather peculiar. Some are of opinion (perhaps without sound grounds) that the era of the Incarnation was not introduced into England till the time of Bede, i. e., about a century after the erection of this pillar. It is a remarkable fact that we have only two original charters of the seventh century, and that the date of the Incarnation does not appear in either of these documents. We cannot infer, however, from this fact that such a mode of dating was then

unknown. This would be pushing an argument to an unjust conclusion. Such an inference would be an abuse of the rules of logic. It may be remarked, however, that the mode of dating by the regnal years of the kings was frequently adopted, as must be well known to every one conversant in Anglo-Saxon diplomaey; and I think there can be little question but such a mode has been adopted on this monument.

"On the north side are also five compartments occupied by sculpture. In the highest and lowest divisions we find vines with foliage and fruit. Mr. Smith considers them 'as probably the Danish symbols of fertility, as Amalthea's horn was among the Greeks. In the second and fourth divisions are two curiously devised and intricately twisted knots, often called 'magical knots,' and by some considered the 'knot-work of Scottish and Irish sculptors.' The third division is filled with a quantity of chequerwork.¹ Immediately above the lowest compartment is one line of Runic characters of which Bishop Nicolson, in his letter to Mr. Walker, says, 'Upon first sight of these

¹ This chequerwork is pronounced by Mr. Smith to be 'a Scythian method of embellishing funeral ornaments; and is regarded by Bishop Nicolson 'as a notable emblem of the tumult or burying places of the ancients.' Camden says, 'Seeing the cross is chequered like the arms of Vaux, we may suppose that it has been created by some of them.' Hutchinson thinks that 'the cross must of necessity be allowed to bear a more ancient date than any of the remains of that name, which cannot be run up higher than the Conquest.' He also thinks that 'armorial bearings were not in use at the same time as the Runic characters.' It is probable, however, that this chequerwork had no reference to the family of Vaux or De Vallibus, as they were not really and legally possessed of the lordship of Bewcastle until the reign of Henry II., or about the middle of the 12th century, which is too late a period for the decoration of this monument. The late ingenious Mr. Howard suggested that 'very possibly the family of De Vallibus took their arms from this column, being one of the most remarkable things in the barony.' The chequer appears to have been a device used by the Gauls and Britons long before the erection of this cross. The Gauls manufactured woollen cloth spoken of by Diodorus (Lib. 5), and in Pliny's 'Natural History' (Lib. 8, ch. 48), was woven chequerwise, of which our Scottish plaids are perfect remains. Bishop Anselm's book, concerning 'Virginity,' written about the year 1080—the era of the cross nearly—when the art of weaving in this country was probably in a comparatively rude state, contains a distinct indication that chequered robes were then in fashion, and many of the figures in Rosselin's Egyptian work are dressed in chequered cloths. The cheques are still retained in common use to this day among the inhabitants of Wales, the descendants of the ancient Britons; and so great is their veneration for their ancient emblem that when a Welshman leaves his native mountains to reside in an English town, he is sure to carry this symbol along with him. Shirts with the sign of the cheques were common even among the Romans, as is evident from the views of Pompeii presented by Sir W. Hamilton to the Antiquarian Society. A human figure in a chequered robe is sculptured on the side of an altar which was found in digging a cellar for the Emperor, on the site of the Roman station at Caude, thus establishing the probability that the chequer was used among the Romans in Britain. We read also of nets of chequerwork in the days of King Solomon.—1 Kings, vii. 17."

letters I greedily ventured to read them 'Rynburn;' and I was wonderfully pleased to fancy that this word thus singly written must necessarily betoken the final extirpation and burial of the magical Runes, in these parts, reasonably hoped on the conversion of the Danes to the Christian faith.' The learned prelate also conjectured that the word might be 'Ryeeburn,' which he takes in the old Danish language to signify 'a burial place of the dead.' The representation of these Runes given by the bishop is inaccurate, and he has evidently comprehended in it some of the flutings of the pillar. It is difficult to imagine how the bishop could fall into such an error, for the letters on this side of the monument are still perfect and legible, having been fortunately preserved from the effects of the weather by their proximity to the church, which has afforded them its friendly shelter; and in the manuscript journal which the bishop kept of his visitation in 1703 the Runes are more correctly traced by him. Mr. Smith dissents from the reading of the bishop, and rather thinks it to be a sepulchral monument of the Danish kings. He reads it 'Kuniburnak,' which, he says, in the old Danish language, imports 'the burial place of a king.' Mr. Smith, however, agrees with the bishop that it may also have been designed for a standing monument of conversion to Christianity which might have happened on the loss of their king, and each be mutually celebrated by it. But from the inscription on the west side it does not appear to have been intended for anything more than a memorial cross. Mr. Kemble, with Mr. Howard's plate as a guide, pronounced the word to be 'CYNIBURUG' or 'CYNIBURU,' the proper name of a lady; and he attached some value to it as proving the inscription Anglo-Saxon, not Norse. After repeated and careful examinations the letters appear to me to be—KYNNEBUR (TH) G, the name of the wife of Alefrid. Eddie, who wrote about fifty years after the erection of the cross, does not mention the name of Alefrid's queen; but in Stephenson's edition of Bede (who probably wrote his history about 100 years after the erection of the monument) we read of a lady whom he calls 'Cyneburga,' the daughter of Penda, King of Mercia, and the wife of Alefrid. This is undoubtedly the same person, the name having somewhat changed in a century. In Ingram's edition of the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' in the year 656, we read of 'Kyneburg' and 'Kynesuith,' the daughters of King Penda, and the sisters of Wulfhere, who, in that year, is said to have succeeded his brother Penda in the kingdom of the Mercians.

"Between the second and third compartments (from the bottom) is another very indistinct line of Runes which I venture to read thus KYNESWI[TH]A. This was

the name of the mother as well as a sister of Cyneburg. Of the mother nothing of note is recorded. From the two sisters being so frequently mentioned together, and from the similarity of their religious views and feelings, we may presume that they were strongly attached to each other, and that the sister's name is recorded here.

"Between the third and fourth compartments is another line of Runes which, though indistinct, appears to be—MYRENA KYNG, *i.e.*, King of the Mercians. The above line of Runes appears to be connected with another line between the fourth and fifth divisions, which may be read thus, WULFHERE, who was a son of Penda, brother of Cyneburg, and king of the Mercians. He succeeded his brother Penda in the year 657, according to the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.'

"On the plain surface near the top of the cross are Runic characters, consisting of three crosses and the word GESSUS. The three crosses may be emblematical of the Crucifixion, the central one appearing rather higher than the others. The word 'Gessus' is very plain, all the letters being quite distinct except the G, and the part where the r and the s approach each other, which appears to have experienced some injury. The letter s has a little peculiarity in its form, the last stroke being carried up nearly to the same height as the top of the other letters. The letter s in the word 'Oswining' appears to have the same form; as also some others on this monument; and there is one somewhat similar to it on the Ruthwell pillar. There is also an s of a similar form in the Runic inscription in Carlisle Cathedral. The word 'Gessus' is evidently connected with the fragments of the word 'Kristtus' on the west side, and has probably formed part of a sentence which has been completed on the two other sides, but of which only a small portion now remains."

The parsonage-house was re-built in 1837, at a cost of about £600.

There is a school, built by subscription in 1851, in union with the National Society. It is endowed with the interest of £164, which was bequeathed by the Rev. John Cleathing, of Thorpe Arnold, for the education of the poor of the parish of Bewcastle, his mother having been a native of the parish. The average attendance is about thirty children.

Among the single houses in this township having particular names, there is the Peelohill farm-house, an ancient building with very thick walls. It has been one of the old border fortresses, the word "peel" meaning a tower—the tower on the hill.

There is a strong petrifying spring at a place called Longrains; also a well in the Parkhead estate, called

Hobbie Noble's well; a spring on the side of the Bullcough, impregnated with iron; and also a small water mill for grinding corn, on the river Kirkbeek, called Bewcastle Mill.

A celebrated moss-trooper, named Hobbie Noble, born at the Crew, is commemorated in "Scott's Border Minstrelsy" and other border songs.

There are two hills in this township called Black and White Preston, on the east end of the Greyfell Common, and another called the Pike at the west end. On the top of White Preston there are the foundations of a building, perhaps the place for a beacon, or a place of worship. On the west point of the Pike there are also traces of old foundations, where it was formerly customary to burn bonfires on Midsummer Eve, which were called Tauliteens, perhaps from the Celtic word "tan," a fire, implying that on this point of the hill the primitive inhabitants of the district were in the habit of celebrating some of their orgies in former days. The custom of burning the Tauliteens was observed at other places in this district, generally on high ground. There is a tradition that these fires were originally signals for the inhabitants to rise and murder the Danes in one night. If this tradition be correct, it may point to the general insurrection in the days of "Ethelred the Unready," when it is said that, in pursuance of secret instructions sent by the king over the country, the inhabitants of every town and city rose, and murdered all the Danes, who were their neighbours—young and old—men, women, and children—not a single Dane escaping. This massacre of Ethelred, however, is said to have taken place on the 13th of November, 1002—whereas the Tauliteens are burned on Midsummer Eve. It appears to have been the custom in former times throughout a great part of England to light bonfires on the eve of Midsummer-day, and afterwards to spend the night in gaiety and rejoicings. This custom is supposed by some to have originated in some superstitious observances connected, in pagan times, with the apparent recession of the sun from the earth at this season. An important and interesting custom was long observed in London on Midsummer Eve, namely, the setting of the city watch. The old chroniclers report the affair as very magnificent and splendid—the Lord Mayor usually proceeding in grand procession through the streets on the occasion—and the kings, with their trains, riding in royal state to witness the same. These customs may all have had one common origin.

BAILEY.

Bailey township extends from two and a half to six miles north-north-west of Bewcastle. The population

in 1801 was 281; in 1811, 311; in 1821, 386; in 1831, 454; in 1841, 431, and in 1851, 397, who are dispersed over the township in single houses; there are no villages or hamlets. Agriculture is the principal employment. The soils are various, from a rich loam to a deep moss. The east and north parts of the township are sheep farms, the property of William Henry Charlton, Esq. The rateable value is £2,880 15s. The Maiden Way runs through the north-east part of the township. In a tumulus at Kemp or Camp Graves, some Roman coins have been found; tumuli were also found at Currack or Curragh, and Roanstreets and Nook.

This township is part of the manor of Nichol Forest, belonging to Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart., of Netherby. The estates are held under small yearly lord's rents, fines, and heriots. These customary rents are paid to the lord of the manor for the time being. A great part of the customary tenements in this township have been enfranchised, or purchased freehold on liberal terms by the tenants from the late Sir James Graham, Bart., and his son, the present baronet. The lord of the manor formerly held courts for this township in Nichol Forest twice a year, but since an act was passed in 1811, giving power to the lord's stewards to do the business at their offices, no courts were held till about two years ago, when a court was held as usual. The court rolls extend over a period of 126 years, beginning in 1733, and continuing regularly to the present time. The principal landowners are William H. Charlton, Esq., who owns nearly one half of this township; Sir Wastel Briscoe; Sir James Graham; Mr. John Hodgson, C.B., and William Hodgson, Esqs.; and several resident yeomen.

Bailey township possesses a school, called Nook School, so designated in consequence of land for the site being purchased by trustees from the proprietor of the Nook estate, in the said township. The school was erected by subscription in 1827, and will accommodate about sixty children. The master is supported by the quarter pence of his pupils, and a grant of £7 10s. a year, received for the last seven years, from the Presbyterian Synod of England. There is a small library at the school for the use of the scholars and others.

Glendew Hill, the highest in Bewcastle parish, is in this township. The Bailey Water runs in a southerly direction through the township, which is supplied by small rivulets or burns, and falls in the Black Line river, which stream forms a great part of the boundary of Bailey, Bellbank, and Nixon townships, as well as the boundary between Bailey township and that of Bellbank, in the parish of Stapleton. There are three

small stone bridges, and some wooden foot bridges in the township. There is a mill on the Bailey Water generally called Roanstreets Mill.

Bailey possesses two ancient houses or halls, one called Sleetbeck, which was kept in repair by the owners, the Greenwell family, who resided here about a century ago: the other, called Ash, which was possessed by the Scotts, at about the same period; these are now converted into farm-houses, and are the property of Sir Wastel Briscoe, Bart., of Crofton Hall, near Carlisle. Bailey township is consolidated with the other townships of the parish for the support of the poor, but it repairs its own roads, &c.

BELLBANK.

Bellbank township contained in 1801, 284 inhabitants; in 1811, 311; in 1821, 415; in 1831, 485; in 1841, 415; and in 1851, 456. The Highstone Common in this township was surveyed and enclosed in 1815. A copy of the award and plan is deposited at Bewcastle church. The people live chiefly in single houses dispersedly. There is a small village at Kingry Hill, also at Nether Oakshaw, Shaw Head, and Clatteringford. The people are generally of sober, temperate, and industrious habits. There are several public roads here, two of which lead to Scotland. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. There is a small colliery at Clatteringford, but the coals are of a very inferior quality, and the seam is only about fifteen inches. It employs about a dozen men and boys, and is the property of Sir James Graham. Mr. John Harbin being at present the tenant of this and the lime-works in the township of Bewcastle, at a rent of about £100 a year. The soil near the boundaries of the township is very good, being chiefly holm-land by the side of the rivers. The centre was a large moor, called the Highstone Common, which has been enclosed and brought into cultivation, and the principal part is undergoing the regular course of husbandry. The rateable value of the township is £1581 10s. An old Roman road entered this township at the Wellington Gate, and proceeded in a north-west direction towards Tennies Hill in Scotland. The township is part of the manor of Bewcastle, and the estates are generally in the hands of separate proprietors. There is a school at Kingry Hill in union with the National Society, built by subscription in 1855, and attended by about thirty children.

NIXONS.

The population of this township in 1801 was 179; in 1811, 216; in 1821, 224; in 1831, 220; in 1841, 217; and in 1851, 193. A large tract of moorland on

the north side of this township, called Black Line Common, was enclosed in 1820. A copy of the award and plan is deposited at the parish church. There is another large tract of moorland on the south-east side of the township, called White Line Common, which has not yet been enclosed. The population is dispersed in single houses. There is only one small village or hamlet, called the Platt, where Sir James Graham has a shooting lodge. Here it was customary to burn the Tauliteens on Midsummer Eve. It is said that the whole of this township formerly belonged to people of the name of Nixon, hence its name. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The people are in general of industrious and sober habits; there is no public-house in the township. The soil in the western portion of the township is generally good, and in a good state of cultivation: the remainder is moorland, but tolerably good for grazing. The rateable value is £1,192.

There is a large cairn at the Shield Knowe, and another at the Kiln-pot Knowe, also works at a place called the Cross, which is described at length in Mr. Maughan's account of the Maiden Way, published in No. 41 of the "Archæological Journal." The Maiden Way entered this township at the Crew Burn Gate, passed the Green Knowe, the Shield Knowe, the Cross, and left the township at a place called the Beakfoot, on the Black Line river. Another ancient road passed over the Bothrigg Hill, near the Row, and up to Limestead, where the foundations of an ancient building were dug up a few years since. There was formerly an ancient cross at a place called Cross Hill, a part of which still exists. This township is part of the manor of Bewcastle: the lands belong to a great number of small proprietors.

The Presbyterians, the only dissenters in the parish, have a chapel and manse for their minister at the Knowe, in this township: the chapel was erected in the year 1788, about which time the congregation was organised. The Rev. William Lander died in 1832, having been minister thirty-five years. The other ministers have been the Revs. John Wright, Alexander Anderson, Gavin Lochore, and James Laidlaw. The congregation was connected with the Church of Scotland till 1841, the year of the disruption of that establishment, when, Mr. Laidlaw demitting the charge, it joined the English Synod, then recently formed. On the 3rd of December of the same year the present minister, Rev. William Tweedie, was appointed. In 1854 the chapel underwent a complete renovation, at a cost of £120. It stands on a rising ground, has sittings for about 300, and is well attended—some of the people

coming a distance of seven or eight miles over the roadless fell.

There is a very high point of land here called Christenburg Crag, which commands a very extensive prospect to the west. A little way to the south-east of these

crags is a spring, from which the water runs both to the east and to the west.

A person named Thomas Armstrong, otherwise "Sockie Tom," resided at a place called Bothrigg, the foundations of which may still be traced.

BRAMPTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by a detached portion of Upper Denton, Lancroast, and Walton; on the west by Irthington; on the south by Hayton and Farlam; and on the east by Nether Denton. It lies between the rivers Gelt and Irthing, and possesses in general a light sandy soil, producing good crops of oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, &c. Good coal is found at Tindale Fell, in the vicinity of which is a small lake, called Tindale Tarn, about two miles in circumference, which abounds with perch, pike, &c. The parish comprises the townships of Brampton, Easby, and Naworth, whose united area is 16,970 acres.

BRAMPTON.

The area of this township is included in the parish returns; its rateable value is £7,642 *ts.* 7*d.* The population in 1801 was 1,682; in 1811, 2,013; in 1821, 2,148; in 1831, 2,812; in 1841, 2,751; and in 1851, 3,189.

The manor of Brampton is included in the barony of Gilsland, an account of which will be found under Naworth township.

An inquisition taken in the 31st Queen Elizabeth, gives us the following particulars of the manor of Brampton:—"The amount of the lord's rent, £13 13*s.* 14*d.* There out-labill's fee, 13*s.* 14*d.*; and paid to Elinore Scroope, widow of Henry Lord Scroope, of Bolton, an annuity of £10 for life. It is stated that the lord had fourteen shops demised in Brampton. The tenants pay a money payment in lieu of bond days work, to wit, Brackenhill, 10*pl.*; Boitcheby, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Esbie Magna, 2*ld.*; Esbie Parva, 1*ld.*; Coithill, 7*d.*; Holmes, 7*d.*; Crockholmes, 1*ld.*; Woodside, 10*pl.*; Tarnhouse, 7*d.*; Waye, 1*ld.*; Holchowse, 7*d.*; Rowbank, 7*d.*; and Brampton Vill, 9*s.* 0*pl.* The demesnes and seite of Cuncelae, with the mill, are set forth 72*s.* rent. Item: there is situate within this manor a faire castle, called Naworth Castle; it is of good strength and built four square, with a gate house to the same, one of the squares thereof hath never been finished further than the walls thereof, of two or three stories high. It is all covered with lead, and the said castle is situate about viij. miles from Scotland; it is now in very great decay in all parts, and the outhouses, viz., the stables, garners, and other howses of offices, are utterlie decayed. Item, there is within this manor one parke, called Naworth Parke; the same containeth by estimation,

cc. acres; it is very barren lunde: there is in it a greate store of olde oake wood, which is worth, if the same were presently sold, about ccl^{li}; there are no deere in the said parke. Item: there is within the said manor one woode grounde, commonly called the chace of Brigwoode, containing by estimation, cc. acres, it is very barren ground: there is in it verie much good oke wood, which, if it were presentlie to be s ulde, it were worth ccl^{li}, but there are no deere in it, for they were all wasted and destroyed longe sithence. Item: there are within this manor these commons, heaths, and moor-grounds, following, viz.:—Swerth Fell, Justing Steads, Sprinke Bank, Gelt Wood, Raw Banke Wraye, and Eastby Moore, containing in all by estimation, ccc. acres, wherein the tenants of this manor have common of pasture for their cattle, which, besides their commons, is worth, by the year, nothing. Item: there is kept, weekly, every Tews-day, at Brampton, a market, but there hath been no profit made of the tolle thereof, and there hath been in time past one faire every year upon Magdaline Day; but, of late years, there hath no faire been kept. Item: the late Lord Daeres, and his ancestors, have used to allow for a schoolmaster to teache a grammar schole in the towne of Brampton, the yearly stipend of viij^{li}. xiiij*s.* iiii*d.*, the which hath ever since been continued and allowed, and one Jeffrey Milneburn is now scholemaster. Item: there are within this manor of customary tenants, farmers, and cottagers which do service upon the border of Scotland there, some with horse and furniture, some with nags, and some on foot, the number, four score and six, or thereabout. Item: the bounder of this manor of Brampton beginneth at Irthington Milne, and to a place called the Castle Steads Yeat,

called the Wille Tree, and so in at the Castle Steads Yeat owte over Lumbrum, to the Castle Dyke of the Mundholme, and along the dyke eastward, without Irthing, unto the Abbie Bridge, and so up Irthing to the foot of the Castle Beck, and so up the Castle Beck to Denton Milne, and from thence to a place called the Hurrlende Well, and so to the Foule Floshe; from thence westward as the little river runneth into Milton Beck at Milton; from thence southward up the Castle Beck to an olde dyke that parteth Farlam and Brampton, and so to the Red Yeat Foot, at Hanbanke; from thence along the south side of the Talken Tarne, and so to Helbecke, as the little river runneth from Talken Tarne to Helbeck; from thence down to Gelt, and down Gelt to Gelt Ryune, in Irthinge, and so up Irthinge, to Irthington Milne Foot.

“The customary tennents, &c., do claim to hold their tenements as customary tenants, for doing their service on the borders, and paying their fines and gressomes at the change by death, or otherwise, either of the lord or tenant: and there laid fines and gressomes have been sometimes two and sometimes three years' rent, according to the rate of the rent they pay for their said tenements. As for such tenants as come to the possession of their tenements by alienation, or marriage of daughter and heir, they have been accustomed to greater fines and gressomes, such as the lord and they could reasonably agree upon. And also concerning the certainty of their said customs, to whom the tenement ought to descend after the death of any tenant, whether to the heir male or to the heir general is not known; so that, in this case, the same hath been sometime allowed the one way, and sometime the other way, and never any certainty therein. Freeholders in Gilsland have been accustomed to pay for their reliefs, after the death of their ancestors, the rent of one year, if in socage tenure: but if they hold by knight's service, and be of ful age at the death of their ancestors, shall pay for their relief after the rate of *cs.* for a knight's fee (with ward, marriage, and escheat, in case of felony or failure of issue, as in general). Item: the freeholders of this baronie, and if they do not inhabit, then their tenants have been accustomed, time out of mind, to serve upon the borders, under the direction, commandment, and appointment of the officer of the said baronie, for the time being, at their own proper costs and charges. Item: all other the tenants inhabiting in the several manners and townships within this baronie, being about the number of 600, ought, in respect of their farms, tenements, and cottages, to serve her majesty on the borders, at all times when need shall require, at their own proper costs and charges, some with horses, some with

nags, and some on foote, with such furniture as in time past have been accustomed. Item: the lord of this baronie hath always been accustomed, time out of mind, to have and keep, at Brampton, a court every three weeks in the year, saving in the time of harvest, viz.:—from Lammas to Michaelmas; and two courts leets, the one within a month after Michaelmas, and the other within a month after Easter. And it hath likewise been accustomed that there should be kept one or two court barons every year, at every of the manners of Askerton Castle, Castle Carrock, and Cunrewe, within the said baronie, and the lord hath always been answered of all escheats, fines, amerciements, and profits presented for any offence, at any of the said courts, &c.”

THE TOWN OF BRAMPTON.

The ancient market town of Brampton is situated in a vale, surrounded by considerable eminences, in 54° 57' north latitude, and 2° 41' west longitude, nine miles east-north-east of Carlisle, 311 miles north-by-west of London by road, and 360 miles by the Newcastle and Carlisle, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railways. The population of the town in 1851 was 3,074, of whom 1,521 were males and 1,553 females, inhabiting 557 houses, nine houses being uninhabited and six building. The principal occupation is the weaving of checks and gingham for the Carlisle manufacturers; the collieries of the Earl of Carlisle also afford employment to a number of the inhabitants. There are several corn-mills in the neighbourhood of the town. The weekly market, held on Wednesday, is numerously attended, and is well supplied with corn and provisions. There are four annual fairs for sheep and cattle, viz., on the 29th of April, second Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, second Wednesday in September, and the 23rd of October. These markets and fairs are held in pursuance of charters obtained in the 37th Henry III. (1252-3) by Thomas de Multon, lord of Gilsland. The town being the principal one in the barony of Gilsland, contains many good houses and shops. It is one of the polling places for the eastern division of the county. Petty sessions are held here every alternate Wednesday, and a county court for the recovery of debts under £50.

We are in possession of little relating to Brampton in past ages. About a mile west of the modern town, upon a gentle eminence commanding a view in every direction of a most beautiful country, are the traces of a small Roman camp. The father of English topography, guided in some measure by the similarity of the names, fixed the ancient *Bremetanauracum* at Brampton; but Horsley, in consequence of the absence of Roman remains, demurred to the correctness of the conclusion.

It is not surprising that this camp escaped the attention of Horsley, as it is situated within the ancient park of Brampton, considerable portions of which were, a century ago, covered with tangled brushwood and venerable forest trees. Its trenches, though still visible, are fast disappearing; every time it is ploughed, the furrow is turned in the hollow of its fosse. Though hundreds of cart-loads of stones have been taken from it, the ground on which the camp stood is thickly strewn with stony fragments. Pottery, millstones, and Roman tiles have been found here. Besides individual coins which have occasionally been brought to light, an earthen jar containing a large number was turned up by the plough in 1826. It contained not fewer than 5,000 pieces, all of them of the lower empire. If Whitley Castle be the *Alionis* of the *Notitia*, this, as coming next in order, may be, as Camden conjectured, *Bremetenraeum*. In the plain to the south of the camp are some remarkable tumuli. One mound of large dimensions, standing alone, is covered with oak trees. Three others of small size, and close to each other, are at the eastern extremity of the same field. Two of them are circular, and about twelve yards in diameter; the third is elongated, and measures about thirty-two yards in length. Whatever opinion we may form respecting the larger mound, there can be no doubt that the smaller ones are artificial barrows; the hollow made for the excavation of the soil for their formation is discernible. They do not appear to have been opened. Between the station and the town of Brampton may be noticed the faint traces of an earthen encampment of the usual Roman form; it is fast disappearing under the action of the plough.

At the east end of the town is a conical hill, about fifty yards high, called the Moat. The summit is level, about forty paces in diameter, and defended by a breast-work. Nothing certain is known respecting its origin. Hutchinson says its name "encourages the idea that it was used as a parley hill, or open court for the dispensing of justice; or it might be for the resort of the inhabitants of Brampton on the incursion of an enemy." It is now covered with trees.

About two miles south of the town, on the face of a rock overhanging the river Gelt, is a Roman inscription as follows:—"VEX · LEG · II · AVG · OB · APR · SVB · AGRICOLA OPTIGNE · APR · ET · MAXIMO · CONSILIBVS · OFFICINA · MERCATI · MERCATVS · I · ERNI · PAVL · P · PVLI · I · PR · O · NATIONE." Some years ago another inscription was found on the Hayton side of the Gelt, a little higher up the river, but from its indistinctness could not be deciphered.

The history of Brampton for a considerable period

was identical with that of the barony of Gilsland. During the rising of 1715 the adherents of the house of Stuart, having crossed the border, took up their quarters at Brampton, where Mr. Foster opened his commission from the Earl of Mar, which appointed him commander-in-chief of the army in England, and at the same time the Pretender was proclaimed. The insurgents subsequently set out for the south. The fate of the expedition is well known. In the more formidable rebellion of 1745 we find Prince Charles Stuart at Brampton, where he arrived about the 12th of November, making it his head quarters. In the Prince's household book there is a note that "when the prince was at Brampton he went one day to Squire Warwick's house, and died there." This was on the 13th, on which day the troops were reviewed by the prince at Warwick Bridge. During this period siege was laid to Carlisle, which surrendered on the 15th of November; the keys of the city being presented to the Prince at Brampton by the mayor and corporation on their knees. On the 18th Charles Edward entered Carlisle.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The old parish church of Brampton, dedicated to St. Martin, is in a dilapidated state, and is now only used on the occasion of funerals. It is a mile and a half from the town, on an eminence overlooking the river and vale of Irthing. The chancel, all that is now remaining, is very ancient. The churchyard contains a head-stone to the memory of a vicar who died so long ago as 1316. In August, 1858, a fine old tombstone, or rather the fragment of one, was discovered on the north side of the churchyard, by the sexton of the parish, while digging a grave for a person who had died in the workhouse. The slab thus found presents evidently one side of an altar-tomb raised to some person of distinction in olden time. The stone is un-inscribed, but displays three shields of arms, enclosed within quatre-foil panels of the Early English period. The first is the bend dexter, chequy, of the De Vaux; the central shield has the three scallop shells of the Daeres, Lords of Gilsland (one of the most graceful of cognizances); and the third and last on the slab presents a cross-floury, with an escallop shell in the first upper quarter of the shield,—the cognizance of two old Cumberland families of importance, now extinct,—those of Lamplugh and Carlisle. The Howard "crosslet" does not appear. A notion having got abroad that this curiosity was the long-lost tombstone of Lord William Howard of Naworth, it was carefully inspected by the Earl of Carlisle, who at the time was staying at Naworth—and by many others. The stone

is of much earlier date, however, than the time of Lord William Howard, and could never have been laid over the remains of Lord William, who died at "Naward," as proved by an "inquisitio post mortem," only in October, 1640. Lord William having been clearly ascertained to have died at Naworth towards the commencement of a very troublous time, there can be little doubt that he was quietly interred in the chancel at Lanercost by the side of Lady Elizabeth, his spouse, and amongst the stately tombs of ancestors of hers. The old tombs of the Daeres, as well as those of other lords of that period, were much pulled to pieces during the civil war of King Charles' time. The old mediæval stone we have been describing, but from which we have somewhat digressed, is now lying in situ, where it was discovered, and where we hope it will continue to remain. In 1788 the greater portion of the old parish church was taken down, and the materials used in the erection of the new church in Brampton, which was considerably enlarged in 1827, at an expense of £1,800, when a new organ and an excellent peal of six bells were added; the organ and five of the bells being the gift of the Rev. Thomas Ramsday, the then vicar. The present, or new church, is a plain stone building, capable of accommodating about 600 persons.

At the foundation of the priory of Lanercost, the church of Brampton was given to that community by Robert de Vallibus, and was soon after appropriated thereto; and about the year 1220 Hugh Bishop of Carlisle endowed it with the "whole altarage and the tithes, oblations and obventions belonging to the said altarage, and the lands belonging to the same, with the tithes thereof." In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, taken in 1291, the church of Brampton is valued at £18, and the vicarage at £8. In the taxation of Edward II. the church is valued at £1, and the vicarage at nothing, because it was totally destroyed. In the King's Book the vicarage is rated at £8. In 1777, when Brampton Common was enclosed, 210 acres were allotted to the vicar in lieu of all tithes; 7½d. from each house, paid in lieu of hens, hemp, flax, and smoke. He had also mortuaries and surplice fees, and the tithe of hay of Talkin township, in Hayton parish. The latter has since been commuted for a rent charge of £50. He has likewise about 105 acres of ancient glebe, adjoining the old church, the whole producing a net annual value of about £100. After the dissolution of the religious houses, this church, with its advowson, was granted (amongst the other possessions of Lanercost Priory) to Sir Thomas Daere, from whom they have come to the Earl of Carlisle, the present patron. The parish registers commence in 1663.

VICARS.—Richard de Caldecoates, 1334; John Engge, 1316; John de Hayton, 1361; William de Kirkby, 1372; Christopher Davies, died 1565; John Rudd, 1565; Robert Beck, 1579; Henry Hudson, 1600; William Warwick occurs 1614; John Burnand, ejected, 1662; Philip Fielding occurs 1670; John Cockburn, 1692; Richard Calebeth, 1702; Theophilus Garencieres, 1714; John Thomas, 1721; William Plasket, 1747; Robert Wardale, 1750; Charles Stoddart, 1773; Riebard Hair, —; William Richardson, 1792; Thomas Ramsday, 1795; Christopher Benson, 1811.

The vicarage is about a mile south of the town.

The Independent Chapel, situated in Back-street, was erected in 1818, at a cost of upwards of £1,000, inclusive of the purchase of the site, and some alterations. It is a plain commodious structure, capable of accommodating about 250 persons. For about three years previous to the erection of the chapel, the Independents of Brampton met for worship in private rooms in the town. The Rev. Robert Joy was the first resident minister: his respective successors have been John Williams, William Merrifield, Mr. Wardlaw, John Baker, Mr. Yuil, T. B. Attenborough, John Smith, George Crowther Smith, and Richard Thompson, the present minister. There is a Sunday school beneath the chapel.

The Presbyterian Church is a neat Gothic structure, built in 1854, on the side of the manse, close to the old church, which is now used as a school. The cost of erection amounted to £1,100, £800 of which was contributed by Mr. Barbour, of Manchester, to commemorate whose princely munificence a marble tablet has been placed in the church by the congregation. The church possesses transepts, and will accommodate about 250 persons. The Presbyterian congregation of Brampton dates its origin from 1662, in which year, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, the Rev. J. Burnand, then vicar of Brampton, was ejected from the living; but many of his people adhered to the Presbyterian discipline, and founded a separate congregation, which is now connected with the Presbyterian synod of England, and forms a part of the Presbytery of Cumberland. In addition to a house and garden for the use of the minister, the church is endowed with five acres of land near Brampton. The Rev. Peter Taylor is the present minister.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel is in Back-street. It was erected in 1823 at a cost of about £400, and has sittings for 400 persons. Primitive Methodism was established in Brampton in the year 1822, when the late William Clowes, one of the founders of this connexion, visited the town, and after several times preaching to large audiences in the open air, was instrumental in erecting the present chapel.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in Brampton Lane, is a substantial building, erected in 1836, at a cost of £1,100, and will accommodate about 400 persons. A Sunday school is held in a room beneath the chapel. Wesleyanism may date its origin in Brampton from the time of John Wesley, who several times visited the town and neighbourhood.

SCHOOLS.

The National Schools, situated at the north-east of the town, occupy a neat commodious building (with teacher's house attached), erected by subscription in 1856, at a cost of £1,100, towards which a government grant of £700 was obtained. There are class-rooms, which are furnished with all the accessories of the modern system of education. The school will accommodate about 300 children; the average attendance is 200. It is under government inspection, and is conducted by a master, a sewing mistress, and four pupil teachers.

The Presbyterian School is held in the old chapel, and attended by about forty children.

There is an Infant School in Back-street, which was established in 1825. It is supported by subscription, and has an average attendance of seventy children.

Croft House Academy is an extensive classical and commercial school, under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Coulthard.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

The Town Hall, which stands in the centre of the market-place, is a neat octagonal edifice, with an ornamented cupola, in front of which is a clock. It was erected in 1817 by the Earl of Carlisle, on the site of the old hall. The poultry, butter, and egg market occupies the lower part of the building. The hall is a good-sized room, in which the Earl of Carlisle's courts for the barony of Gilsland are held at Easter and Michaelmas.

The Magistrates' Office and Police Station occupy one building, which was erected in 1856, on the site of the old National School, at the lower end of the town.

The Savings Bank, held in Back-street, was established in 1816, and has proved of the greatest utility to the town and neighbourhood. The total deposits in 1858 amounted to £12,112 11s., belonging to 339 depositors, and two charitable and three friendly societies. The friendly and benefit societies in Brampton are two lodges of Oddfellows and one court of Foresters.

The Mechanics' Institution, established in 1850, is also held in Back-street. It comprises a newsroom and library, the former being well supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and the latter containing 800 volumes. It is quite self-supporting. The number of

members is nearly 150, each of whom pays from one shilling to five shillings per quarter.

The Working Men's Reading Room, which is also in Back-street, was re-established in April, 1858. The library comprises about 2,100 volumes, in the various departments of literature and science. There are about eighty members, each of whom pays one penny a week.

Brampton is lighted with gas, works being erected in the town in 1836, by a company of shareholders.

The Earl of Carlisle has about fourteen miles of railway to his various coal-pits in this locality: there is also a branch line for the conveyance of goods and passengers, from the Brampton coal staith to the Milton station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway.

Amongst the eminent natives of Brampton we may mention James Wallace, Esq., who, from a very humble position, raised himself by his talents and industry to the office of attorney-general; and Dr. Guy Carleton, bishop of Bristol, who suffered much for his Royalist opinions during the time of the Commonwealth.

THE POOR-LAW UNION.

The Brampton Poor Law Union is divided into three sub-districts, viz.: Hayton, comprising Cumrew Inside, Cumrew Outside, Carlutton, Northseugh with Moor-thwaite, Cumwhitton, Castlecarrock, Hayton, Talkin, Faugh and Fenton, and Little Corby; Brampton, embracing Brampton, Eashy, Naworth, West Farlam, East Farlam, Midgholme, Nether Denton, Upper Denton, part of Waterhead, and part of Burtholme; Walton, including the remaining part of Waterhead, the remaining part of Burtholme, Kingwater, Askerton, Irthington, Newby, Laversdale, Newtown, Low Walton, and High Walton. The area of the union is 95,473 acres. Its population in 1851 was 11,323, of whom 5,792 were males, and 5,531 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 2,078; eighty-four were uninhabited, and thirteen building. The income for the year ending 25th March, 1859, was 22,990 15s. 6d.; and the expenditure for the same year 23,118 3s. 7d. Situated a little to the south of the town is the Workhouse, which is capable of accommodating eighty paupers; its number of inmates at present (October, 1859) is fifty-eight.

TASBY.

The rateable value of this township is £1,213 5s.; its area is returned with that of the parish. In 1801 it contained 135 inhabitants; in 1811, 136; in 1821, 96; in 1831, 98; in 1841, 81; and in 1851, 97. Eashy belongs chiefly to the Earl of Carlisle, and W. P. Johnson, Esq.

There is a stone bridge of two arches at Cambeck, and at Coathill is a chalybeate spring. The township consists chiefly of a few dispersed dwellings, and the small hamlet of Crooked Holme, one mile and a half north-north-east of Brampton.

NAWORTH.

The rateable value of Naworth is £2,599 17s.; its area is included in the parish returns. The population in 1801 was 308; in 1811, 364; in 1821, 377; in 1831, 405; in 1841, 466; and in 1851, 539; who reside in the small hamlet of Naworth, and a few dispersed dwellings.

“Naworth Castle is situated amidst very picturesque scenery, about twelve miles to the north-east of Carlisle, in what was an almost roadless country when wardens of the marches lived at Naworth, but is now within sight from the railway between Newcastle and Carlisle. Other parts of rocky Cumberland can boast the grandeur of mountain, lake, and flood; but the gentler beauties of woodland scenery surround the ancient towers of Naworth. Its battlements rise gray with age, and in full harmony with the scene around them, islanded by dark woods, amidst the wide sweep of an ancient park and chase. The view is especially striking on the approach through the park from the adjacent town of Brampton, and the road in some parts borders a deep dell, traversed by a murmuring stream, and clothed by ancient oaks. From these heights the gray abbey of Lanercost is seen embosomed by wooded hills beyond the park, and the river Irthing flows by the green holms of the Abbey Church. On the south-east of the castle the picturesque undulations of the park are crowned by bands of trees that rise against the sky: on the south the land, partly covered by plantations, slopes upward to the distant ridges of Cross Fell; on the north and west a country diversified by wood, pasture, and tillage, stretches to the purple hills: and on the north-west the landscape melts in the distant tide of Solway.

“The western, northern, and eastern sides of the castle rise from the steep declivities of a wild and wooded ravine. Two streamlets, descending from lonely glens, flow from opposite directions on the eastern and western sides, and unite in a rocky dell at a short distance under the northern ramparts of the castle, flowing thence to the Irthing through a deep and winding glen, the channel of the stream overhung by mossy rocks and wooded banks. A footpath descends through the woods, which enables the visitor to enjoy the romantic scenery of the glen and the low wild music of the gushing stream, in his walk from Naworth to Lanercost.

This path joins a road which is carried over the Irthing by an old bridge of two wide elliptical arches. A carriage road, which makes a circuit through the park on the western and northern sides of the castle, also conducts from its gates to the river. Standing on that bridge, the spectator surveys a country that has many historic memories. On the north-east are the footsteps of the Romans; for, on the high moorland wastes towards Bewcastle are remains of the paved Roman road, and the country on the south, within a short distance from Naworth, was traversed by the Roman wall.¹ Lower down the river, and about three miles distant from Naworth, is the site of a Roman station, within the fortifications of which the Norman lords of Gilsland afterwards held their place of strength. The secluded valley which now bears

‘No sound but Irthing’s rustling tide,’

was often the scene of martial gatherings when it owned their iron sway. Yonder, on the green holms of St. Mary, the gray pile and cloister of Lanercost is a venerable monument of the power that civilised a turbulent and warlike age; and beneath the antique gateway, now so attractive to the tourist, the early benefactors of Lanercost, and many lords of the adjacent hills, passed to a holy peace which the world could not bestow. Under that gateway, and on the bridge that now spans the broad stream of Irthing, Edward I. was frequently seen when his Scottish campaigns brought him to reside at Lanercost; and the martial followers arrayed in his train mingled on this road with the white-robed monks, for their seclusion was invaded during months together by the rude sounds of military array,

‘When on steep and on crag
Streamed banner and flag,
And the pennons and plumage of war.’

“Passing from these scenes and their associations to Naworth Castle itself, we find its aspect worthy of its situation.

“Cumberland is not peculiar in regarding Naworth Castle as one of the most interesting monuments of the feudal age that can be found in England; and, although considerable portions of the fortress have been lately rebuilt, it presents a most characteristic specimen of the stronghold of a great border warden in days

‘When English lords and Scottish chiefs were foes.’

But

‘The martial terrors long have fled
That frown’d of old around its head;’

¹The Roman Maiden Way takes a course nearly north and south, and comes within a mile of Naworth. It is there a road twelve feet broad, paved with stones.

for, no longer paced by armed defenders and maintained with barbican and moat in stern defiance of the foe, it has become the peaceful residence of an amiable and accomplished nobleman eminent in the arts of peace. This stronghold of a martial race passed to the great historical house of Howard by the marriage of the famous 'Belted Will,' of border story, to Lady Elizabeth Daere, the heiress of Naworth and Gilsland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and became the inheritance of 'the Carlisle branch' of that illustrious house. Lord Carlisle generally passes some part of every year in this ancient castle, and the influences by which he detains his visitors who come to Naworth are of a very different kind from those which were employed by his ancestors in the days of border fray.

"Naworth Castle has features of interest peculiar to itself. We may see in many parts of England monuments of former power as ancient, but none so characteristic of the times of border warfare. We may see in many counties feudal castles, but how many of them have descended to strangers, and have ceased to stand in castellated pride! Such monuments, when falling to ruin under the slow siege of time, not only exemplify the change of manners, but proclaim the transitory state of man's dominion. At Naworth Castle, on the contrary, we see the fortress of the border chieftain not only inherited by his lineal descendant, but maintained, with a just pride, in that stern character of architecture which is in keeping with the memories of its ancient walls. Naworth Castle, though adapted for a residence in modern comfort, happily has not undergone the destructive process of modernisation, for in his restorations Lord Carlisle has carefully cherished the features of ancestral age that have here been 'sheltered under the wings of time.' But while the scene of the Lord Warden's martial rule and the very towers in which he dwelt, are preserved as far as is now possible, in their ancient state, marked by the scars of olden warfare, the features of the stern old time are on the walls alone. Modern comforts and refinements pervade the chambers of Naworth Castle; and its noble owner's care has been,—

'All to improve and nothing to destroy.'

"At Naworth Castle, therefore, we see in the outer walls, and the massive towers that rise at the angles of its southern front, the stronghold of the Dacres of Gilsland. It was in the reign of Edward III. that the inheritor of the ancient Barony of Gilsland, forsaking the old castle of its former lords, determined on building a stronger and more stately fortress, and came to Naworth to raise its 'wood-environment towers.'

"It may be interesting now to glance briefly at the history of Gilsland from the days of its Norman lords, in whose time no walls of stone were seen amidst the forest slopes and on the rocky dells of Naworth. At a period soon after the Norman Conquest, Naworth and the rest of the hills and vales of Gilsland were the inheritance of a thane whose stronghold was in the Roman station already mentioned, known in modern times as Castle Steads, and situated about three miles from Naworth. The rude keep-tower in which the Cumbrian chieftain resisted the Norman grantee was probably not unlike Thirlwall Castle, the ruins of which crown a steep bank¹ by the road called the Maiden Way which led to Castletown, and was guarded near Thirlwall by a square Roman watch-tower, the lower courses of the masonry of which can still be traced. Thirlwall Castle seems to have been partly built with Roman masonry, and so no doubt was the stronghold of this early lord of Gilsland, which stood within what had been a military camp of the Romans. It overlooked the vale of Irthing, at that time a wild, uncultivated, and very thinly-peopled tract of country. In the reigns of the Anglo-Norman kings, and for a long period after, a great part of Cumberland was still covered by the primeval forest. From the lonely towers on Irthing the howl of the wolf was no doubt frequently heard; the eagle had not forsaken the crags that were still crested by the Roman watch-towers; through the unfrequented thickets of the neighbouring country the wild boar and the red deer roamed undisturbed by man; and the wild cattle might be seen in the pathless woods and on the adjacent wastes.

"Cumberland, it will be remembered, was a part of the kingdom of Scotland when William the Conqueror made it subject to the Norman arms. It was then bestowed on Ranulph de Meschines, a valiant follower of the king, who dispossessed the native owner of Gilsland, and conferred his lands on Hubert, a companion in arms, who took the name of De Vaux—in history De Vallibus—from the possessions of his family in Normandy. The time of Hubert de Vallibus was a time of turbulence and warfare, and the Norman grantee could with difficulty hold what the sword had won. The country was invaded and wasted by Malcolm King of Scotland in 1070, and a period of eighty years from that time elapsed before Cumberland was finally wrested from the Scottish power. The English, meantime, endeavoured to make good their conquests by fortifying the positions they had gained. As early as 1072 King William had occupied Carlisle, and began to fortify

¹Close to the railway, at a little distance to the west of the Greenhead station.

that ancient city of the Britons. In 1092—the period which saw the rise of the Norman keep called the New Castle upon Tyne—William had built the castle at Carlisle, and, ‘as colonist rather than conqueror,’ he sent a great number of the Saxon population from the south to inhabit and cultivate the neighbouring country; but in the succeeding thirty years, such were the irruptions of the Scots, it had become necessary to rebuild the walls and castle of Carlisle. In the reign of Stephen, David the Scottish King seized Carlisle, when he invaded England to espouse the cause of the Empress Maud; and the castle of Carlisle was allowed to remain, by treaty, in the government of Scottish princes until 1157, during which period the title of the ancient owner of Gilsland, or rather of his successor, seems to have been maintained by the Scottish allies, as long as they had the power, against the successors of Hubert de Vallibus.

“One of the first acts of Henry II. on regaining Cumberland was to confirm to Hubert de Vaux ‘all the land which Gilbert, son of Bueth, had held on the day of his death:’ this comprised the lordship of Gilsland.

In the 11th Henry II. Hubert de Vallibus was succeeded by Robert his son, and this new ‘lord of the hills’ was a person of no small power and eminence in that reign. He bore the sword of justice as a judge-itinerant, and also served the state in martial capacities. As governor of Carlisle, he defended the castle against the long siege of William the Lion of Scotland in 1174. He rendered more lasting service to posterity by founding the priory church of Lanercost. Thus, it may be said of Robert de Vallibus, that he consolidated the realm of his sovereign, and opened a new one for his Saviour.

“Of the circumstances that led him to found the priory of Lanercost, a story has been given by county historians which stains the character of De Vallibus, but seems to have no sufficient foundation. Probably it was he who, before that event, built at Irthington the castle which became the stronghold of the lords of Gilsland, the old tower at Castle Steads having, as it would seem, become unfit for the residence of a powerful baron, in a country so frequently invaded by the Scots.

“But a dark tale of murder has been connected with the desertion of Castle Steads, and the foundation of Lanercost. It is said that Robert de Vallibus treacherously invited the rival lord of Gilsland to Castle Steads, and there slew him, and that by way of expiation he founded the priory of Lanercost, and endowed it in part with the very patrimony which had been the occasion of the murder. It is further alleged that, after committing outrage on the laws, he devoted himself to the study of them, and forsook the sword. Now it is unquestionable that the tower of Castle Steads was conferred on the

monks of Lanercost, and the tradition is that the walls were razed to the ground, and the site (which was not to be again built upon) sown with salt, according to the old ecclesiastical usage in cases of blood-shedding. But, although the rival claimant’s blood may have been shed at Castle Steads, the Norman judge seems guiltless of it. The priory of Lanercost was founded not later than 1169; but for years after as well as before that event, he occurs in offices of trust and dignity, and in 1174 had not forsaken arms, for the city of Carlisle in that year witnessed his military prowess, as already mentioned.

“In 1176, when justices itinerant were for the first time appointed to go through England, he was associated in the office of judge for the northern counties, with the great Ranulph de Glanville, Henry’s chief justiciary, but in his case arms never yielded to the gown. His wealth and possessions were great, and he made a noble use of them in founding Lanercost Priory, and rearing the Cross in his native vales of Gilsland, amongst a turbulent population who lived amidst the dark shadows of pagan superstition. In that act of piety he designed that the light of the Christian faith should for ever shine over his Cumbrian hills, and light all future generations to the life of the world to come. The monastery has shared the fate of the other monasteries of England; but such permanence God has gifted even here to works done for the honour of His name, that Christian rites have been maintained in the vales of Gilsland from the reign of Henry II. to the present time. The temporal honours and possessions of the founder have meantime descended on strangers, his castle has vanished, his martial deeds that stirred the hearts and tongues of his contemporaries have passed into oblivion, and all things have so changed, that the soldier-judge, attired in mail and speaking Norman-French and attended by a retinue uncouth in aspect, would inspire astonishment could he ascend the seat of justice in the courts of Queen Victoria; but the brief charters of donation, given under his seal to a little colony of Augustinian monks transplanted from Hexham to Lanercost, have maintained the church he founded for a period of nearly seven hundred years. As the church of the parish of Abbey Lanercost it happily still exists, but its once glorious choir is roofless and shattered, the high tombs of its benefactors are swept by the winter’s storms, and the edifice presents a dull and mournful contrast in the closed doors of its spacious nave—the only portion of the church preserved—and the ruined architecture of its choir, to the animated and solemn scene that was witnessed at Lanercost when it saw the daily worship of a large monastic fraternity, and was

the place of resort of the adjacent country, when sovereigns and nobles bowed before its altars, and perhaps acknowledged that the world had not anything to offer that could compare with its heavenward devotions and its holy peace.

“About the period of King John’s accession, Robert de Vallibus, after a life passed in the turbulent scenes of three warlike reigns, was laid for his final rest before the altar he had ‘gifted for his soul’s repose.’ His brother Ramulph succeeded to the barony of Gilsland, and died in the 1st of John’s reign, leaving Robert his son and heir, who joined a crusade in the 6th Henry III., but lived to return from the spirit-stirring scenes of the Holy Land to the sequestered valleys of his native county, and to marry Margaret, daughter of William de Greystoke by Mary de Merlay, heiress of Morpeth. He was succeeded by his son Hubert, who died leaving only a daughter, Maud, by whose marriage to Thomas de Multon, lord of Burgh-on-Solway, the barony of Gilsland became vested in that family. Thomas de Multon, who thus became lord of Gilsland, was eldest son of Thomas de Multon, justiciar of Henry III., and through his mother, the daughter and co-heiress of Hugh de Morville, inherited the great possessions of the De Morville family, whose chief seat was Kirk Oswald Castle. Thomas de Multon, husband of the heiress of De Vaux, died in 1270, and his great-grandson, also a Thomas de Multon, succeeded, in whose time occurred those ravages by the Scots in which, after burning Hexham Abbey in 1296, they returned through Gilsland and destroyed a great portion of Lanercost Priory. This Thomas de Multon died in 1313, and Margaret, his only child, inherited his great possessions,—

‘Herself the solitary seion left
Of a time-honour’d race.’

It was by an alliance with this heiress that the noble family of Daere acquired the barony of Gilsland, and the alliance was effected in a manner worthy of that chivalrous race. Margaret de Multon was only thirteen years of age when, by her father’s death, she became his heiress. She had been betrothed by him to Ralph de Daere, by a contract made between her father and William de Daere, the father of Ralph. The wardship of the young lady was prudently claimed by Edward II., and she was entrusted to the care of Beauchamp Earl of Warwick. We are not told whether the flower of Gilsland preferred her suitor and her native mountains to the alliance destined for her by the king; but certain it is that, when she was in her seventeenth year, the young heiress was carried off in the night-time from

Warwick Castle by her adventurous suitor Ralph de Daere, who was rewarded for his chivalrous exploit by marrying her, and acquiring her great possessions. This was in 1317.

“Naworth is mentioned in historical documents for the first time in the reign of Edward II., and in connection with the name of Daere. The successors of De Vaux had probably made Kirk Oswald their principal abode, the castle at that place having been the chief seat of the De Multon family, to whom it had descended from the De Morvilles, its original owners. Until some time in the reign of Edward III., the old castle of Irthington was, however, maintained as chief mansion of the barony of Gilsland. Some kind of residence appears to have existed at Naworth before 1335, when Ralph de Daere obtained the king’s permission to convert it into a castle, which he was probably led to do by finding Naworth a more suitable situation than Irthington for the strong and stately fortress which the baron of Gilsland had resolved to build.

“In the summer of 1335 the youthful Edward III. was in these parts with a great army collected against the Scots; and there is reason to believe that he was the guest of Ralph de Daere at Irthington on the 27th July, 1335. He there granted to him a licence of that date, which we find on the patent rolls,² by which the king authorised him to fortify and castellate ‘his mansion of Naworth [it is so described in the patent] with walls of stone and lime, and to hold the same so fortified to himself and his heirs for ever.’ From this time Irthington Castle was abandoned, and its materials are said to have been used for the new structure then in course of erection at Naworth; and the mound, on which in Norman fashion the keep was built, is all that has remained of Irthington Castle in the memory of man.

“The character of the new stronghold at Naworth was in keeping with its purpose as well as with its situation; and in its form Ralph de Daere seems to have followed the plan of his paternal castle on the river Daere—the place from which his ancient line had sprung. Built

‘In the antique age of bow and spear,
And feudal rapine clothed in iron mail;’

Naworth Castle needed capacity to receive a garrison, and strength to resist the malice of their foes. The country around was in those days frequently the scene of international war, and was constantly subject to invasion by predatory hordes living north of the English border, descended, indeed, from the same Saxons and Scandinavians who had inhabited Cumberland,

² Rot. Pat. 2 Edward III. n. 20.

but who were accustomed to plunder the pastoral inhabitants of the vales. The proprietors of the land were a warlike and unlettered aristocracy, who found it necessary to intrench themselves in fortresses; and it was only under protection of the castle that their tenants could cultivate the neighbouring country. The structure and defences of Naworth bore testimony to a state of things and to modes of life totally unlike those amidst which we live; and times of turbulence and insecurity have left their impress on its walls. Lord Daere built his castle in quadrangular form, inclosing an extensive court-yard; he defended it on the south—the only side on which it was accessible,—by a double moat, and a barbican guarded the drawbridge. He raised at the angles of the south front massive and lofty battlemented towers, from which the red beacon-fire may have often blazed, a signal to the neighbouring hills. He built a strong curtain-wall which enclosed the outer court; and a lofty archway opening from the path on the edge of the deep ravine gave access to the interior quadrangle, which, with its massive walls of red freestone, pierced by a number of narrow, pointed windows, and two or three low-arched doorways, was full of the stern yet picturesque features of the Edwardian fortress, moulded by the situation of the border castle. And so,—

‘When English lords and Scottish chiefs were foes,
Stern on the angry confines Naworth rose;
In dark woods islanded its towers looked forth,
And frown’d defiance on the growling north.’

Its interior arrangements—its long warder’s gallery, through which was the only access to the chieftain’s tower—its many staircases—its mural chambers—the few and narrow windows of its outer walls—and its gloomy prison-vaults—all proclaimed the feudal age, and their adaptation to the martial manners and rude chivalry of the border five hundred years ago, when—

‘— Daere’s bill-men were at hand;
A hardy race on Irthing bred,
With kirtles white and crosses red;
Arrayed beneath the banner tall
That stream’d o’er Acre’s conquer’d wall.’

“Naworth Castle was marked by all the features of the time when lords of marches there held sway, surrounded by armed retainers, and were wont to issue forth for the chastisement of some lawless foray, or the defence of the neighbouring country :—

‘When, as the portals wide were flung,
With stamping hoofs the pavement rung;
And glistening through the hawthorn green,
Shone helm, and shield, and spear.’

“From the time of the Plantagenets down to the dynasty of the Stuarts, the inhabitants of the country were exposed to an almost constant defensive warfare against the predatory Scots and against the robbers who inhabited the border lands, and were continually organised in a sort of militia for defence, originally against the Scots, and afterwards against the moss-troopers. When Naworth Castle was built, and for centuries after that time, the country around was most uncivilised. The land was cultivated with difficulty, and a lawlessness of manners prevailed. Even on the English side there were clans and families whose occupation it was to plunder their neighbours; and the native peasantry of Tynedale, and of the more remote wild dales of the border, were a race almost barbarous in manners. Yet we are told that, with habits of constant depredation, the borderers combined a rude spirit of chivalry, and were inured to hardship and to danger. Two centuries after Naworth Castle was built, we find ordinances for public safety, which required that many hundreds of persons should be continually employed in the night-watches, and form a sort of *cordon* of defensive militia. The rest of the neighbourhood was obliged to sally forth at any hour upon occasion, and follow the fray, on pain of death. Such was the state of things from before the reign of Edward I. down to the middle of the seventeenth century; and at no period were the inhabitants of the marches in a worse state of insecurity and lawlessness than at the close of the sixteenth century—the time when Naworth became the property of Lord William Howard—that politic and martial chieftain, both scholar and soldier, whose name has given an undying celebrity to Naworth Castle, and who has justly received the honourable distinction of ‘The Civiliser of the English Borders.’ Happily for us—

‘Long rolling years have swept those scenes away,
And peace is on the mountain and the fell;
And rosy dawn and closing twilight gray
Hear but the distant sheepwalks’ tinkling bell.’

And if the condition of the people and the country beyond the walls of Naworth was in ancient times so different from what it is at present, the life of the feudal nobles themselves was equally unlike that of which their successors have any experience. The great lords resided chiefly in their castles, leaving them only when required (which in former times was very often) to attend the king in his wars or his parliaments.

“In these days of rapid communication we think with astonishment of times when the ancient forest yet overspread much of the country between here and

London; when there were few roads, no coaches, and no posts; when inns were unknown, and the guest-houses of the hospitable monasteries, or the castles and the mansions of the great, were the wayfarer's only refuge; when a journey from Naworth to London often occupied as long a time as is now required to go to Rome, and when (as an historian remarks) the traveller might encounter between Carlisle and London as many perils by floods and robbers as he could now find on a journey across the Alps. The feudal tenures and services were maintained around the ancient lords of Naworth; upon their walls—

‘Was frequent heard the changing guard,
And watchword from the sleepless ward;’

they handled the sword constantly—the pen, we may believe, but seldom if ever in their lives; their leisure was much occupied in the sports of wood and field; and they were liberal in all that pertained to hawks and hounds. Their tastes in this respect seem to have been shared by not only the dignified secular clergy of their day, but also by the abbots and priors of some of the monasteries.¹

“But it is in their military character of wardens of the marches that the Lords Daere of Naworth and Gilsland have left their names in border history.

“The succession of these martial lords from the time when they acquired the barony of Gilsland, may now be briefly stated. The limits of this article do not admit of any description of their paternal castle at Daere, or of their history from the time of that shadowy ancestor in commemoration of whose visit to the Holy Land the pilgrim's scallop-shell still borne in the arms of Howard was assumed as the cognisance of their lordly and long-descended race. Suffice it, then, to say, that Margaret, the heiress already mentioned, survived her husband Ralph, first Lord Daere of Gilsland, until 1362, having, after his death, defended the castle of Naworth, and managed the estates, with a masculine energy. Thirteen years after her death, Edward III. committed to Roger Lord Clifford, whose family it will be remembered had large possessions in Westmoreland, the custody of Naworth, a grant which was probably made pending only the minority of William de Daere, who ere long succeeded, and in whose time (it is related) the Scots again appeared, and drove all the defenceless persons in Gilsland into houses, to which they set fire,

¹ The history of Lanercost, as related by Hutchinson, affords an example. In the reign of Edward III., Thomas, a canon of Hexham, was elected prior of Lanercost, and promised the bishop of Carlisle ‘not to frequent public huntings, or to keep so large a pack of hounds as he had formerly done.’

leaving the victims of their cruelty to be consumed. During all the turbulent period which extended from the reign of Richard II. to the year 1461, we do not find any mention of Naworth; but in that year Ralph, son of Thomas Lord Daere, an adherent of the Red Rose of Lancaster, fell fighting for Henry VI. on the ensanguined field of Towton, and Naworth Castle, with all his other estates, were seized by the victorious Edward of York. His brother Humphrey, however, submitted to the dynasty of Edward IV.; he was restored to the family estates, and appointed warden of the west marches, and he received summons as Lord Daere of Gilsland. He died in 1485, and was buried with Mabel, his wife, beneath one of the well-known richly sculptured altar-tombs in the north aisle of the Priory Church of Lanercost. He was succeeded by Thomas Lord Daere, who in 1487 imitated the example of his ancestor in the reign of Edward II. by carrying off in the night time from Brougham Castle Elizabeth, the heiress of Greystoke, then a ward of the king, in the custody of Henry de Clifford, earl of Cumberland, who probably intended to marry her. By his marriage with this young lady, who was cousin and heir of Ralph Lord Greystoke, Thomas Lord Daere added the noble domain of Greystoke to his own inheritance, and the united estates were possessed by his descendants until 1569, when a partition took place. His spirited bearing was afterwards exhibited in the battle of Flodden Field,² where he commanded the right wing of the English forces, and is said to have contributed greatly to the success of the English arms. His services were continued through many succeeding years. He was appointed a knight of the garter, and lord warden of the west marches.

“It was this martial nobleman who built the curtain-wall and massive gate-tower under which Naworth Castle is entered, and some portions of the main building seen before the fire were the work of his time. The gate-tower gives access to the outer court of the castle. The inner quadrangle was in his time entered only through the original archway on the western side of the main building. On the 24th October, 1525, after a life of martial activity, Thomas Lord Daere was called to “the fading honours of the dead,” and was interred, with his wife, beneath a richly decorated altar tomb, in the south aisle of the choir of Lanercost.

“He was succeeded by his eldest son William, who was appointed warden of the western marches by Henry VIII., on 2nd December, 1527, and his name was a name of terror to the outlaws and marauders of

² Fought on the 9th September, 1514.

the border lands.¹ He must have been a man of amazing energy and martial spirit, and he took a part in most of the public agitations and many of the warlike campaigns of his day.² The Lords Dacre were all men of high spirit and enterprise, and many of them seem to have been favourites of the ladies. It is remarkable that one of them should have carried off his betrothed bride, the heiress of Gilsland, from the wardship of King Edward II. and that another, Thomas Lord Dacre, dashinglly followed, 170 years afterwards, the example of his ancestor, by carrying off Elizabeth, the heiress of Greystoke, who was likewise in ward to the king. William Lord Dacre, after a long and vigorous reign, died in 1564, leaving Thomas, his eldest son, who followed him in 1565, and three other sons, named Leonard, Edward, and Francis, all of whom were overtaken by misfortune. George, son of the eldest of his brothers, survived his father, and was the last male heir of the lords Dacre of the north. By his untimely death, on 17th May, 1569, from accident at Thetford, when a child in the wardship of the Duke of Norfolk, the estates and baronies of Gilsland and Greystoke, and the rest of the great possessions of his ancestors, were parted among his three sisters and co-heirs. The youngest of these ladies was the Lady Elizabeth Dacre, to whose share fell Naworth Castle and the barony of Gilsland, and of this portion she became heiress before she was seven years of age. By her marriage, these fair domains were transferred to a branch of the noble house of Howard, after having been possessed by the Dacres during 260 years.

“It is remarkable that by an heiress—the heiress of De Vaux—Naworth passed to the family of De Multon; that by the heiress of Thomas De Multon it came to the family of Dacre; and that by another heiress—the co-heiress of Thomas Lord Dacre—it was carried to Lord William Howard.

“Of the state of Naworth Castle during the childhood of the young heiress, we have some proof in the fact that when Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner at Carlisle Castle (which was in 1568), Sir Francis Knollys

¹ In 1331 William Lord Dacre was accused of treasonable communications, and (strange to say) alliances with the Scots. Being committed to the Tower, he was brought to trial before Thomas Duke of Norfolk, treasurer and earl marshal of England, appointed lord high steward, and his peers. Probably these accusations arose out of enmity, or some jealousy on the part of Henry Earl of Northumberland, warden of the east marches. The indictment is amongst the records of this curious state trial which are preserved in the Tower of London, and it shows Lord Dacre to have been accused of treacherous agreements for the protection of Scottish offenders. The things alleged against him are hardly credible: at all events he was acquitted.

² See in Arch. Eliana, l. 213, a representation of his seal.

recommended to Elizabeth that Naworth Castle should be selected for the detention of her royal captive as a place then affording greater security than the castle of Carlisle.

“Mary however was removed to the south, and therefore we cannot add to the historical attractions of Naworth ‘the romantic and fascinating, mysterious and sorrowful associations,’ which hang round the memory of Mary Stuart. In the following year (1569) occurred the memorable rebellion for the deliverance of the Scottish Queen and the restoration of the Church of England to the Roman communion; and it was to Naworth Castle that the great northern lords—the Earl of Westmoreland and the Earl of Northumberland retired; and they there dispersed their followers and abandoned their chivalrous enterprise. At that time the barony of Gilsland and the possessions of the house of Dacre were in abeyance between the co-heiresses. Naworth Castle was again in the occupation of insurgent forces in a few months from that time; but the forces then collected had been levied for a less generous purpose. Leonard Dacre, uncle of the youthful orphan and heiress, claimed the estates of the Dacres of Gilsland, and, being unsuccessful at law, assembled 3,000 men, chiefly levied among the freebooters of the border lands, to enforce his claim by arms. He actually seized Naworth Castle, and was in possession of it for a time early in 1570. Lord Hunsdon, the governor of Berwick, and Sir John Forster, warden of the middle marches, were speedily sent against his band of desperadoes. They advanced from Hexham at the head of 1,500 men, and arrived on the 20th February, by daylight, before Naworth. The beacons had burned all night, and they found every hill covered by men, on horse and on foot, who rent the air with their cries and shouting. Passing Naworth, they were followed and challenged by Leonard Dacre on a high moor near the Gelt. He mustered a force of 1,500 foot and 600 horse. A sanguinary engagement ensued, which ended in the defeat of Dacre, who fled into Scotland, and, being afterwards attainted of treason, he escaped into Louvain, and died in exile in 1581. It is now time to pursue the history of the youthful heiress, Lady Elizabeth Dacre.

“In 1566, Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, who had twice before entered into wedlock, married Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lord Dacre, of Gilsland and Greystoke. Their union was brief, for she died in the following year, leaving George Lord Dacre and his three sisters, already mentioned, her children by Thomas Lord Dacre, her only issue. George was killed in his childhood, as already stated, in 1569, and

his youthful sisters remained in ward to their step-father, the duke. He seems to have followed the example of Thomas de Multon, the justiciar, in the reign of Henry III., who obtained a grant of the custody of the daughters and heirs of Richard de Lucy, of Egremont, with their lands and marriage, reserving thereout a reasonable dower for Ada, the widow of De Lucy—herself the daughter of Hugh de Morville and co-heiress of his large possessions. De Multon, not content with marrying his own sons to his wards, the daughters of Richard de Lucy, secured to his own family the property both of the father and the husband by marrying the widow herself.

“The Duke of Norfolk by his first marriage, on which he espoused Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, had issue Philip earl of Arundel, ancestor of the celebrated earl. The duke’s second wife was Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, lord chancellor of England, who, at the time of her marriage to the duke, was a widow. By this marriage, Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk, had three sons, namely, Thomas, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, heir to his mother’s estate, Henry, who died young, and William, afterwards celebrated as Lord William Howard of Naworth, who was born on the 19th December, 1563. Their mother died within a few weeks from that time. We may here briefly glance at the ancestry of the last-mentioned nobleman.

“The Duke of Norfolk, his father, was the eldest son of that Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, who is the great ornament of his family—‘a nobleman,’ says Mr. Lodge, ‘whose character reflects splendour even on the name of Howard.’ Excelling in arts and in arms, a man of learning in an unlearned age, a genius and a hero, of a generous temper and a refined nature, uniting all the gallantry and unbroken spirit of a rude period with the elegancies and graces of a polished era, enjoying splendour of descent, possessing the highest honours and ample wealth, and never relaxing his endeavours to add the distinction of personal worth to his ancestral honours—

‘Who has not heard of Surrey’s fame?’

“Yet neither his devotion to poetry and letters, nor his eminence in all the accomplishments of that martial age, could save him from the vengeance of his jealous and fickle sovereign when he was arraigned on some frivolous accusations of treason. The accomplished Surrey was beheaded on Tower Hill, in January, 1547, in the thirty-first year of his age. Soon afterwards the sanguinary tyrant himself died, and by the accident of his death the Duke of Norfolk, Surrey’s father, who was

then a prisoner in the Tower under a like sentence, escaped its execution. The son of the ill-fated Surrey, who became fourth Duke of Norfolk, on the death of his grandfather in 1551, was then about eighteen years of age. Surrey’s eldest daughter, the Lady Jane, who married the last Earl of Westmoreland of the noble house of Neville, is described as one of the most learned ladies of her time, whose scholastic acquirements had the rare accompaniments of gentle feminine manners, good sense, and affection for her family and her duties. From the disastrous end of the Rebellion of 1569 to the close of his life the Earl of Westmoreland, her husband, lingered in hopeless exile. The countess spent the remainder of her days in retirement, lamenting the sad fate which had bereaved her of a father and a brother, who both died on the scaffold, and of a husband exiled for life from his honours and his country. The earl languished till 1601; she died in 1593.

“Her brother, Thomas Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk, father of Lord William, was ‘the most powerful and most popular man in England;’ but, allured by ambition and animated by a chivalrous feeling towards the accomplished and ill-fated Queen of Scots, the duke in 1568, when a year had not elapsed from his becoming for a third time a widower, formed or assented to a project for his marriage with that princess, then the captive of the implacable Elizabeth. The story of this perilous intrigue forms a romantic and memorable feature in the sad history of the time, and it speedily conducted him to the fatal end of his father. He was sacrificed to the animosity of the jealous and artful Elizabeth on the 2nd June, 1572, being the first of her victims who suffered death on Tower Hill. By this tragical event Lord William Howard was made an orphan in the ninth year of his age.

“The iniquitous sacrifice of the duke deprived Lord William of title, dignity, and estate, and reduced him to the condition described by his father on committing him, while himself under sentence of death, to the care of his eldest brother, Philip Earl of Arundel, namely, that he had ‘nothing to feed the cormorants withal.’ The duke, after his alliance to the Daere family, had, however, very wisely and prudently destined his three sons for his three youthful wards, the heiresses of the great baronies and estates of Thomas Lord Daere, and his design was fulfilled as to the two heiresses who survived, but not in his own lifetime. The youthful Lady Elizabeth Daere was in ward to the queen after the execution of the Duke of Norfolk; and it was well for Lord William Howard that her hand was not disposed of to some minion of the court. Accordingly, when arrived at marriageable age, Anne, the eldest daughter

of Thomas Lord Daere, was married to Philip Earl of Arundel, and Elizabeth, the youngest, to Lord William Howard. Mary, the second daughter, had been betrothed to Thomas, afterwards Lord Howard of Walden, first earl of Suffolk, but died before marriage. Lord William and his youthful bride were born in the same year; she had been left an orphan in her seventh year, Lord William in his ninth. Brought up together, and destined for each other from childhood, it is a remarkable circumstance that, after a union of more than sixty years, he died in little more than twelve months from her death. 'Their long union appears,' says the late Mr. Henry Howard of Corby, in his 'Memorials of the Howard Family, 'to have been one of the truest affection, and his regard for her seems not ever to have suffered variation or abatement.' His accounts contain entries for many presents to her; and he had her portrait taken at seventy-three, by Jansen, the best painter of the time.

"To return, however, to the story of their early life. They were married on the 28th October, 1577 at Audley End, near Saffron Walden, Essex (the maternal estate of Thomas Howard, elder brother of Lord William), when he was about fourteen years of age, the Lady Elizabeth being some months younger; and they appear to have resided for some time on an estate called Mount Pleasant, in Enfield Chase. But they were destined ere long to experience the ranconr of persecution for religion's sake. The sons of the Duke of Norfolk, who was a Protestant, were intended to be educated in that communion; but they appear to have been influenced by the tutor whom he selected to attend them at the University of Cambridge with his own convictions in favour of the Roman Catholic church; and when the Earl of Arundel (Lord William's eldest brother), about 1583, decided on joining that communion, and imparted his resolve to Lord William, who was then about twenty-one years of age, the latter readily agreed with him to adopt the same course, although such a step, in those dreadful days of persecution, rendered it necessary that they should leave their native land, whose councils were swayed by the enemies of their family and faith. In 1582 the young Earl of Arundel attempted to put in practice his design for escaping to the continent, and prepared a letter for the queen, in which he explained his reasons for that resolution, and declared his undiminished allegiance to her as his sovereign; but being jealously watched in all his movements, he was intercepted when about to embark, on the Sussex coast, and was brought a close prisoner to the Tower of London. Lord William, who had now three children to engage his solicitude, was

made to share his brother's captivity. This was about Easter, 1585.

"A few months before the noble brothers were thus deprived of their liberty, a new claimant to the Daere estates appeared, in the person of Francis Daere, the younger brother of Leonard and of Edward Daere, both of whom were then dead; and he claimed as tenant in tail, under colour of an attempted limitation of the estates by Thomas Lord Daere, their father. The Lady Elizabeth, on attaining full age, had received restitution of her paternal lands of Naworth and Gilsland, which she enjoyed down to the time of the imprisonment of Lord William and his brother; but they were no sooner disabled from defending their lands, than, at the suit of Francis Daere, the estates were sequestered from the heiresses, and they were involved in a costly litigation. Lord William has himself related that "Mr. Francis Daere, not omitting his advantage of time, prosecuted his cause with great violence, when both his adversaries were close prisoners in danger of their lives, and in so deep disgrace of the time, that scarce any friend or servant durst adventure to show themselves in their cause; nay, the counsellors refused to plead their title when they had been formally retained."

"At length Lord William and the earl his brother, after having being fined by the Star Chamber, were released from imprisonment; and on Saint Peter's day, 1586, obtained judgment in their favour in the suit, notwithstanding which their lands continued to be withheld under a variety of pretexts.¹ In 1588, the Earl of Arundel was again arrested on a charge of treason, and Lord William falling under the weight of hostile suspicion, was also again arrested and committed to custody, but was shortly afterwards liberated for want of any evidence against him. All the charges that the myrmidons of persecution could bring forward were, that the earl had harboured and sustained priests, had corresponded with Allen and Parsons, and had intended to depart from the realm without license. Yet on these accusations he was, after a lingering delay, brought to trial before his peers, in 1589, and condemned to die. Elizabeth perhaps trembled when she thought of the noble blood she had already shed upon the scaffold, and did not wish to charge her soul with his. She therefore thought fit to extend what was called 'her clemency' towards him, and accordingly he never felt the edge of the axe, but was suffered to await the termination of his life immured in the Tower. The room in which the earl was confined has recently

¹ MS. Lansd. No. 106, art. 25, contains an account of the trial relating to the title of the co-heiresses to their lands.

received a good deal of public notice. It is a large chamber in Beauchamp's Tower, anciently the place of confinement for state prisoners. A number of inscriptions exist on the walls, the undoubted autographs of several illustrious and unfortunate tenants of this once dreary mansion. Among them, in a fine bold character, is a touching sentence with the signature of the earl, dated 22nd June, 1587. He languished in the Tower until Nov. 1595, when death released him, in the fortieth year of his age. In person the earl is described to have been very tall, of a dark complexion, with an agreeable mixture of sweetness and dignity in his countenance. Before his imprisonment, and in his happier days, he and his wife, the Lady Anne, had settled on the Daere estate at Greystoke, the noble castle, barony, and domains of that lordship being her portion on the division of the paternal estates. By his attainder, his half of the Daere estates was forfeited to the crown, and many years elapsed before restitution to his successor. He was survived by his son, the celebrated antiquary and collector, and by the Lady Anne, his widow, who lived until the 13th April, 1630, when she had attained the age of seventy-two. She was a woman of genius, and her letters evince an unaffected piety and tenderness of character.

"This digression from the principal subject of the present article has been occasioned by the feeling that the noble and unfortunate brother of Lord William Howard shares in the interest with which we regard all that relates to himself. To return to the history of Lord William:—

"The estates of the heiress of Naworth and Gilsland were still withheld; and finally Lord William Howard, and the widow of his brother, were compelled in the year 1604 to purchase their own lands of the queen, for the sum of £10,000. Lady Elizabeth had attained her thirty-seventh year before she was permitted to enjoy her patrimony. Mr. Howard, the father of the present lord of Corby, in his 'Memorials of the Howard Family,' remarks that it does not appear how she and Lord William managed to subsist, and meet the high charges and exactions to which they were subjected; and his accounts from 1619 to 1628, inclusive, show that he was still in debt, and paid ten per cent. interest for borrowed money. The accession of King James opened fairer prospects to the house of Howard, which had suffered so much, and lain so long under spoliation and forfeiture, for the attachment of the Duke of Norfolk to the ill-fated mother of that monarch. On the accession of James, Lord William was restored in blood; and, in company with his uncle, Henry Howard, afterwards earl of Northampton, went into Cumberland in 1603,

and met James on his entry into the kingdom. Probably Lord William was first invested by the new monarch with the office of king's lieutenant and warden of the marches in 1605.

"It seems that while he was deprived of his wife's patrimony the chief part of the timber in the parks was cut down. By an inquisition taken in 1589 it was found that 'Naworth park' contained 200 acres, 'with great store of old oak wood, worth to sell £200;' and a chase, called Bridgewood, is mentioned as containing the like quantity of woodland, and another £200 worth of timber. In the same inquisition, the commissioners report to the crown that 'the faire castle is in very great decay in all parts.'

"Lord William was no sooner reinstated in his property than he began to contemplate the repair of the old baronial stronghold, which during the long years of persecution had been neglected and deserted. The repairs seem to have been commenced some time before 1607, and to have been then in active progress. At that time Camden, the great antiquary, visited Naworth, where he found its noble owner living the life of a scholar as well as a soldier. His private tastes and his public occupations so blended these characters, that it might be said of him as poets feigned of Sir Philip Sidney, that Mars and Mercury fell at variance whose servant he should be. Camden speaks of him as 'an attentive and learned searcher into venerable antiquity;' and in another passage says, 'He copied for me with his own hand the inscriptions found at Castle Steads;' alluding to the inscriptions on Roman altars and tablets collected from the vicinity, and brought together by Lord William, in the gardens of Naworth Castle.¹

"While the repairs were in progress he resided, with his family, chiefly at his favourite hunting-seat of Thornthwaite, in Westmoreland. Of his income about this time we have interesting particulars in an account-book in his own hand writing, which was at Naworth Castle when the late Mr. Howard, of Corby, wrote his 'Howard Memorials.' On the 14th December, 1614, the auditor delivered in at Naworth Castle an account of the 'true cleve values' of my lord's estates for the year, to the Martinmas preceding. They are returned in the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, York, Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. First there is the purely domain of Castle Howard, then known by its ancient name of Hinderkelf; the

¹ See Horsley as to the Roman antiquities formerly at Naworth, pp. 482, 491, 255, 257, 258, 259, 277.

² This property occurs, in 1495, in the possession of the Basset family, and it was brought by the heiress of their estate into the family of Grimthorpe and Greystoke, and on the partition fell to the youthful heiress of Naworth, Lady Elizabeth Daere.

yearly value of which is set down at £420 10s. 10½d. Then there is the Morpeth property—which Mary de Merley had carried four centuries before to William de Greystoke—this is set down at £741 11s.¹ The Cumberland estates produced £1,173 13s. 2½d.; and the total income from all the counties is the sum of £3,884 11s. 1½d. The yearly income varied, but may be taken to have been on an average equivalent to at least £10,000 a year of money of the present day. Lord William himself declared, twenty years later, that ‘his parks, liberties, and forests, in the compass of his own territories, were as great a quantity in one place as any nobleman in England possessed.’ The demesne lands described in the above-mentioned account as ‘in the lord’s hand,’ at Naworth and Brampton, are set down as containing 2,178 acres, and there were then remaining on them 1,110 cattle of all sorts, and 3,000 sheep. In these rural districts, as might have been expected, a large portion of the available wealth of the owner was commonly invested in live stock. Thus (*ex. gr.*) a Yorkshire testator in the sixteenth century, the inventory of whose effects is amongst the wills proved at Richmond, died possessed of 3,391 sheep, which were valued at £506 7s. 6d.

“But considerable as was Lord William’s income from his broad lands in so many parts of the country, his extensive alterations and repairs at Naworth, which were in progress during a period of twenty years, must have absorbed a great part of it.

“Lord William’s alterations and repairs greatly changed the aspect of the castle in the inner court, and in its interior arrangements, and the work of his time forms the third of the four divisions or periods now marked in its architecture. Lord William lightened the great hall, and enlarged the windows which light it. He altered the interior of the principal tower which forms the south-western angle of the fortress, by adapting its upper floors for dwelling-rooms. He repaired the warders’ gallery, enlarged its long range of windows, and adapted for the purposes of his own habitation the very remarkable chambers in the tower at the south-eastern angle of the fortress, which is still called ‘Lord William’s Tower.’ He made the present entrance in the southern part of the castle under the gallery and chapel, and built walls in the vaulted chambers or crypt below the chapel and the hall, by which passages and servants’ rooms were formed on the basement. The

¹ Of Lord William Howard’s connection with Morpeth, an interesting memorial is preserved by the corporation, in the form of a silver mace, which he gave to his burgesses of Morpeth in 1604. It bears the arms of James I., and of the several families whose inheritance had centred in the noble donor, and it is perhaps unique amongst relics of this kind.

domestic chambers on the western and the northern side were also repaired and altered in his time. The fire in 1841 destroyed some buildings on the western side of the inner court, which had blocked up the fine pointed archway that formerly gave access to the castle, and was probably disused from the time when Lord William effected these repairs.¹ The late restorations have been so judiciously made that the character has been preserved of the original architecture, and also of the work of Lord William’s time, as each stood at the period of the fire. Some of the interior fittings placed by Lord William in his castle, thus altered and repaired, are still preserved. They may now be mentioned briefly.

“Shortly before the time when he began these repairs, the dismantling and destruction of the castle of Kirkoswald (which by the marriage of the only daughter of the Thomas Lord Daere, who died in 1457, had fallen to the family of ‘Lord Daere of the South’), gave Lord William the opportunity of acquiring for his castle the oak ceilings and wainscot work which had been placed in the ancient hall and chapel of Kirkoswald, and he obtained these, and applied them to the same uses at Naworth. These roofs were divided into panels, and a grim old portrait of some historical personage was painted in every panel. In the castle chapel at Naworth, as well as in the hall, there was one of these curious oak ceilings, and the altar end was also fitted up with wainscot in panels filled with portraits of patriarchs and ecclesiastics. All this antique oakwork, in both hall and chapel, perished in the conflagration: but in the chamber which Lord William used as his library, there is still the fine oak roof, in panels, elaborately carved, with bold heraldic bosses, enriched formerly by gold and colours, which is said to have been brought hither from Kirkoswald by Lord William. Some other relics of Kirkoswald Castle escaped the fire. The most remarkable of these are four heraldic figures in oak, the size of life, which were brought by Lord William to his hall at Naworth to bear banners, and they now do duty in the same capacity. One of them represents the Grimthorp Dolphin, with a beacon upon its head—the cognizance borne by Ralph de Greystoke; another is the Multou Stag; the third is the sable Griffin of De Vaux; and the fourth is the Daere Bull. They have looked down on many a feast where fish and beef and venison smoked before the successors of those great families; and now, unscathed by time and fire, and with their

¹ On the recent repairs, a painted window of two lights, which had been walled up, was disclosed on the north side of the great tower at the south-western angle of the fortress.

proper colours restored, they seem to belong to the *lares and penates* of this noble hall.

“ Lord William enriched his oratory (which adjoined his library) with some sculptured figures in alabaster, which likewise came from Kirkoswald, and by some curious paintings on panel, which probably the reforming commissioners had ejected from the neighbouring priory church of Lanercost. These also have escaped, and have been lately renovated. The old oak wainscot of the library likewise remains,¹ and the original wainscot of Lord William’s bedroom below has also been preserved, and still lines its walls. The bedstead and furniture (which are used by Lord Carlisle on his visits) are new, having been made lately, on the model of those which had been preserved in this chamber from Lord William’s time. To these chambers, when he inhabited them, the only approach was through the warders’ gallery, and this seems to have been reached only by the ancient winding stairs in the principal tower.

“ In the castle thus altered and furnished for habitation, Lord William was residing in (and probably for some time before) 1620. A few years later, when all his family, sons, daughters, and their wives and husbands, surrounded their noble parents at Naworth, they are said to have numbered fifty-two in family. How merrily they must have celebrated Christmas in their paternal hall! It appears from the steward’s account² that in 1625 the household charges for fourteen days at Naworth amounted to £16 17s. 1d. Lord William necessarily maintained a large number of followers and domestics, and he was accustomed to move about with many retainers.

“ In 1617 he met King James I. at Carlisle with a large body of his armed servants; and when he came from Naworth to visit Lord Scrope, governor of Carlisle, he marched into the castle at the head of a body of armed followers.³ The visitor at Naworth in the present day finds no difficulty in imagining the scene that was presented there—

‘When, from beneath the greenwood tree,
Rode forth Lord Howard’s chivalry;
And men at arms, with glaive and spear,
Brought up the chieftain’s glittering rear.’

“ In 1621 mention occurs of a house in St. Martin’s Lane, London, to which Lord William had frequently

¹ It stands detached from the wall, the restoration of this apartment not being completed.

² Edited by the late Mr. Howard, of Corby Castle, in his ‘Memoirs of the Howard Family’ (privately printed).

³ Jefferson’s ‘History of Carlisle.’

occasion to repair—not, however, for the purpose of frequenting the dangerous precincts of a court, or going within the vortex of political strife; for, warned by the fate of his ancestors, he had at an early age retired to his estates in the north, and renounced the perilous honours that might have rewarded a contrary and more ambitious course. The cost of each of his journeys to London, with from eighteen to twenty-four attendants and twelve horses, going and returning, varied from £15 to £21, but was sometimes more. In the year last mentioned (1624) he was absent on his journey to London from 25th May to 20th June, and the charges amounted to £38 11s. 8d. In the following year his riding charges from London only, beginning 28th May, were £12 12s. 3d. He seems to have passed little more time in London than he was obliged to do, and to have

‘Long’d for rough glades and forest free.’

“ In 1623 he went to Spa, for the benefit of his health, accompanied by Lady Elizabeth. They proceeded by way of London and Calais, and on their return came from Dunquerque to Newcastle by ship. The total cost of this journey was the large sum of £212 10s. 3d.

“ Of his pecuniary circumstances in this and preceding years his accounts afford some curious traces. In 1619 he was still so straitened, from the plunder he had suffered by Queen Elizabeth and from the cost of the repairs he was making, that he allowed himself for pocket money only twenty shillings a month, which scanty sum he had increased in 1627 to the magnificent allowance of £36 a year! From that period, however, he bought more costly furniture and books; planted his estates; and was paying marriage portions for his daughters, but still by instalments only. The termination of his steward’s accounts in the following year (1628) unfortunately destroys from that time the clue to these curious particulars of his private life.

“ It may be interesting to mention here a few of the items of expenditure that are set down in the steward’s account.

“ There are several payments of 5s. to the barber for cutting hair and trimming my lord’s beard. A pair of silk hose cost 36s., another 38s., and this was in 1619. A pair of gloves for my lord 5s., a black frieze jerkin for my lord 16s.; a pair of boots 10s., and a pair of spurs 2s.; a silk belt for the sword 1s.; and a scarf for my lord to wear in riding 6s.; shirts, bands (probably of lace,) and handkerchief, for my lord, £6 8s., and every year at least two pairs of spectacles: one pair is set down at the modest price of eighteenpence.

“ Some articles of luxury occur. Amongst these are, to Mr. Leonard Milburn, for a coach and four horses,

£30., (surely this can have been only a part of the price?) two saddle-cloths, bridles, reins and furniture for my lord, £3 18s.; two silver candlesticks £10 17s.; and two silver flagons, bought in 1628, cost 5s. 9d. an ounce; a silver hand-bell for my lord 38s.; six Turkey carpets, in 1619, £6 3s.; three yards of crimson velvet to make a carpet, 12s.; the carpet, with gold and silk fringe, cost altogether £1 16s.

“He frequently made presents to ‘my lady.’ The cost of some of these is recorded in the accounts. For example, a watch for my lady, in 1624, cost £1; a gown for my lady in ‘somer’ £6; a black fan, with silver handle, 6s. 6d.; and two fine felt hats for my lady, 14s.

“The steward’s accounts for the few years preserved unfortunately do not contain payments for books or works of art. Forensic eloquence was woefully underpaid if we are to take as an example what Mr. Banks received ‘for arguing the cause’ respecting Corby, viz., 11s.

“The many evidences of Lord William Howard’s prudent economy and careful management that might be brought forward, show that the formidable chieftain was not one of those who kept in order (as Lord Byron said) everything and everybody except himself.

“Books which have come down to his successors in the state in which he used them, and many memorials of his devotion to literary tastes and pursuits, testify the way in which this great man was accustomed to occupy his leisure hours.¹ Books appear to have afforded solace in the troubles of his early life, and to have remained dear to him in the prosperity of his age. History, especially ecclesiastical history, seems to have been his favourite reading: he also took much interest in the antiquities of his county, and in heraldry and genealogy.

“He collected many valuable MSS., probably, for the most part, from the spoils of the monasteries scattered in the preceding century: and some of these, inscribed by his own hand, are preserved in the Arundel Collection and in the Royal Society’s Library.

“The register of St. Alban’s Abbey during the government of Abbot Whethamstede—which is now preserved amongst the Arundel Collection in the Herald’s College, and is one of the most remarkable of its class of historical MSS.—belonged to Lord William Howard, and may perhaps be taken as an example of the kind of MSS. he collected. It was commenced

¹The quantity of papers that he wrote on the litigation with regard to the rights of the co-heiresses of Lord Daere, indicate the active part he took in these questions, and his power of patient labour.

in the reign of Henry VI., and is chiefly in the writing of the venerable abbot, and it is adorned with some rich and elaborate illuminations. This MS. bears Lord William Howard’s autograph. He was a warm friend of the illustrious antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, to whose diligence it is well known that we owe the preservation at this day of many valuable MSS. that had been once treasured in the monasteries, a large number of which enrich the celebrated collection in the British Museum that bears his name. Lord William gave one of his daughters to Sir Robert Cotton’s son, with a portion amounting to £500. Lord William and his distinguished friend seem to have been animated by kindred zeal for the preservation of learning; and the same hand that drew up a list of sixty-eight felons taken by him, and for the most part executed for felonies in Gilsland and elsewhere, and that bore the Lord Marcher’s sword to the terror of moss-troopers, edited the Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, one of the old monastic historians of England. His collection of printed books, a large number of which remain in his tower at Naworth, including many works on history—ecclesiastical, ancient, and mediæval; and amongst them are some black and ponderous tomes and books of rarity and value. A catalogue of his books was indorsed in his own hand, and the notes on the margins of several bear witness to his attentive reading. One is not surprised to find that ‘Shakspeare’s Plays’ were (and may still be) amongst his books. He was accustomed to contemplate the examples of heroic and generous actions recorded in history, and he knew how potent is the tragic muse

‘To wake the soul by tender strokes of art;
To raise the genius and to mend the heart;
To make mankind in conscious virtue bold,
Live o’er each scene, and be what they behold.’

“Were it not for the subjects of the books preserved in his well-guarded tower, and for what is known of his character, it might have been supposed that the mystic projects of the alchemists, or the dreams of judicial astrology, were his pursuits in this place of seclusion. His library was to him the domain of the tranquil past, where the battle-fields of actual life gave place to the scenes of history, where the helmet could be exchanged for her immortal garlands, and conquests be achieved that in the turmoil of public life could not be won. It is very honourable to his descendants that they preserved these, and all other memorials of his life, as nearly as possible in the state in which he left them. It has been already mentioned that ‘Lord William’s Tower’ was in his time accessible only through the

long gallery paced by his armed warders; and his chambers were reached by a narrow winding stair, and were guarded by two doors of great strength at and near the entrance from the gallery.¹ The lower chamber was his bedroom; above it was his library, and beside the place of study was his private oratory.² All these apartments, the very furniture he used, the books he read, the trusty blade he wielded for his sovereign, and the altar at which he knelt before the King of Kings, were preserved so completely in their original state down to the time of the fire, that, as Sir Walter Scott remarked, they carried back the visitor to the hour when the warlen in person might be heard ascending his turret-stair, and almost led you to expect his arrival.

“Of Lord William Howard in his more important yet less pleasing public character, little has yet been said, for one is tempted to dwell on all the traces that exhibit the noble chieftain surrounded by family endearments, and devoting his leisure to his much-loved books. His public life, though of great and permanent utility to the country, by establishing within the borders habits of obedience to the laws, and respect for life and property, does not, however, furnish much of historical incident. But we know that he was diligent and successful in the discharge of his official duties, that he maintained a garrison of 110 men, that his name was a name of terror to the lawless and disobedient, ‘who,’ says Fuller, ‘had two enemies—the laws of the land and Lord William Howard of Naworth,’ and that by his vigilance and firmness, his uncompromising justice, and, when necessary, his severity, he restored peace and order to those parts of the realm, and gained the honourable title of ‘The Civiliser of our Borders.’ The dark and gloomy prison-vault which is situated at the baseinent of the south-western or principal tower of the castle, is a terrible monument of the severity experienced by prisoners,

‘Doom’d in sad durance pining to abide
The long delay of hope from Solway’s further side!’

Some rings remain on the walls of this dungeon. Its roof is vaulted with massive elliptical ribs, similar to

¹ Lord William’s Tower seems to have owed its preservation to the enormous thickness of its walls. The lower chamber is very interesting, as the massive arches or ribs of stone, on which the upper stories of the tower are carried, cross its roof diagonally, and are in admirable preservation, although the fire raged fiercely in this part of the castle.

² A secret chamber has been contrived between the level of the oratory and the floor below. The descent to it was behind the wainscot of the altar, and in the dark days of persecution it probably more than once formed a hiding place for priests.

those which are better seen in the lower apartment of Lord William’s Tower, which is now opened to the staircase at the south end of the hall.

“The portraits of Lord William represent a tall person, with sharp features, and a countenance marked by character and energy; and to these pictorial representations Sir Walter Scott has added a chivalric portrait of the noble chieftain’s appearance in the well-known lines—

‘Costly his garb,—his Flemish ruff
Fell o’er his doublet shaped, of bull;
With satin slash’d and lined;
Tawny his boot and gold his spur,
His cloak was all of Poland fur,
His hose with silver twined;
His Bilboa blade, by March-men felt,
Hung in a broad and studded belt.’

By the epithet ‘Belted Will’ Lord William Howard is commonly known. A belt said to have been worn by him used to be shown at Naworth, and a ‘broad and studded belt’ it was, it being of leather, three or four inches broad, and covered with a comlet in German, the letters on metal studs, from which circumstance it has been imagined that some charm was attributed to this belt. The baldrick or broad belt was, however, in former times commonly worn as a distinguishing badge by persons in high station, and therefore does not seem likely to have furnished a distinguishing epithet: moreover, in his portraits, Lord William’s belt is not prominent, and indeed is represented as remarkably narrow. In Cumberland the characteristic epithet attached to his name was ‘Bauld Willie’—meaning ‘Bold William’—a just description, certainly, of the noble

‘Howard, than whom knight
Was never dubb’d, more bold in fight;
Nor, when from war and armour free,
More famed for stately courtesy.’

“To this gracious quality, testimony has been borne in the very interesting narrative of an excursion by three military officers, who were quartered at Norwich, and started from that place on Monday, 11th August, 1631, and who, after an absence of seven weeks, returned to Norwich, having in that time visited the northern and some other counties of England. Their narrative is preserved in the Lauslowne MSS. The portion relating to Lord William Howard is short. The travellers had been at Hexham, and, continuing their journey westward, passed by Langley Castle, Thirlwall, and Gelt Forest, to visit Naworth. Being prevented by Lord William’s absence from paying their respects to him on their arrival, they met with lucky entertainment in a little poor cottage in his liberties,

driven in thither by very ill weather (to wit.) a cup of nappy ale, and a peece of red deer pye—more than we thought fit (said the cottagers) to acquaint his lordship withal.' The travellers proceeded to Carlisle, and arrived at the inn called the Angel, in the market-place. In the morning, they went to the cathedral, which they thought like a 'great, wild country church,' and they gave an account, by no means flattering, of the organ and the singing.

'Whilst we were perambulating (they continue) in this strong garison towne, we heard of a messenger from that truly noble lord we the last day missed on at Naworth, with a courteous invitation to dinner the next day at Corby Castle (for there his Lp. then was), which we accepted (as it was indeed) a mighty favour from soe noble a person. The next day we went thither, and were by that generous brave lord courteously and nobly entertayned, and sorry he said he was that hee was not at Naworth to give us there the like. His Lp's comands made us to transgresse good manners, for neither would he suffer us to speak uncover'd, nor to stand up (although our duty required another posture), but plac'd us by his Lp. himselfe to discourse with him until dinner time. Anon appeared a grave and virtuous matron, his honble. lady, who told us indeed we were heartily welcome, and, whilst our ancient and myself addressed ourselves to satisfy his lordship in such occurrences of Norfolk as he pleased to aske and desired to know, wee left our modest captaine to relate to his noble lady what she desired to know. These noble twain, as it pleased them to tell us themselves, could not make above twenty-five yeeres both together when first they were marry'd, that now can make above 110 yeeres, and are very hearty, well, and merry. And long may they continue soe, for soe have they all just cause to pray that live neere them, for their hospitality and fre entertainment agrees with their generous and noble extraction, and their yeares retaine the memory of their honble. predecessors' bountifull housekeeping.'

'This was in 1634, and the course of the noble pair was then nearly run. Lord William had become—

'A bearded knight in arms grown old.'

'He had given peace to the borders, and substituted obedience for anarchy. The whole vale from the walls of Naworth to the distant border, once

'Familiar with bloodshed as the morn with dew,'

owned the authority of law, and began to respect the rights of property. His life had been passed in acts worthy of the heroism of his ancestors. He had by his prudence and just dealing surmounted the difficulties

under which he came to the barony, and he had consolidated a noble inheritance for his posterity. He had seen his children grow to be the comfort and pride of his age, and he had formed for them many honourable alliances. We may be allowed to believe that, after a life passed, as his was passed, he could meet death, as he had been accustomed to meet his enemies, without fear,

'Nor shrink to hear Eternity's long surge
Break on the shores of Time.'

He departed this life on the 20th of October, 1640, at Naworth, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, having survived Lady Elizabeth little more than twelve months, she having died on the 18th October, 1639. Of the place or places of their interment no register has been preserved, in consequence, probably, of the ravages of the plague at that time. The late Mr. Howard thought it most probable that she was buried with her ancestors at Lanercost, and he had seen a copy of a steward's account in which it was stated that Lord William was buried in Greystoke church, under the 'great blue stone.' It was raised some years back, and bones were found below, but it bore no inscription. In the now rootless and grass-grown choir of the abbey church of Lanercost, and among its mossy tombs, we look in vain for any sepulchral monument of the noble pair; but the character and feelings of the present Earl of Carlisle, and the spirit evinced in his restorations at Naworth, induce the belief that a monument will ere long be erected to Lord William and Lady Elizabeth Howard. As already mentioned, Lord William caused a full-length portrait of Lady Elizabeth to be painted by Cornelius Jansen, in the year 1637, when she had attained her seventy-third year. This, and a full-length companion portrait of Lord William himself by the same eminent artist, are preserved at Castle Howard, and copies of them decorate the upper end of the great hall of Naworth Castle.¹ The very attire in which Lord William

¹These escaped the fire by a remarkable accident; they were at the time in the hands of a picture-frame maker at Newcastle. At the time of the fire there was at Naworth a portrait of Lady Elizabeth, taken when she was fourteen years of age. It is known to have been carried out of the castle at the time of the fire, and has been lost. Some description of it is given in the following letter addressed to Lord Carlisle by the late Mr. Henry Howard, of Corby Castle, dated 14th March, 1825.

'I have sent back the Lady Elizth Daere's portrait to Naworth Castle, carefully packed, and return your lordship thanks for the permission to my daughter to copy it. The character given to the face makes it probable that it was a true likeness; and considering the personage, I think yr lordship will be inclined to pay some attention to its preservation. The dress of the lady is much ornamented; she wears a cap in the form of those given to Mary Queen of Scots, which has a peak in front coming on to the forehead, with

is represented is mentioned in his steward's account, and the several items appear to have cost altogether £17 7s. 6d. His dress is a close jacket of black figured thick silk, with rounded skirts to mid-thigh, and many small buttons. The hose, of black silk, and black silk stockings come above the knee, and are tied with silk garters and bows. He wears a plain, falling shirt collar: the sleeves are turned up at the wrist. His dress-rapier has a gilt basket-hilt, and hangs by a narrow belt of black velvet with gilt hooks.

“ Lord William Howard had five sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Philip, born in 1583, died in his lifetime, leaving a son and heir named William, the ancestor of the Earls of Carlisle. Lord William's second son was Sir Francis Howard, for whom he purchased in 1624 the fair estates of Corby, and who was ancestor of the line now represented by Mr. Philip Howard. Charles Howard, a great-grandson of Lord William, succeeded to the barony as early as 1642, by the speedy deaths of his intermediate ancestors, and, preserving their traditional attachment to the house of Stuart, he became instrumental in the restoration of Charles II., and was better rewarded than some other noble Royalists who had suffered for their master. In 1661 he was created Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Baron Daere of Gilsland—honours borne by the present earl. The talents of Charles first Earl of Carlisle led to his employment in diplomatic missions, in which capacity, as well as in arms, several of his descendants likewise served their country; and they have adorned their high lineage by mental attainments and personal worth.

Of the fortunes of Naworth Castle during the great rebellion (which intervened between the death of Lord William and the accession of the first earl) we have not any information; but we may suppose that it sustained some serious injury, as Bishop Gibson mentions that it was again repaired by that nobleman and made fit for residence. The building, as left by those repairs, seems to have remained, internally and externally,

the letters D. G. which I apprehend is either Daere and Greystoke or Daere of Gilsland. The inscription on the picture is—

‘Anno Domini 1578.
etatis sue 14.’

She wears her wedding ring on the middle joint of the finger, which I have understood indicates a person betrothed, or married, but not yet living with her husband. Mr. Lysons, in his ‘*Cambridgeshire*,’ (I am not aware on what authority), states that she was married in 1577. In the genealogy, painted in the chapel at Naworth, her eldest son, Philip, yr lordship's ancestor, appears to have been born in 1583, when she was nineteen years of age; then follow two daughters; and the birth of my ancestor Sir Francis Howard, is dated 1588, and there are several other sons and daughters.⁴

without material alterations down to the time of the lamentable conflagration in 1844.

“ It was in the walls of the inner quadrangle more especially, that the building suffered. The hall, the chapel, the gallery, and the domestic apartments were so extensively injured that the façades are for the most part of restored work. Still, these portions have been rebuilt in such correct taste that they harmonise well with the portions that escaped the fire, and wear the hues of time. The repairs in the chapel of the castle and the chief tower are not yet (1853) completed.⁵

“ A more striking contrast can hardly be witnessed, than in passing from warm light chambers, adapted for modern comfort, to the vaulted dungeon at the basement of the keep-tower and the chamber above it. This was the prison of the castle, and it remains in all its ancient gloom and terror. But there is a relique of a very opposite kind on the other side of the court of Naworth, an old jasmine tree, which spreads its fresh verdure and sparkling modest flowrets over the doorway of the great hall, and it must not be passed without mention. There is a something poetical in its aspect and situation, and one does not wonder to find that it induced two previous earls to invoke the muse in its favour, and the present earl to write the following appropriate lines:—

‘ My slight and slender jasmine tree,
That bloomest on my border tower,
Thou art more dearly loved by me
Than all the wreaths of fairy bower.

I ask not while I near thee dwell
Arabia's spice or Syria's rose;
Thy light festoons more freshly smell—
Thy virgin white more purely glows.

My wild and winsome jasmine tree,
That climbest up the dark grey wall,
Thy tiny flowrets seem in glee
Like silver spray-drops as they fall.

Say, did they from their leaves thus peep
When mail'd moss-troopers rode the hill,
When helmet wanders paced the keep,
And bugles blew for Belief Will?

My free and feathery jasmine tree,
Within the fragrance of thy breath,
Yon dungeon grated to its key
And the chain'd captive sigh'd for death.

⁴ The chambers in the tower are modernised, but the ancient winding stairs have been preserved. The repairs made necessary by the fire disclosed in this tower some hiding places in the wall—the contrivances of a dark age of insecurity.

On border fray or feudal crime
 I muse not while I gaze on thee ;
 The chieftains of that stern old time
 Could ne'er have loved a jasmine tree.¹

“The noble hall of Naworth Castle is now perhaps unique of its kind. The fine open timber roof it has received (from the design of Mr. Salvin, the eminent architect, who has directed the restorations at the castle,) contributes greatly to the antique and impressive character of the hall. Over the spacious fireplace the following appropriate verses have been inscribed: on a scroll bearing the date 1844—

‘OUR BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, WHERE OUR FATHERS PRAISED THEE,
 IS BURNED UP WITH FIRE.’

On a scroll bearing date 1849—

‘THOU SHALT BE CALLED THE REPAIRER OF THE BREACH: THE
 RESTORER OF PATHS TO DWELL IN.’

“Along the whole length of the hall, on each side, heraldic shields are displayed on the corbels supporting the ribs of the roof. Beginning at the upper (the south) end, there are on the eastern side the shields of Howard, Mowbray, Braose, Segrave, De Brotherton,² Fitzalan, Warren, Tilney, Audley, Uvedale, Cavendish; on the western side, Dacre, De Multon, De Morville, Vaux, Engaine, Estravers, Greystoke, Grimthorp, Bolebec, De Merlay, Boteler—a

‘Long array of mighty shadows.’

“The hall contains many family portraits, some fine tapestry, and several pieces of armour. Of the portraits, seven are on panel, half-length size; one represents Thomas Duke of Norfolk, celebrated as Lord Surrey, the hero of Flodden Field, who died in 1524; another, Philip Earl of Arundel, who died in the Tower in 1595; another, Queen Catherine Parr. There is a

¹ On the walk outside the eastern wall of the castle, and near ‘Lord William’s Tower,’ a noble old yew tree stands on the edge of the declivity—a venerable contemporary of the founders of Naworth Castle—whose dark foliage was stirred by the free winds, while in the course of three centuries many a captive in the adjacent dungeon was pining in sad durance.

² Sir Robert Howard, who succeeded his father in 1436, married Margaret, elder daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter and co-heir of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk. This Thomas de Mowbray was son and heir of John Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Lord Segrave, and of Margaret Plantagenet, his wife, who was daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, the eldest son of King Edward I., who was invested with the office of earl marshal of England, 12th February, 1356. By this illustrious alliance, Sir Robert had an only son, John Howard, who was created earl marshal, and Earl and Duke of Norfolk, on 25th June, 1453, and was ancestor of Lord William Howard of Naworth.

full-length portrait of King Charles I. by Vandyck, hung on the north wall; a full-length portrait said to represent Queen Mary of England; she holds in her right hand a crucifix, in her left a candle, lighted, wreathed with flowers, and wears a dress of rich embroidered tissue. There is a portrait of that famous lady, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, who was born 1590, and died 1675.

“In the drawing-room, which adjoins the hall, there is a fine portrait on panel of the duke, Lord William’s father; a portrait on canvas of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the renowned collector of the marbles, Lord William’s nephew; a portrait of Philip, brother of the first Earl of Carlisle, who fell at Rowton Heath, 1645; one of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, 1630; and a portrait of Lady Mary, daughter of the first Earl of Carlisle, who married Sir John Fenwick. She is represented in the attire of a widow, and holds his miniature. He was beheaded in 1696. This portrait was brought from Castle Howard. The warders’ gallery, instead of being paced by living guards, is now also lined with portraits of buried ancestry, some of which have been brought from Castle Howard. The five noble pieces of tapestry in the hall likewise came from Castle Howard. They are said to have been made as a marriage-present to Henry IV. of France and Mary de Medicis. All the armour that was kept in the gallery at the time of the fire perished, but that which was in the hall escaped. A complete suit, now in the gallery, is of elaborate workmanship. It need not be said that all these reliques add greatly to the antique character and interest of the venerable walls, and aid to place the visitor in presence of ‘the spirit of the olden time.’

‘So Naworth stands, still rugged as of old,
 Arm’d like a knight without, austere and bold,
 But all within bespeaks the better day,
 And the bland influence of a Carlisle’s sway.’”

This account of Naworth Castle and the lords of Gilsland, from the graceful and facile pen of W. S. Gibson, Esq., cannot have a better appendage than an account of the family of the present noble owner of Naworth, from its establishment to the present time.

Carlisle Family.

Lord WILLIAM HOWARD, second son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, was restored in blood, by act of Parliament, in 1603, and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, and sister and co-heir of George Lord Dacre of Gilsland, became in her right proprietor of Naworth Castle, in Cumberland, the ancient seat of the Dacre family. His lordship acquired also, in the

same manner, Hinderkelle, the site of Castle Howard. He had, among other children,

- i. Philip (Sir) married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Carryl, of Hastings, in Sussex, and dying before his father, left, with other issue,

WILLIAM, who succeeded his grandfather.

- ii. Francis (Sir) of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, ancestor of the Howards of Corby. (See Corby, page 194.)

Lord WILLIAM, who was warden of the western marches, and known by the name of Bauld Willy, or Belted Will Howard, died in 1640, and was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir WILLIAM HOWARD, Knt., who married Mary, eldest daughter of William Lord Enre, by whom he had several children; of his daughters, Mary married Sir Jonathan Atkins, Knt., and from this marriage derive the families of Atkins of Fountainville, Fireville, &c., co. Cork (see Burke's "Landed Gentry"), and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

CHARLES HOWARD, who was created 20th April, 1661, Baron Daere of Gilsland, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle. His lordship was subsequently ambassador to the Czar of Muscovy, and deputed to carry the ensigns of the order of the Garter to Charles XI., king of Sweden, from which latter mission returning, he was installed as his majesty's proxy at Windsor. He was afterwards made governor of Jamaica. He married Anne, daughter of Edward Lord Howard of Eserick, and dying 24th February, 1684, was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD, second earl; who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Frelde, of Wickham, Hants, and relict of Sir William Berkely, Knt., and was succeeded 23rd April, 1692, by his only surviving son,

CHARLES, third earl. This nobleman filled the high office of first lord of the Treasury, constable of the Tower, and governor of Windsor Castle. His lordship married Anne, daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Essex, and dying 1st May, 1738, was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY, fourth earl, K.G., born in 1691; who married, first, 27th November, 1717, Lady Frances Spencer, daughter of Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, and heir of her mother, Arabella, one of the co-heirs of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, by whom he had, with three sons (who all died in the lifetime of the earl), two daughters, viz.,

- i. Arabella, married to Jonathan Cope, Esq., son and heir of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., of Brewer's Abbey, co. Oxford, to whom her ladyship conveyed the seat and manor of Overton-Longueville, part of the Newcastle estate, and died in 1746.
- ii. Diana, married to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Helmsley, co. York, and died in 1770.

His lordship married, 2ndly, 5th June, 1743, Isabella daughter of William, fourth Lord Byron, by whom (who died 22nd January, 1795), he had

- i. FREDERICK, fifth earl.
 - i. Anne.
 - ii. Frances, married in 1768 to John Radcliffe, Esq., and died in April, 1808.
 - iii. Elizabeth, married, firstly, in 1769, to Peter Delme, Esq.; and secondly, 13th January, 1794, to Captain Charles Garnier, R.N., who was unfortunately drowned, 16th December, 1796. Her ladyship died in June, 1813.
 - iv. Juliana.

The earl died 4th September, 1758, and was succeeded by his son,

FREDERICK, fifth earl, born 28th May, 1718, elected a Knight of the Thistle in 1768, and installed a Knight of the Garter in 1793. His lordship married in March, 1770, Margaret Caroline, daughter of Granville Leveson, first Marquis of Stafford, K.G., and by her ladyship (who died 27th January, 1824) had issue,

- i. GEORGE, sixth earl.
- ii. William, born 26th December, 1781; died 25th January, 1813.
- iii. Frederick, born in 1785; major of hussars, killed at Waterloo; left issue, by Frances Susan, his wife, only daughter of William Henry Lambton, Esq., of Lambton Hall, one only son,

Frederick John, private secretary to H. E. the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, born 1st March, 1814; married 1st July, 1837, Lady Fanny Cavendish, sister of the Earl of Burlington, and has issue,

William Frederick, born 26th June, 1838.
George Francis, born 28th April, 1840.
Frederick Compton, born 23rd January, 1847.
Alfred John, born 14th October, 1848.
Gerald Richard, born 7th November, 1853.
Louisa Blanche.
Margaret Fanny.
Edith Susan Louisa.

- iv. Henry Edward John, D.D., prebendary of York, dean of Lichfield, and rector of Donnington, co. Salop; born 14th December, 1795; married 13th July, 1824, Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of Ichabod Wright, Esq., of Mapperly, county Notts, and has issue,

1. George, born 20th June, 1826, barrister-at-law; married, in May, 1852, Marion, only child of Edward Southam, Esq., M.D., and widow of W. Leigh Bennett, Esq.
2. John Henry, lieutenant R.N., born 30th November, 1827.
3. Edward Henry, lieutenant R.N., born 7th June, 1832.
4. Charles John Henry, born 28th September, 1834.
5. Henry Frederick, born 9th November, 1844.
 1. Julia Maria.
 2. Charlotte Henrietta, married, 29th September, 1853, to the Hon. and Rev. Archibald George Campbell, second son of Earl Cawdor.
 3. Emily Georgiana.
 4. Caroline Octavia.
 5. Elizabeth Henrietta.

- i. Caroline Isabella, married to John, first Lord Cawdor, and died in 1848.
- ii. Elizabeth, married to John Henry Duke of Rutland; and died in 1825.
- iii. Gertrude, married, in 1806, to William Sloane Stanley, Esq., of Paulsons, co. Hants.

The earl died 4th September, 1825, and was succeeded by his son,

GEORGE, sixth earl, K.G., lord lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire; born 17th September, 1773; married, 21st March, 1801, Georgiana, eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, K.G., by whom he had issue,

- i. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, present earl.
- ii. Frederick George, an officer in the army; born 8th June, 1805, accidentally killed, 18th November, 1844.
- iii. William George, in holy orders, rector of Lomdesborough, co. York, born 23rd February, 1808.
- iv. Edward Granville George, captain R.N.; born 23rd December, 1809; married in 1842, Diana, only daughter of Hon. G. Ponsoby.
- v. Charles Wentworth George, born 27th March, 1814; M.P. for East Cumberland; married, 8th August, 1842, Mary, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Fane, baron Wensleydale, late one of the barons of the Exchequer, and by her (who died in August, 1843), he has a son,

George James, born 12th August, 1843.

- VI. Henry George, secretary of legation at Paris, born 22nd May, 1818; married 29th May, 1845, Mary Wellsley, daughter of John Mac Lavi-h, Esq., of Montreal, which lady died 21st February, 1850.
- I. Caroline Georgianna, married, in 1823, to the Right Hon. W. S. S. Lascelles (second son of the Earl of Harwood), who died 2nd July, 1851.
- II. Georgianna, married, 7th March, 1822, to George James Welbore, first Lord Dover, who died in July, 1833.
- III. Harriet Elizabeth Georgianna, married 27th May, 1823, to George Granville, duke of Sutherland, K.G.
- IV. Blanche Georgianna, married, 6th August, 1829, to Lord Cavendish, now Earl of Burlington, and died 25th April, 1840.
- V. Elizabeth Dorothy Anne Georgianna, married in 1840, to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Richard Grey.
- VI. Mary Matilda Georgianna, married, 13th July, 1852, to the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P.

The earl died 7th October, 1848, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK HOWARD, earl of Carlisle, K.G., viscount Howard of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, baron Dacre of Gilsland, and co-heir to a moiety of the barony of Greystoke, lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the East Riding of Yorkshire; born 18th April, 1802; succeeded his father, as seventh earl, 7th October, 1848. His lordship was chief secretary for Ireland from April, 1835, to September, 1841; chief commissioner of woods and forests from July, 1846, to March, 1850; and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from March, 1850, to February, 1852. The earl was constituted in 1855 lord-lieutenant-general and general governor of Ireland, and was again appointed to the same office in the present year, 1859.

Creation.—April 20, 1661.

Arms.—Quarter of six, 1st, Howard, gu., on a bend, between six cross-crosslets, fitchee, arg., an escucheon, or, charged with a demi-lion, rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure, flory counterflory, of the first, a mullet for difference; 2nd, Brotherton, gu., three lions, passant guardant, in pale, or, on a chief, a label of three points, arg.; 3rd, Warren, chequy, or and az.; 4th, Mowbray, gu., a lion, rampant, arg., armed and langued, az.; 5th, Dacre, gu., three escallops, arg.; 6th, Greystoke, barry of six, arg. and az.; over all three chaplets, gu.

Crest.—On a chapeau, gu., turned up, erm., a lion, statant guardant, the tail extended, or, ducally gorged, arg., a mullet, sa., for difference.

Supporters.—Dexter, a lion, arg., differenced with a mullet; sinister, a bull, gu., armed, unguled, ducally gorged, and lined, or.

Motto.—Volo, non valeo.

Briethwaite, or Tarulhouse Forest, lies on the south side of the parish, from five to eight miles south-east of Brampton. It was anciently given to the priory of Hexham by Adam de Tindall, but after the dissolution was granted to the lords of Gilsland. It was formerly considered extra-parochial, but is now annexed to the township of Naworth, and is sometimes called Tindall Forest. There are several coal-mines in the neighbourhood, and zinc works were commenced here some years ago.

CARLATTON EXTRA PAROCHIAL PLACE.

CARLATTON is bounded by the parishes of Castlecarrock, Cumrew, Cumwhitton, and Hayton. The soil is light, uneven, and full of stones, but produces tolerable crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c. The area of Carlatton is 1,810 acres, and its rateable, or rather rental value, is £640. The population in 1801, was 50; in 1811, 51; in 1821, 54; in 1831, 70; in 1841, 61; and in 1851, 67; who are engaged in agriculture, and attend the markets at Carlisle and Brampton.

In the reign of Henry II., the manor of Carlatton was held by Gospatric, son of Macbenk, or Macbenock, paying for it fifty marks. This Macbenock appears to have been a native of Ireland, who had settled in Cumberland, and during the conflicts between King Stephen and Matilda, took part with the former. King John made a temporary grant of it to Robert de Ross; but Henry III. resumed this grant, and gave it to the King of Scotland. After the revolt of John Baliol, it was held for a while by Anthony Beek, bishop of Durham. Richard II. granted it to Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, from whom it descended to the great Earl of Warwick, the "king maker," who was slain at the battle of Barnet. Edward the IV. gave it to his brother the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. It has since been held by lease under the crown, the Earl

of Carlisle being the present lessee, and is also owner of the soil. There are a corn and saw-mill here.

Carlatton was anciently a parish of itself, and its church was given by Robert de Vaux to the priory of Lanercost, and appropriated to that monastery. The tithes are now held by lease under the crown, with the manor. The church is supposed to have been dilapidated long before the Reformation. There is no institution of a vicar on record after the year 1380. Robert de London was rector when the appropriation was made, the vicars are Henry de Newton, 1320; Sir William de Stockdale, 1344; Sir Richard Hogge, 1380. There are no ruins remaining of the church, and it is only known by tradition where it stood.

The township consists of eight houses, about seven miles south of Brampton.

CASTLE CARROCK PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Brampton and Hayton, on the west by Cumrew and Carlton, on the south by Leath Ward, and on the east by Northumberland. It is situated on both sides of the river Gelt, and comprehends the northern range of mountains, which extends from Cross Fell, near Alston. The arable land is light, and full of blue stones; the high fell is rugged and sterile, but the lower moor, being dry, and covered with a fine herbage, affords good pasturage. Limestone and freestone are abundant. The commons have been enclosed in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in 1800-1801. Castle Carrock Fell commands fine views of the most fertile portion of Cumberland, the Scottish hills, the Irish Sea, Skiddaw, Saddleback, and the Northumberland mountains. The parish comprises two constablewicks, called Town and Oughterside Quarter. Its area is 3,610 acres, and its rateable value £1,273 9s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 252; in 1811, 307; in 1821, 346; in 1831, 383; in 1841, 351; and in 1851, 316; who are principally engaged in agriculture, and attend the Brampton and Carlisle markets.

The manor of Castle Carrock was given in the reign of Henry II. by Hubert de Vallibus to Eustace de Vallibus, whose posterity seem to have taken the name of Castle Carrock, and probably inhabited the castle, from which the parish took its name. Robert de Castle Carrock, the fourth in descent of that name, died in the reign of Edward I. and left three daughters, among whose posterity this manor having been divided it long continued in severalties; the whole is now vested in the Earl of Carlisle, whose ancestors purchased the several parts at sundry times. Some lands in the parish are held under Charles Aglionby, Esq., of Armathwaite Castle, within the manor of Armathwaite, of which the Earl of Lonsdale is lord. The lands are principally held by resident yeomen.

The village of Castle Carrock is situated on the west side of Geltsdale, four miles south of Brampton. In the neighbourhood are the apparent remains of two ancient fortifications; one in a wet field, about forty yards west of the church, surrounded by a moat, now filled up, is 100 yards in length by forty in breadth; the other, which is a short distance to the south, is about three times as large, and rises seven or eight yards above the surrounding meadow—both have been in tillage for a considerable period. A small stream runs close by the western side of each, and might easily be made to fill the former quite round. Here is a mineral spring possessing water of the same quality as the Gilsland sulphurated spa. On the summit of the fell are two cairns, one of which, called Hespeck Raise, is of great size. About the year 1775, a farmer removing

a large cairn near Gelt Bridge, found a kist-vaen, or stone coffin, containing a human skeleton.

THE CHURCH.

Castle Carrock church, the dedication of which appears to be unknown, but is supposed to be St. Peter, is a small structure, with a square tower, rebuilt in 1828, at a cost of £250. The old church, which had been long in a ruinous condition, is supposed to have been constructed with materials brought from the old castles above alluded to. The bell, which was removed from the old church, bears the inscription "Praise thou the Lord, O Castle Carrock." The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. It is valued in the King's Book at £5 12s. 1d., was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £12, and is now worth about £130 per annum. On the enclosure of the commons 290 acres were allotted in lieu of all tithes. The parish register commences in 1689.

RECTORS.—Robert de Helpston, 1312; John de Begho Kirk, 1346; Sir Adam — occurs in 1356; Thomas de Carleton occurs 1380; John Cohn, 1380; John Richardson, sear., —; John Richardson, 1511; John Stodart, 1586; Leonard Millburn, 1589; Christopher Gibson, 1635; Henry Skarron, 1672; Christopher Riekerby, 1679; Joseph Pattinson, 1722; John Pearson, 1739; Richard Dickinson, 1778 (died 1816); — Bowe, —; Samuel Hudson, 1832; Thomas Charles Vaughan, 1834.

The rectory was built in 1727 by the then rector, the Rev. Joseph Pattinson. It is a plain comfortable building, in the village.

The parish school is situated in the village, and, on the enclosure of the commons, received an allotment of twenty acres of land, which now lets for £12 a year.

GELTSDALE FOREST EXTRA-PAROCIAL.

GELTSDALE Forest is an extensive tract of mountain, forming the south-east portion of Castle Carrock parish, and is a royal forest leased by the Earl of Carlisle. Part of it abounds in birch and alderwoods, and gives rise to the river Gelt, which flows northwards. Previous to the suppression of the monastic institutions, Geltsdale and the adjoining forest of Brierthwaite, belonged to the priory of Hexham, but after the suppression of that house, were granted to the barons of Gilsland.

CUMREW PARISH.

THE parish of Cumrew is bounded on the north by Castle Carrack, on the west by Carlatten, on the south-west and south by Croglin, and on the east by the river Gelt, which divides it from Geltsdale. It comprises the townships of Cumrew Inside, and Cumrew Outside, which are one for parochial purposes. The inhabitants, who are entirely employed in agriculture, reside in the village of Cumrew, and in a few houses dispersed over the parish. They are laborious and healthy, and attend the Brampton and Carlisle markets. The soil here is dry and gravelly. A hill, called Carluneth, part of the Pennine or Cross Fell range, which runs along the eastern side of the county, is situated in this parish. The area of Cumrew is 2,694 acres, and its rateable value £1,121 12s. 6d.

There are three manors in this parish, viz., Cumrew, Brackenthwaite, and Newbiggin, all of which belong to the Earl of Carlisle, and are included in the barony of Gilsland. In the division of the Daere estates, Brackenthwaite and Newbiggin fell to Lord Daere of the South, and came to the Earl of Carlisle by purchase. The Earl of Sussex sold the fines and rents to the tenants for a nominal consideration in the reign of Charles II. The lands here are subject to a fine of two years' value on change of tenant, and a twenty-penny fine on death of lord. Mr. Gill's estate and the enclosed commons are free. The landowners are Robert Leach, Esq., John Gill, Esq., the Earl of Carlisle, L. S. Dixon, Esq., and many smaller proprietors.

The village of Cumrew is about seven miles south of Brampton, and twelve east-south-east of Carlisle.

THE CHURCH.

Cumrew church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small but neat edifice, consisting of nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, containing two bells. The tower was erected in 1811. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, and is worth about £100 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for £45, the rest in land. The tithes are held by the incumbent by lease from the dean and chapter, and a meal modus in lieu of tithe corn is held by Mr. Nanson, of Carlisle, from them. The dean and chapter have transferred their property to the church commissioners.

The parish registers commence in 1579.

INCUMBENTS.—William Wilkinson, 1726; John Ritson, 1763; John Parker, 1765; John Watson, 1828.

The parsonage is a commodious dwelling, erected in 1832, at a cost of about £100, towards which the Rev. J. Watson gave £200, and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty a similar sum.

The parish school and master's house were erected in 1816, on a piece of ground belonging to the parish, at a cost of £196, of which the Committee of Council on Education contributed £57, the Rev. J. Watson, £55, Lord Morpeth, £10, the dean and chapter, £3,

and the landowners the remainder. It is under government inspection, and is supported by subscriptions and the pence of the children. Average attendance twenty-two. So rapidly has the population decreased in this parish, that there are not at present twenty children of age to go to school.

Fifty years ago superstition was rife in this neighbourhood, and there were plenty of ghosts and witches; the schoolmaster, however, has banished them all. The following custom is still preserved. When the corpse of a master of a house where bees are kept is lifted, the hives are raised up at the same time, or the bees would die. Sometimes the bees are invited to the funeral by mixing a little of the eatables and drinkables and putting the mixture into the hives. This occurred here in 1856, on the death of a very old man; it will probably be the last time it will be observed.

In Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland," it is said that the Daeres were supposed to have had a seat here at Drumwalloght, on the estate of Mr. Gill; this is now believed to be merely a conjecture, and to be without foundation in fact. Hutchinson also states that in a field here, near the church, "be the ruins of a large edifice, but so confused and destroyed as not to show its original form, or any marks to discover its strength or the era when it was erected." These two small hillocks were removed in 1832, when one of them was found to have been composed entirely of small stones gathered from the land, and the other of rubbish, but in neither was there any foundations of buildings. On the summit of the neighbouring mountains is a cairn of stones, where a human skeleton has been found; and in a small cairn on the estate belonging to John Gill, Esq., an urn has been discovered.

Abbey Field and Brackenthwaite are two small hamlets in this parish, situate respectively one and one mile and a half north of Cumrew.

The population of Cumrew Inside township in 1801 was 118; in 1811, 126; in 1821, 148; in 1831, 144; in 1841, 112; and in 1851, 100.

The number of inhabitants of Cumrew Outside at the same decennial periods was respectively 63, 68, 83, 72, 71, and 66.

CUMWHITTON PARISH.

CUMWHITTON parish is bounded on the north by Great Corby, on the west by the river Eden, on the south by Leath Ward, and on the east by Cumrew and Carlitton. It is a small oblong district lying on the west side of Castle Carrock Fell, and is held of the Earl of Carlisle as part of the barony of Gilsland. The soil is light and stony, producing barley, oats, and some wheat, with excellent potatoes. The climate is cold but healthy. The parish comprises the townships of Cumwhitton and Northseugh-with-Moorthwaite, whose united area is 5,400 (5,670 according to the rate-book), and the rateable value is £2,902 10s. The soil principally belongs to resident yeomen, but the Earl of Carlisle is the largest owner.

CUMWHITTON.

The area of this township and the rateable value are returned with the parish. The population in 1801 was 241; in 1811, 170; in 1821, 285; in 1831, 324; in 1841, 242; and in 1851, 243.

The manor of Cumwhitton was given by Ranulph de Meschines to Hildred de Carlisle. In King John's reign it belonged to the Bavins, who, after possessing it for three generations, gave the manor to the priory of Lanercost, and the rectory to the priory of Carlisle.¹ The Earl of Carlisle is now lord of the manor.

The small manor of Hornby, given also by the Bavins to the priory of Lanercost, came after the Reformation to the Daeres, and was sold by Henry Daere before the year 1688 to John Atkinson; it was subsequently purchased by the several proprietors of the small estates which it comprehended.

At Scarrow Hill is a freehold estate, which in 1688 belonged to the Scarrows, a family of great antiquity at the place, since extinct; it is now in severalties.

The village of Cumwhitton is about seven miles south-by-west of Brampton. There was formerly, on the village green, two artificial mounds which had been used as butts for archery, and were known as High and Low Willy Wastel, "probably from the great archer recorded in the old song." Until recent years the old custom of holding a wake on St. John's Eve, with fires, &c., was continued.

THE CHURCH.

Cumwhitton church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and a small square tower. In 1291, when the Valor of Pope Nicholas was taken, the church was rectorial, and valued at £8 11s.; in 1318 it continued rectorial, but was not taxed by Edward II. on account of its poverty. It subsequently became appropriated to the priory of Carlisle, and the patronage is now vested in the dean and chapter. Hutchinson tells us that "the dean and chapter demised all the rectory of Cumwhitton, except the curate's house and garden, viz., all the glebe lands and meadows called Kinkeroft, tithes, oblations,

&c., under the yearly rent of fifteen eskeps of haver-meal, and 10s. in money, besides the curate's stipend of ten pounds. He adds, "the curacy was augmented by lat. and the money laid out in the purchase of land in Nichol Forest, which now yields £9 rent per annum. By the bounty of the Dowager Countess Gower, who gave £200, an additional augmentation was had, by which lands were bought in the parish of Addingham, yielding now near £15 a year; the whole making a comfortable stipend." In 1810 all the tithes were commuted for a yearly rent charge of £175, viz., great tithes for £105, and meal tithes, £70. The curacy is now worth about £101 a year. The parish registers are preserved from 1731.

INCREMENTS.—Edward Anderson, 1813; Joseph Hudson, 1821; Samuel Hudson, 1826; William Ford, 1831; Robert Robinson, 1844.

The parish school, at Sandy Syke, is endowed with the interest of £200 left by Mr. Adam Hodgson, of Hornsley.

There is also a school situated near Cumwhitton village, built about the year 1819, and supported entirely by subscription.

Upon an eminence in the middle of a dark and dreary waste, commonly called King Harry, in the southern part of the parish, is a Druidical temple, designated Grey Yards, from the colour of the stones. The circle is fifty-two yards in diameter, and is formed of eighty-eight stones, the largest of which is not more than four feet high. Tradition says the name of this moor is derived from the circumstance of one of the Henrys, kings of England, having encamped here.

In accordance with an ancient custom, the owner of Nunfield estate, in this township, pays a goose and a cartload of coals yearly to the lord of Nunmery, in Amstable parish, and is toll free throughout England.

NORTHSEUGH WITH MOORTHWAITE.

The acreage and rateable value of this township are returned with the parish. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 202; in 1811, 308; in 1821, 259; in

¹T. Denton's MSS.

1831, 255; in 1841, of Northseugh, 216; of Moor-thwaite, 75; and in 1851, Northseugh, 186; of Moor-thwaite, 145. The hamlets in the township, and their distances from Cumwhitton are as follow:—Moorth-

waite, one mile south; Hornby, one and a half mile south-by-east; Northseugh (High), three miles south-by-east; and Northseugh (Low), two miles south-by-east.

DENTON NETHER PARISH.

THIS parish lies south of the river Irthing, between Naworth and Upper Denton, and includes the small hamlet of Low Row. On the low side of the parish the soil is light and sandy: on the south or high side it is stronger, but of a cold and sterile nature. The parish has no dependant townships.

The area of Nether Denton is 4,530 acres: and the rateable value £2,550. Its population in 1801 was 245; in 1811, 258; in 1821, 287; in 1831, 290; in 1841, 280; and in 1851, 334.

The manor of Nether Denton was given by Eustace de Vallibus to a family who assumed the name of Denton. The heiress of Sir Richard Denton married Adam Copley, of Batley, in Yorkshire, and the heiress of Copley, in the third generation, married Adam de Hall, who took the name of Denton, and had from his father-in-law a grant of the arms of his maternal great-grandfather, Sir Richard Denton. In the reign of Henry VII. John Denton exchanged the manor for Warnell Hall with Lord Daere, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Carlisle. Denton Hall has long been occupied as a farmhouse. The customary tenants pay two years' value and a heriot on change of tenant, and a fine on the death of the lord. The principal landowners are the Earl of Carlisle, the Rev. Thomas Colbeck, Thomas Ramsay, Esq., and John Waugh, Esq.

Low Row is a small hamlet in this parish, about four miles east of Brampton. Here is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a small unpretending structure. The living, a rectory, was given by Robert, son of Bueth, to the monks of Wetheral; and he also, by the advice, and with the consent of his wife and friends, gave to the church some of his lands that lay near to it, and eight acres besides as well without as within the village. This grant was confirmed by John and Elias, sons of David de Denton, and appropriated to the providing a light before the altar of the Most Holy Trinity in the church of Wetheral. After the decease of Robert, son of Bueth, the church of Nether Denton was given to Lanercost Priory. This transfer led to some litigation between

the communities of Wetheral and Lanercost, which was terminated by the mediation of the papal legate, who divided the profits of the living between the two houses, and gave the presentation and advowson to the Bishop of Carlisle, whose successors have since enjoyed the same. The share which each of the communities of Wetheral and Lanercost had out of this rectory was two marks and a half. In 1266 the prior and monks of Wetheral re-leased this part to the bishop of Carlisle. The church is rated in the King's Book at £8 5s. 5d. It was returned to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £16 1s. 6d. In 1761 it was augmented with £100, of which £200 was from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200 given by the Dowager Countess Gower. It is now worth about £196 a year. At the enclosure of the commons there were about 500 acres allotted, partly in lieu of tithes, and partly by right of common. The parish registers commence in 1710.

RECTORS.—Robert Oriel, 1304; Adam de Kale, 1306; John de Culgayth, 1309; John de Aberington, 1317; Richard de Erceton, 1385; Edward Bell, died, 1567; Christopher Lowther, 1567; Miles Matnaugh, 1576; William Thompson, 1586; Roland Baxter, 1597; Ralph Snowden, died, 1633; Nicholas Dean, 1633; William Culbeth occurs 1692; Richard Culbeth, 1692; Thomas Pearson, 1703; Nicholas Reay, 1718; William Hesketh, 1736; — Holme, —; — Harrison, —; Thomas Ramsay, 1795; Thomas Colbeck, 1834.

The parish school is in the village or hamlet of Low Row.

CHARITIES.

Hodgson's Charity.—William Hodgson, who died in 1856, bequeathed to the parish of Nether Denton a field called the Scollicks, containing about twelve acres, which he had purchased a short time previous to his decease. This property now lets for £18 5s. a year, which sum, in accordance with Mr. Hodgson's directions, is distributed in the following manner, viz.:—£8 a year to the school at Low Row, £2 a year to the parish clerk, and the residue among the poor of the parish.

DENTON UPPER PARISH.

The parish of Upper Denton comprises a small district, bounded on the east by Northumberland, on the south by Nether Denton, and on the west and north by the river Irthing. The parish comprises no dependant townships.

The area of Upper Denton is 860 acres, and its rateable value £1,175 18s. In 1801 it contained 85 inhabitants; in 1811, 94; in 1821, 100; in 1831, 106; in 1841, 127; and in 1851, 112.

The manor of Upper Denton, which was anciently part of the barony of Gilsland, was conveyed in the reign of Edward I. by Richard Stonland to John Witherington, in whose family it continued for several generations. Mr. T. Denton says that it was conveyed by that family to Lord William Howard, but Nicolson and Burn make the Tweedales to have been intermediate proprietors. It now belongs to the Earl of Carlisle, in whose family it has been for a considerable period.

The village of Upper Denton is six miles east of Brampton.

THE CHURCH.

Upper Denton church is a very small, unpretending structure. The benefice is a curacy in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle. It was certified to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at £17 per annum, all of which

arises from lands purchased with Queen Anne's Bounty, except 20s. a year paid by the Earl of Carlisle. The church of Upper Denton was given by Robert de Vallibus, and Robert, son of Auketil, to the priory of Lanercost, and appropriated to that house by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, in whose diocese this parish then was. For ecclesiastical purposes this parish and the district of St. Mary Magdalene in Gilsland, consisting of a portion of Waterhead township, in the parish of Lanercost, were united in 1859; the incumbent is the Rev. C. Kipling. The names of the incumbents up to the present year will be found in the list of the vicars of Lanercost.

Mumps Hall is a small hamlet in this parish, in which lived Marguret Teasdale, said to be the original Meg Merrilies of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Rammerring." Her grave may yet be seen in the parish churchyard.

Near Mains, on the south side of the Irthing, is a spring, which petrifies the moss through which it passes in its course to the river.

FARLAM PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Brampton and Denton; on the east by the district of Bridgholme, and the parish of Brampton, with an isolated portion of Lanercost; on the south by Hayton parish; and on the west by Brampton. A survey for the enclosure of the commons was made in 1780, and another for the poor-rates in 1819. The parish comprises the townships of East and West Farlam, and Midgeholme, formerly extra-parochial, whose united area is 5,680 acres.

The population is partly settled at the hamlets of Milton, Farlam, Hallbankgate, Forest Head, Coal Fell, Rigg Foot, and a considerable proportion in a more scattered manner. The inhabitants are colliers, lime-burners, and agricultural labourers. There are two collieries, Talkin and Tindal Fell (two of the Naworth coal-mines), the property of the Earl of Carlisle, and leased to Mrs. M. Thompson and Sons, of Kirkhouse. One seam of coal about three and a half feet in thickness is extensively wrought at the Talkin Colliery, by a shaft thirty-two fathoms deep; the same seam, though altered in quality, being used as a steam coal, is wrought at Tindal Fell, by an adit or drift. The strata sunk through at the former colliery consists of alternations of white freestone, shale, and limestone, the number of

hands employed at the two places averages about 200. The pits are situated in Hayton and Brampton parishes. There are about seventy hands employed at the lime-works, producing about 20,000 tons annually. In the neighbourhood of Tindal Tarn, and partly in Farlam and partly in Brampton parish, are the zinc and spelter works of J. H. Attwood, Esq., called the Tindale Fell Spelter Works, on the private railway of the Earl of Carlisle, leading from Brampton and Milton station to the Newcastle and Carlisle branch railway at Lumley. These spelter works were erected in 1845, and consist of twelve subliming furnaces, and twenty-eight calcining reverberatory furnaces for roasting or calcining the ores of zinc, a refinery, and a mill worked by water from the tarn, for crushing and grinding the ores. There

are also pot-houses and stoves for making and burning the retorts and condensers, with warehouses, offices, manager's house, and upwards of thirty workmen's dwellings, a school-house for children, and a teacher's residence. These works attract considerable attention as being the only zinc works in the north of England, also as the process used is a patented one, and supposed to be superior to any other in the country. The school is supported by the proprietor, with the aid of the children's payments. The ores come from Alston Moor, and various parts of England, and abroad. The population, generally speaking, are sober, steady, and industrious; the parish is clean and dry, and the people are in a comfortable position. The soil about Milton is light and gravelly, but in the neighbourhood of Kirkhouse and Farlam Hall is rich and loamy. Towards the eastern portion of the parish there is a large tract of limestone land used for grazing. The west end of the parish is crossed by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, which has a station at Milton, and a line belonging to Lord Carlisle stretches the entire length of the parish, for the conveyance of coal, &c., to Carlisle, Brampton, Alston, &c. The rateable value of the parish is £3,005 5s. Brampton and Carlisle are the markets attended.

The only antiquities known to have been discovered in this parish are some stone coffins, with urns, which were found on the removal of a sandhill near Kirkhouse, some ten years ago, but which were destroyed by the workmen in their anxiety to get what they supposed to be a treasure.

EAST FARLAM.

The population of this township in 1801 was 130; in 1811, 505; in 1821, 491; in 1831, 616; in 1841, 526; and in 1851, 648.

The manor of Farlam was granted by Hubert de Vallibus, lord of Gilsland, to Walter de Windsor, whose posterity took the name of Farlam. John de Farlam, having no children, devised it in the reign of Edward III. to Ralph de Daere and Margaret Multon, lady of Gilsland, his wife, and their heirs. It has ever since passed with the barony of Gilsland, and is now held by the Earl of Carlisle. The lands here are held by ancient rents, greenhues, and service monies, and also fines on all customary property on the death of the lord or change of tenant. The landowners are the Earl of Carlisle; Mrs. Thompson and Sons; James H. Attwood, Esq.; Mrs. Bell; Messrs. John Bell, Joseph Bell, and others. Courts for the barony of Gilsland, which includes Farlam, are held at Brampton twice a year.

THE CHURCH.

Farlam parish church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, is a plain structure, consisting of nave and chancel, and dates probably from the twelfth century. It was given by Robert de Vallibus to the priory of Lanercost, to which monastery the tithes were appropriated; but at the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Thomas Daere, and the patronage and impropriation are now vested in the Earl of Carlisle. The living is worth about £105 per annum, arising from lands in Bewcastle, purchased by augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200 given by the Dowager Countess Gower, an annual sum from the Bounty Office, a small rent charge on the Kirkhouse farm, and the fees. There are no tithes. The parish register extends over a period of 200 years.

A new church is now (1859) in course of erection, adjoining Kirkhouse; the site being on the hill immediately above. The designs, which have been supplied by Mr. Salvin, give promise of a simple, but at the same time chaste and picturesque edifice, in the Early English style. It will consist of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; the estimated cost, inclusive of heating apparatus, is about £2,000. Towards this sum the Hon. C. W. G. Howard, M.P., contributed £500; his brother, the Earl of Carlisle, giving the site, and a considerable addition to the churchyard; Mrs. Thompson and Sons also contributed about £300; J. H. Attwood, Esq., £70; and the other landowners in an equally liberal manner. The foundation stone was laid on the 8th July, 1859, by the Earl of Carlisle.

INCUMBENTS.—Sir Simon de Walton, died 1316; William de Richardby, 1316; Sir Thomas de Derby, died 1361; Sir Thomas Roke, 1361; Sir Robert de Hayton, 1373; — Townley, —; George Gillbanks, 1786; George Mercer Tandy, 1849; John Lowthian, 1848. Mr. Gillbanks did not reside in the parish, and had for curates William Thompson, John Wannop, and G. M. Tandy, in succession.

A parsonage was erected in 1859, in the Elizabethan style, at a cost of about £1,000.

A fortnightly Sunday service is held at the school-room connected with the Spelter Works, at the east end of the parish.

The Wesleyans have a neat new chapel at Hallbank Gate.

A mechanics' institution was established about two years ago at Hallbank Gate, for the workmen and others generally. It is supported by subscriptions, and a small quarterly payment from each member. There are about 200 volumes in the library; the number of members is about eighty.

Tindal Tarn is the boundary between Farlam and Brampton parishes. A small stream which has its

origin on Tindal Fell and runs past Hallbank Gate, passes Farlam Hall and Kirkhouse, where it is used in driving machinery, and thence to the village of Milton, where it constitutes the boundary of the parish. Another stream called Coal Fell Beck, rising on Talkin Fell, and passing Closepit Holme, Greenside, Lime-works, and Riggfoot, and after uniting with the Blackburn at Byershall, runs into the South Tyne near Featherstone Castle.

Many of the houses in this parish have undergone considerable alterations and improvements during the last few years.

Hallbank Gate and Kirkhouse are two hamlets in

this township, the former of which is four miles east-south-east of Brampton; and the latter, where the church is situated, is half a mile east of Hallbank Gate.

WEST FARLAM.

This township contained 162 inhabitants in 1801; 167 in 1811; 172 in 1821; 200 in 1831; 509 in 1841; and 500 in 1851. The acreage, &c. are returned with the parish. Milton is a village in this township one mile and a half east-south east of Brampton. Here is Milton Hall, the residence of Thomas Thompson, Esq., erected in 1857.

HAYTON PARISH.

The parish of Hayton is bounded on the north by Brampton, on the north-west by Irthington, on the west by Warwick and Wetheral, on the south by Cumwhitton, and on the east by Farlam and Castle Carroek. The soil here is of various qualities: near Talkin it is dry and gravelly; in Hayton the land, in many parts, is very fertile, and the soil a deep blackish loam, very luxuriant; and in other parts it is light and sandy. The rivers Irthing and Gelt run through the parish; on the latter are quarries of freestone, limestone, and blue slate, and in Talkin are extensive coal mines. The parish abounds in game. The townships are Hayton, Faugh and Fenton, Little Corby, and Talkin, whose united area is 7,737 acres.

HAYTON.

The rateable value of this township is £2,212 10s. Its population in 1801 was 376; in 1811, 436; in 1821, 490; in 1831, 582; in 1841, 534; and in 1851, 532; who are chiefly resident in the village. They are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attend the Brampton and Carlisle markets.

The manor of Hayton belongs to the lord of Gilsland. Mr. T. Denton says that Hayton formerly belonged to the Denton family, and was given by John Denton to Lord Dacre in exchange, in the reign of Henry VII. The landowners are Thomas Henry Graham, Esq., of Edmond Castle, Sir H. Dalrymple Ross, George Head Head, Esq., and John Ramsay, Esq.

The village of Hayton is pleasantly situated two and a half miles south-west of Brampton. It possesses a remarkable monument in the shape of a circular eminence, twelve feet high, and about 100 feet in diameter, known as Castle Hill, and which is supposed by some to have served as an outpost for the defence of Edmond Castle, distant about one mile north-west, but upon what ground such a conjecture is founded we cannot ascertain.

THE CHURCH.

Hayton church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure, consisting of nave and chancel, with a small square tower; it was rebuilt in 1780, and will accom-

modate about 100 persons; the chancel was rebuilt in 1812, at the expense of T. H. Graham, Esq. The church of Hayton was given by Robert de Vaux or de Vallibus, to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and was shortly afterwards appropriated to that monastery. On the suppression of the monastic institutions it was transferred to the dean and chapter, the legal successors of the prior and convent; the dean and chapter sold their right of patronage, in 1855, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are now the impropiators and patrons. Previous to the commutation the tithes were leased out for twenty-one years, by the dean and chapter, reserving the annual payment of seventeen cskeps of oatmeal, and the lessee covenanted to pay the curate £5 yearly, and to repair the chancel; the ancient custom of the lessee of the small tithes giving the inhabitants forty-eight quarts of ale (viz., twelve on the feast of St. Andrew, twelve at Candlemas, and twenty-four at Easter), has been discontinued. The Earl of Carlisle is the impropiator of a portion of the corn tithes of Talkin, and the vicar of Brampton owns the hay tithes of the same township; but all are now commuted for a rent charge on the land. In 1751 and 1757 the living, which is a perpetual curacy, received two augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £400, with which land was purchased at Hayton,

and added to the ancient glebe, making altogether about ninety-six acres. The benefice is now worth about £133 per annum. The parish registers commence in 1620.

INCUMBENTS.—Hugh Brown, 1755; Edmond Wills, 1757; Richard Hair, 1806; Richard Rice, 1821; George Toppin, 1836.

The parsonage, situated near the church, is a good substantial building, erected in 1821 at a cost of £500.

The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village.

Hayton School, situated in the village, is the property of Thomas Henry Graham, Esq., who is also the principal contributor towards its support. There is a good master's house near the school, erected at the expense of Mr. Graham. The school has an average attendance of 100 pupils, who pay from 1s. to 4s. per quarter.

In 1856 Thomas Henry Graham, Esq., established a good reading-room here for the benefit of the inhabitants, which is entirely supported by its founder. There is also a good library in the school, to which its members have access.

To the east of the village is Stone House, the neat residence of Capt. Coulson, but the property of Sir H. D. Ross.

Edmond Castle, distant about one mile north-west of Hayton, is the beautiful seat of Thomas Henry Graham, Esq.

Graham of Edmond Castle.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Esq., of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, descended from a branch of the Grahams of Esk, married, January, 1749, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Coulthard, Esq., of Scotby, and by her (who died, aged 91, in 1816) left at his decease, October, 1807,

- i. THOMAS, his heir.
- ii. James of Kirkstall, created a baronet, 1808.
- iii. William.
- i. Mary, married to Richard Graham, Esq., of Stone House.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Margaret.

The eldest son,

THOMAS GRAHAM, Esq., of Edmond Castle, born 1751, married, 17th August, 1791, Elizabeth Susannah, daughter of John Davenport, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, and left at his decease, 23rd June, 1813,

- i. THOMAS HENRY, now of Edmond Castle.
- ii. John, who married, 1821, Caroline Elinor, daughter of the late E. J. Curteis, Esq., M.P. of Windhill Hill, and has issue,

1. Reginald John.
2. Henry Davenport.
3. Charles.
4. Edward Curteis.
1. Caroline Curteis.

- i. Elizabeth Maria.
- ii. Emily, married to the Rev. Thomas Collins.

iii. Anne Margaret, married to Edward Pothill, Esq.

Mr. Graham was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS HENRY GRAHAM, Esq., of Edmond Castle, co. Cumberland, J.P. and D.L., high sheriff in 1821; born 25th June, 1793; married, 6th March, 1829, Mary, eighth daughter of the late Sir David Carnegie, Bart., of Southesk.

Arms.—Per pale, indented, erm. and sa., on a chief, per pale of the host, and or, three escallops, counter-changed.

Crest.—Two armed arms issuing out of the battlements of a tower, ppr., holding an escallop sa.

LITTLE CORBY.

The area of this township is 352 acres, and its rateable value £412. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 120; in 1811, 114; in 1821, 170; in 1831, 313; in 1841, 283; and in 1851, 297; who are resident in the village of Little Corby. The manor of Little Corby is held by P. H. Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, besides whom George Irving, Esq., is the principal landowner.

The village of Little Corby is situated at the confluence of the rivers Eden and Irthing, about six miles east-by-north of Carlisle.

FAUGH AND FENTON.

The population of this township in 1801 was 290; in 1811, 304; in 1821, 331; in 1831, 333; in 1841, 339; and in 1851, 400. The rateable value is £2,512 7s. 6d.

The manorial rights are the property of the Earl of Carlisle. The principal landowners are John Ramshay, Esq.; George Head Head, Esq.; Messrs. Thomas Taylor and John Moses.

Faugh and Fenton are two small hamlets, the former one mile and a half, and the latter one mile south of Hayton. How is another hamlet in this township, half a mile south of the same place. The Wesleyans have a small place of worship at Fenton, lately erected by Mr. Taylor.

TALKIN.

The population of Talkin township in 1801 was 219; in 1811, 237; in 1821, 280; in 1831, 376; in 1841, 344; and in 1851, 311. The rateable value is £1,544 12s. 6d. The inhabitants reside principally in the village of Talkin, with the exception of three or four farm-houses, and a few cottages on the common. They are principally engaged in agriculture, and some of them are employed at Blacksyke coal-pit, on the common, which is leased by Mrs. Thompson and Sons, under the Earl of Carlisle. Brampton market is usually attended. The land in the neighbourhood of the village is good, and in a fair state of cultivation. It is well suited for the growth of

potatoes, turnips, and all sorts of grain. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through the township about a mile west of the village. The common, to the extent of about 1,400 acres, has been recently enclosed, under the Commons Enclosure Act. Besides the coal-mines there are limestone and freestone quarries.

The manor of Talkin is held by the Earl of Carlisle, as parcel of the barony of Gilsland.

The village of Talkin is two and a half miles east-by-south of Hayton, and possesses a neat chapel, which was built about sixteen years ago, by T. H. Graham, Esq., the inhabitants assisting by carting materials, and Lord Carlisle gave the stone. The chapel is a neat and well-finished structure, and is kept in repair by T. H. Graham, Esq., who has also endowed it with £80 out of Wiggillhall estate, a property of his adjoining the chapel. The Rev. James Irving is curate to the Rev. George Toppin, of Hayton. He resides at Talkin, and assists Mr. Toppin at Hayton, as well as doing duty here.

The parsonage is a neat and commodious house, erected by T. H. Graham, Esq., who also gave the site. The grounds around the house are neatly laid out.

Talkin Tarn, a small lake well stocked with fish, is situated in this township.

CHARITY.

School.—By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 1st September, 1783, John Milbourne granted to trustees a piece of ground called Willy Moor, containing six acres, lying in Hayton Low Moor, on trust to let the same, and apply the rents for and towards the schooling of as many poor children of Talkin quarter as the rents should be sufficient to teach. In or about the year 1812, Thomas H. Graham, Esq., purchased these six acres from the trustees, and in lieu thereof laid a rent charge of £10 a year on his estate adjoining the school. On the enclosure of the common thirty acres were allotted to the school, which now produce £15 a year. The total income is now £30 per annum, exclusive of the children's quarter pence. A new school, with teacher's house attached, was erected in 1858, at a cost of £600, defrayed by subscription and a government grant of £280. The school is under government inspection; the master is assisted by one pupil teacher. Average attendance eighty children.

IRTHINGTON PARISH.

THE parish of Irthington is bounded on the north by Walton and Kirkclinton, on the west by Scaleby and Crosby, on the south by Hayton, and on the east by Brampton. The river Irthing, from which its name is derived, flows at its southern extremity. The parish is intersected by the site of the celebrated Roman Wall, and by the military road from Carlisle to Newcastle. In Newby township is Watch Cross, the Aballaba of the Romans. The soil of the ancient enclosures in this parish is light and sandy; that between the village and the river consists of a mixture of loam and moss, and clay is found on the hills. Plenty of excellent stone is found throughout the parish well suited for buildings, being the old red sandstone. The farmers generally attend both Carlisle and Brampton markets. The parish comprises the townships of Irthington, Laversdale, Newby, and Newton, whose aggregate area is 6,050 acres (6,352 in rate book). Population entirely agricultural.

IRTHINGTON.

The area of this township is 917 acres (889 in rate book), and its rateable value £1,015 8s. The population in 1801 was 197; in 1811, 221; in 1821, 251; in 1831, 267; in 1841, 279; and in 1851, 226; who reside in the village of Irthington, and the small hamlets of Old Wall and Ruleholme.

A Roman castle originally existed near the site of the present farm buildings, called Nook, now in the occupation of the Messrs. Bell, whose predecessor, the late Robert Bell, made a collection of the principal Roman relics that were found in the neighbourhood, such as coins, seals, altars, pottery, &c. This collection

is still kept on the premises, and is of interest to the historian and the antiquary.

The manorial rights of Irthington are held by the Earl of Carlisle, as lord of the barony of Gilsland, which includes the whole of this parish. The principal landowners are the Earl of Carlisle, Rev. W. Daere (vicar), Messrs. John and George Bell, Thomas Graham, Thomas Bulman, William Law, John Bowman, George Ramsay, John Boastead.

The village of Irthington, or the "town on the Irthing," is large and straggling. It is situated on the north side of the Irthing, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Brampton. King John was here on February 20, 1201.

THE CHURCH.

Irthington church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, or St. Mungo, is the principal object of interest in the parish, having been entirely restored within the last two years, under the present incumbent, and his predecessor, the Rev. J. Hancock. The original church was built about the twelfth century, and consisted of a nave and aisles, with a small bell turret. The present church is erected on the original site, and has been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the arches in the interior. Of these, the chancel arch is a very beautiful specimen of the Norman Decorated style; the other arches are all plain and massive Norman, with the exception of the two west arches, which are pointed, showing the original church to have been built at the transition period. The exterior of the chancel is restored with stones out of the old Roman wall, on many of which the original chisel marks of the Roman masons are still distinctly visible. There are three very fine windows, by Wailes of Newcastle, to the memory of the late Robert Bell,—besides two minor ones, one in memory of the late Robert Bowman, of this parish, who died at the advanced age of 118 years, and the other in memory of the late Mr. Dodgson, of Beck. The entire expense of the restoration, inclusive of the windows, was about £1,000, which sum was raised by subscription among the owners and occupiers of land in the parish. The church of Irthington was granted to the prior and convent of Lanercost, by Robert de Vallibus, and it was soon appropriated to that house. In the year 1221 the vicarage was taxed as follows by Bishop Malherk:—The vicar to have the whole altarage, with the corn tithe of the vill of Irthington, and all the land belonging to the said church, with the tithe of hay and mills throughout the whole parish, with all small tithes belonging to the altarage: saving to the prior and convent yearly three eskeps of oatmeal, and two eskeps of malt; which was afterwards altered by Bishop Close to one eskep and a half of oatmeal. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas, the church of Irthington is rated at £13 16s.; and the vicarage at £10. In the Valor of Edward II., they were stated to be worth nothing, because they were totally destroyed. In the King's Book, the vicarage of Irthington is rated at £6 1s. 5½d. On the dissolution of Lanercost Priory, the church of Irthington was granted, among other possessions of the said priory, to Sir Thomas Daere, Knight, by Edward VI., in the sixth year of his reign (1552-3.) The benefice is now a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of Joseph Daere, Esq., of Kirkclinton Hall, brother of the present vicar. The living was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the annual value of £30; it is now

worth about £330. The tithes in this parish are very small, the greater part of the land being tithe free. There are about 400 acres of land belonging to the church, which are at present undergoing great improvements: the greater part of this land was given in lieu of vicarial tithes on the enclosure of the commons in 1783. The principal glebe house was erected about ten years ago.

VICARS:—William de Meleburn, 1221; Laurence de Caldre, 1337; John Farebarne, died 1567; Robert Hutton, 1567; Robert Dobson, 1585; Leonard Scott, 1589; Joseph Lowden, 1597; Richard Lowden, 1612; Anthony Salkeld, resigned 1612; Richard Subson, 1612; John Theakston, 1661; Philip Fielding, 1666; John Gosling, 1692; Matthew Wilkinson, 1731; James Parish, 1745; John Stamper, 1763; John Topping, —; John Hancock, —; William Daere, 1852.

Irthington School was rebuilt by subscription in 1850. The master receives a sum of £25 a year from subscriptions and endowments, the latter consisting of the interest of about £280 in the funds and out on loan, derived from Hetherington's and Dalton's charities.

CHARITIES.

Hetherington's Charity.—Jane Hetherington, by a clause in her will, dated 27th September, 1792, gave as a donation, towards a free school within the parish of Irthington, for the use and education of poor children, the sum of £100, which was paid by her brother, Edward Hetherington, and was subsequently laid out on mortgage. This money has been since lent out at interest, and the proceeds devoted to the education of the poor in Irthington and Laversdale schools.

Dalton's Charity.—Jane Dalton, about the year 1795, bequeathed £100, upon trust, to be placed out, and directed that the interest of the same should be paid to the minister of the parish of Irthington, by whom she directed the same should be applied towards the education of such poor children within the parish as he should think fit. The interest is applied according to the intentions of the donor.

LAVERSDALE.

The area of Laversdale township is 3,415 acres (3,225 in rate book), and its rateable value £2,852 8s. In 1801 it contained 399 inhabitants; in 1811, 390; in 1821, 450; in 1831, 431; in 1841, 438; and in 1851, 429. The manorial rights are held by the Earl of Carlisle. The principal landowners are Thomas Clark, Thomas Calvert, James de Vitre, Esq., John Hogg, Rev. W. Daere, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph Dickinson, William Maude, Edward Waugh, Richard Waugh, Thomas Law, Isaac and John Phillips, James Fawcett, Mrs. George Saul, Mrs. James, John Boustead, Edward

Standish, Thomas Stanwix, and Thomas Sarginson. Great improvements have been made in this township within the last few years, both socially and as regards its agriculture. Lands have been improved, bridges constructed, mosses reclaimed, and schools erected.

A new school and classroom, with good house attached, were erected about three years ago, on a site conveyed to trustees by the late Robert James, of Mireside, who has also left £300 by will to endow the school. There were also £100 given by the late James Boustead, of Cumrenton, lent out at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the same purpose. The master is also supported by subscriptions amounting to about £17 per annum and the school fees. This school is under government inspection, having been erected at a cost of about £600, £284 of which was given by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education. Service is performed in the school-room every Sunday afternoon by the vicar.

The village of Laversdale is three and a half miles west-north-west of Brampton.

At Cumrenton there was formerly a wood containing 300 acres.

Old Wall is a hamlet in this township, three miles west-north-west of Brampton.

NEWBY.

Newby contains 807 acres, and its rateable value is £535 1s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 106; in 1811, 109; in 1821, 97; in 1831, 110; in 1841, 124; and in 1851, 131. This is a small township, chiefly in the possession of T. H. Graham, Esq., of Edmond Castle, Miss Lamb, Messrs. Thomas Little, and James Brongh. It overhangs the river Irthing near its junction with the Eden.

In this township is situated Watch Cross, the Aballaba of the Romans. Horsley gives the following account of the station:—"A little detached from the

road, to the south, is a Roman fort of about four chains and a half square, called Watch Cross; and as I was assured by the country people, and have had it since further confirmed, a military way has gone near it, or between it and the military road belonging to the wall; for they often plough up paving stones here, and think part of the highway to Brampton to be upon it. This is the least station on the line of wall, and is as usual plundered of its stones, as at Burgh and Drumburgh. However, the ramparts and ditch are very fair and visible." The common on which this station stood being enclosed about eighty years ago, and brought into cultivation, all traces of the camp have been obliterated. This camp has been supposed to have been only a summer encampment, and was garrisoned by a detachment of Moors.

NEWTOWN.

The area of Newtown is 1,536 acres, and its rateable value £831 16s. The population in 1801 was 168; in 1811, 188; in 1821, 222; in 1831, 215; in 1841, 217; and in 1851, 242. The principal landowners are the Earl of Carlisle, W. P. Johnson, Esq., Miss Lamb, and Mrs. Dodgson. The Roman wall runs through this and Laversdale township, and may be very distinctly traced along the whole extent of its course through the parish. At the west end of the township are the remains of a large Roman mile castle, the stones still lie in confusion upon its sites.

The village of Newtown occupies a very picturesque situation two and a half miles north-west of Brampton. It is composed of a number of small cottages, erected at the time when hand-loom weaving was a more flourishing trade than at present; the cottages are now occupied, for the most part, by a wandering class of tenants, who come here during the winter. There is a small place of worship belonging to the Independents.

KIRKANDREWS-UPON-ESK PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by the rivers Liddel, Kershope, Sark, and Scott's Dyke, which separate it from Scotland; on the west by the Solway Frith; on the south by the parishes of Arthur and Bewcastle; and on the north-east by Kershope. It extends from the Solway to the confines of Northumberland, a distance of about twenty miles, the average breadth being about three miles. This large parish, which forms the principal part of the barony of Liddel, was, previous to the union of England and Scotland, the constant theatre of war, rapine, and bloodshed. It is now inhabited by opulent farmers and a contented peasantry, and is one of the most orderly and peaceable districts in the kingdom. The Caledonian railway intersects the lower part of the parish, and has a station near the river Sark, in Nether township, not far from Gretna. The parish comprises the townships of Middle Quarter, Moat Quarter, Nether Quarter, and the chapelry of Nichol Forest, whose united area is 17,246 acres; the rateable value is £13,359 12s. 7½d. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., is owner of the whole parish, with the exception of some estates in the chapelry of Nichol Forest. Agriculture is the employment of the inhabitants, and Carlisle the market attended.

MIDDLE QUARTER.

This township comprises an area of 4,531 acres, and its rateable value is £4,062 5s. 11d. The population in 1801 was 573; in 1811, 600; in 1821, 624; in 1831, 491; in 1841, 458; and in 1851, 403.

In the neighbourhood of the church is an ancient border fortress, consisting of a square tower, "with a ground floor and two apartments above, one over the other; in the first floor it was usual to keep the cattle; in the two last was lodged the family." About a mile from the church is a freestone quarry.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, occupies a picturesque situation, on the west side of the Esk, two and a half miles north of Longtown. It was rebuilt in 1776, partly on the site of an older edifice, by the late Rev. Robert Graham, D.D., and is a plain substantial stone structure, consisting of a nave, with a semicircular apse, which serves as a chancel, and a small bell turret containing one bell. There are 240 sittings, all of which are free, with the exception of two, set apart for the rect. and the Graham family. There is a small gallery over the entrance at the south end. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £3 11s. 5d., and certified to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as of the average value of £512 a year. According to the Clergy List it is now worth £854 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1849 for £854 12s. 6d., viz., £353 16s. 3d. for Middle Quarter; £351 8s. 8d. for Nether Quarter; £114 13s. 11d. for Moat Quarter; and £34 13s. 8d. for Nichol Forest Chapelry; this last was in lieu of a *molus*. The parish registers are preserved from the year 1651. For succession of rectors, see Arthuret parish.

There are four schools in the parish, one in each quarter, which receive £5 a year each from Lady Widdrington's charity. Sir James Graham, in 1826, gave five acres of common to the schoolmaster of Middle Quarter, which now produces £3 a year.

CHARITY.

Lady Widdrington's Charity.—By indenture, dated 11th August, 1754, enrolled in Chancery, reciting that Lady Widdrington and her ancestors, owners of the manors of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews, had for many years then last past, paid unto several schoolmasters the yearly sum of £12, that is to say, £6 to each parish, for teaching the poor children of and belonging to the manors and parishes of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews aforesaid, to read, write, and cast accounts. And further reciting, that Lady Graham had, by her will, dated the 3rd of June, 1743, bequeathed to the parishes of Kirk

Andrews and Arthuret, each £20, as should be judged proper by the ministers of each parish, for their use and benefit; and that the ministers of the said parishes had judged the application thereof to and for the benefit of the said schools, as the best and most proper way of disposing thereof. It is witnessed that the said Lady Widdrington, for the effectual securing the due payment of the said yearly sum of £12, as also of the interest or produce of the said £10, and for the better provision and maintenance of such schoolmasters as aforesaid, for ever granted to trustees a yearly rent charge of £10, issuing out of certain messuages and tenements, or farm holds, called Burnfoot, within the parish of Arthuret, upon trust, that they should pay one moiety thereof to the rector of Arthuret for the time being, and the other moiety to the rector of Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk for the time being, to be by them respectively applied and disposed of to as many schoolmasters, and in such proportion and manner as they should think fit, for the educating and instructing of such poor children of or belonging to the parishes of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews, as the said rectors for the time being should from time to time respectively nominate and appoint, in the principles of the Church of England as by law established, and to read, write, and cast accounts. The rent charge of £10 is regularly paid by Sir James Graham to the different schoolmasters in the parishes of Arthuret and Kirk Andrews.

MOAT.

The area of this township is 1,581 acres, and its rateable value £1,172 12s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 291; in 1811, 281; in 1821, 300; in 1831, 170; in 1841, 205, and in 1851, 199. Moat township extends about two miles along the south bank of the Liddel. Here are the remains of an extensive border fortress, known as Liddell Strength, long the principal seat of the lords of Liddell barony. They occupy the summit of a precipice, and present the appearance of a great mound, covering about five acres, surrounded by a moat. Liddell Strength was taken by William of Scotland in 1171. In the reign of David Bruce it was the scene of most savage cruelty and revenge. The Scottish king, on his march to the county of Durham, invested this stronghold, which was defended by an English knight, Sir Walter Selby, and 200 men at arms. Being reduced to the last extremity, the garrison yielded, upon which the two sons of Sir Walter Selby were strangled in their father's presence, and he himself was afterwards beheaded.

CHARITY.

Lockhart's Charity.—David Lockhart, a native of this parish, who died in the West Indies, left by will, dated

1849, £100 to the rector of this parish, for the time being, upon trust, the interest to be applied towards the support of Meat School. The legacy duty and other incidental expenses being deducted for the £100, the balance has been invested in the public funds, and now produces £2 7s. a year. He also bequeathed, at the same time, a similar sum to the poor of the parish, to be distributed as the curate thought fit. This sum was not invested, but was given to the poor during the five years 1850—54.

NETHER TOWNSHIP.

The area of this township is 3,832 acres, and its rateable value £1,339 0s. 1d. The population in 1801 was 245; in 1811, 148; in 1821, 516; in 1831, 485; in 1841, 411; and in 1851, 452. The Caledonian railway has a station in this township.

Nether, or *Low Quarter*, which extends from one to four miles west, north-north-west, and south-south-west of Longtown, comprises the Debateable Lands of border warfare, and Solom, or Solway Moss, celebrated for the victory obtained over the Scots in the reign of Henry VIII., and for the remarkable overflow of the Moss in the year 1771. The eruption began on the 15th of November; it continued to flow for several days, covering with its black stream several hundred acres of fertile land, and destroying many of the tenants' houses. The mischief at first seemed irreparable; but by the spirited exertions of Dr. Graham, who was landlord of the whole inundated tract, the ground was gradually cleared, at a great expense, and again brought into cultivation.

Joseph Paulder, who was born here, and lived in the

township for about a century, attained the remarkable age of 104 years. He died at Alstonby, in the parish of Kirklington.

NICHOL FOREST.

The area of the chapelry of Nichol Forest is 7,302 acres, and its rateable value £3,485 14s. 1½d. In 1801 it contained 668 inhabitants; in 1811, 757; in 1821, 795; in 1831, 907; in 1841, 825; and in 1851, 741; resident principally in scattered dwellings distant from six to fourteen miles north-east of Longtown. The Border Union railway runs through the northern part of the township, and will have a station at Penton. The landowners are Sir James R. G. Graham; William Charlton, Esq.; George G. Mounsey, Esq.; and a few resident yeomen.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel-of-ease, situated at Kingfield, about six miles north-east of the parish church, was rebuilt in 1812. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the rector of the parish, and worth about £132 a year. The Rev. John Wannop is the present curate.

The parsonage is a comfortable dwelling, erected by the rector in 1836, aided by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty.

The school, which receives £5 a year from Lady Widdrington's charity, is situated at Warwick's Lanl.

Catlowdy and Scuggate are small hamlets in this township. At Penton, about a mile and half south-west of the chapel, the river Liddell rolls its rapid stream with much grandeur, forming, in some places, fine cascades, which foam over huge rocks and abrupt precipices.

KIRKLINTON PARISH.

This parish, anciently known as Kirklevington, extends about eleven miles on the south side of the river Line, with an average breadth of two miles. It is bounded on the north by the river just named, on the west by Beckluby, on the south by Stanwix, Scauby, and Walton, and on the east by Stapleton. The soil, as might be expected, varies; a cold, wet, and barren clay prevailing on the east, while a loamy and fertile soil is found in other parts. The surface is nearly level, having a slight elevation on the north-west only. There are several quarries of limestone in the parish, and in the river Line is an abundance of various kinds of fish. Kirklington parish comprises the townships of Middle Quarter, Hathersgill, and Westlinton, whose united area is 7,800 acres. During the last forty years considerable improvements have been effected in this parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attend the markets at Carlisle.

The barony of Levington, comprising the parishes of Kirklington and Scauby, was granted by Ranulph de Meschines in the reign of William the Conqueror to Richard Boyville, a commander under him in the royal

army, whose posterity assumed the name of De Levington. This grant was confirmed by Henry I. Sir Ranulph de Boyville, or Levington, the last of the family, died in the year 1253, leaving an infant daughter,

Harriet, afterwards the wife of Eustace de Baliol, to whom and her husband a market, at Levington, on Thursday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter (both long obsolete), were granted in 1263¹. On the decease of the said Harriet, without issue, this barony was divided between the six sisters of her father, or their representatives, who were at that time Richard Kirkbride, William Lokard, Euphemia, wife of John Seaton, Walter Twinham, Kut., Gilbert Southaik, Maud, wife of Nicholas Aghenlochs, Maud Carrick, Patrick Tromp, Walter, son of Walter Corry, and Margaret, wife of Henry Malton. We have no account of what became of the other parts of this barony, but it appears that the Tilliols became possessed by purchase from the Tromps, of a third, consisting of the manor of Kirkclinton, which passed to the Musgraves, and was sold by Sir Edward Musgrave, of Hayton, to Edmund Appleby, Esq., who died in 1698. Joseph, son of Edmund Appleby, married a daughter of Daere of Lanercost, and the family eventually becoming possessed of the estates of that branch of the Daeres assumed the name. The barony or manor has since continued in the possession of the Daere family, Joseph Daere, Esq. being the present lord.

The village of Kirkclinton, situated four miles east-by-south of Longtown, and nine miles north-north-east of Carlisle, is partly in the Middle, and partly in the Hethersgill townships: the church being in the former, and the hall and rectory in the latter. Kirkclinton Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a fine edifice, situated on a slight eminence, surrounded by stately trees. A short distance from the hall are the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been the baronial seat of the Boyvilles, lords of Levington. This fortress commanded an extensive prospect along the beautiful vale of Line to the Solway Frith. The sea is said to have formerly flowed up this valley, nearly as far as the present hall, where numerous foundations of buildings have been discovered.

THE CHURCH.

Kirkclinton church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was erected in 1845, upon a portion of the site of the ancient parish church, a Norman structure, supposed to have been built by Richard Boyville, in the reign of Rufus, or his successor Henry I. The present church is a handsome Gothic structure of red freestone, consisting of nave, chancel, porch, and embattled tower. The interior presents a chaste and elegant appearance. In the chancel is a fine three-light window of stained glass.

¹ Cart. Rot. 46 Henry III.

with representations of the Redeemer, the Evangelists, &c. It was presented by J. M. Strachan, Esq., who, as guardian of Joseph Daere, Esq., was patron till the day on which the church was consecrated, when the latter attained his majority. The cost of erection amounted to £1,060. Several interesting remains of the old church are still preserved; among them are an ancient piscina, and several Roman stones, the latter without doubt being taken from the Roman wall, which supplied a great portion of the materials for nearly all the churches in this part of Cumberland. While making the necessary excavations, preparatory to laying the foundations of the tower, sixty human skeletons were discovered buried within a little distance of each other. The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of the lord of the manor, valued in the King's Book at £1 1s., but is now worth £94, viz., £52 9s. rent charge, as commuted in 1839, a *modus* formerly paid in money in lieu of tithes; £10 derived from glebe lands; and the interest of £1,110 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. The parish registers commence in 1652, but are not very legible till 1706.

RECTORS.—John de Bowes, 1293; William de Ayreminne, resigned 1316; Richard Ayriminne, 1316; Robert de Tynparon, resigned 1332; Thomas de Barton, 1332; John Bone, 1362; Robert de Kirkby, 1375; John de Norfolk occurs 1378; Cuthbert Dean, died 1567; Robert Hobson, 1567; Robert Beek, 1576; George Watson, 1599; Edward Johnson, 1604; Christopher Parrot, 1611; Robert Priestman, 1643; George Story, resigned 1694; David Bell, 1694; John Murray, 1706; Anthony Wilton, 1722; John Stamper, 1731; William Baty, 1761; T. Pattinson, 1777; W. P. Purvis, 1834; George Bell, 1836.

The rectory, pleasantly situated near the church, was erected in 1839, at a cost of £500.

Besides the school at Shaw Foot, there are two others in the parish, one at Firends, and the other at Blackford.

CHARITIES.

Usher's Charity.—Hannah Usher, of Rockliffe, by will, dated 24th September, 1747, left £20, the interest of which she directed to be divided by the minister and churchwardens for the time being amongst the poor housekeepers of this parish.

Pattinson's Charity.—The Rev. Thomas Pattinson, formerly rector of this parish, by will, dated 25th of February, 1832, left £20, the interest of which was to be paid by the incumbent, after divine service every Christmas Day, amongst the poor widows of the parish. The £20 arising from this charity, and that arising from Usher's Charity, were, on the 1st June, 1848, invested in the purchase of £47 19s. 5d., reduced Three-percents. The interest is divided as directed.

HETHERSGILL.

The rateable value of this township is £3,489 6s. 7d.; its area is returned with that of the parish. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 665; in 1811, 692; in 1821, 776; in 1831, 743; in 1841, 799; and in 1851, 792.

Some estates in Hethersgill township were long held by the Hetheringtons, an ancient border family, whose property came by inheritance to John Bacon, Esq., who died in 1816. The landowners at present are Joseph Daere, Esq.; Captain Thomas Irwin; the trustees of the late Hugh Patrickson, Esq.; John Saul, Esq.; and several yeomen.

The village of Hethersgill is about six miles north-west of Brampton.

At Shaw Foot is a school endowed with £10 a year, left by the late John Lamb, of Newton, Carlisle. At Sike Side is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends, bearing date 1736; they have a burial ground at Meggs, in Middle township. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Ullermire, built in 1833.

In addition to Kirkclinton Hall, the township comprises Kirkclinton Park, the property and seat of the late Hugh Patrickson, Esq., but now a farm-house.

There is a corn-mill in this township.

MIDDLE QUARTER.

The population of this township in 1801 was 389; in 1811, 394; in 1821, 532; in 1831, 520; in 1841, 536; and in 1851, 502. The area is included in the parish returns: the rateable value is £2,881 1s. 11d. The landowners are John Saul, Esq.; Joseph Daere, Esq.; and several resident yeomen. In Milltown

Wood, in this township, are interred the remains of Dr. Graham, formerly a physician at Carlisle, well known for his genius and eccentricity, who, in accordance with his own request, was buried here at midnight. The place of his interment is fenced off with iron palisades and planted with evergreens.

WESTLINTON.

In 1801 Westlinton contained 519 inhabitants; in 1811, 526; in 1821, 623; in 1831, 629; in 1841, 567; and in 1851, 575. Its rateable value is £2,719 13s. 11d. Its area is returned with the parish. The Border Union railway will run through the western portion of this township.

The manor of Westlinton was the property and residence of a younger branch of the Boyvilles, whose heiress brought it to the Highmores of Harby Brow, in the reign of Edward IV. By the latter it was sold in the reign of James I. to the Blencowes. It is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale; besides whom John Saul, Esq., and Captain Irwin, with some resident yeomen, are the landowners.

The village of Westlinton is situate at Line Bridge, two and a half miles south of Longtown, and five and a half north of Carlisle.

Newton-off-Rockliffe is a small village in this township, four and a half miles north-north-west of Carlisle.

George Graham, the celebrated watchmaker, esteemed the first general mechanic of his time, who invented and constructed the sector for the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, by which Dr. Bradley discovered the aberration of the fixed stars, was born at Horsgill, in this parish, in the year 1675.

LANERCOST ABBEY PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by that of Bewcastle, on the west by those of Walton and Stapleton, and on the south and east by the river Irthing. It is intersected by the river Kingwater and several smaller streams. The celebrated Gilsland spas are in this parish. The soil in the lowlands is generally loamy and fertile. On the banks of the Irthing and Kingwater it rests upon limestone, and, with the exception of the eastern side, which is cold and sterile, is very fruitful in the production of grain. Roman remains have been found in the parish. The great Roman wall ran through the township of Burtholme, and portions of it, eleven feet high, may still be seen at Harehill and also at Garth-side. The road through the small village of Banks is on its site. Lanercost parish comprises the townships of Askerton, Burtholme, Kingwater, and Waterhead, whose united area is 36,510 acres.

BURTHOLME.

The population of this township in 1801 was 279; in 1811, 202; in 1821, 223; in 1831, 239; in 1841, 310; and in 1851, 317. The rateable value is £2,896;

the area is returned with the parish. The principal landowners are the Earl of Carlisle, the trustees of the late Hugh Patrickson, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Bell.

The small village of Abbey Lanercost is two and a

half miles north-east of Brampton and eleven and a half east-north-east of Carlisle.

Beyond what its antiquities afford we possess no information relating to Lanercost previous to the year 1169, when Robert de Vallibus founded a priory here for Augustinian monks, which was endowed by himself and subsequent benefactors with ample revenues.¹ The patronage of the priory was granted by the founder to the convent. The "Chronicle of Lanercost" informs us that King Edward I. with his queen, Eleanor, came to Lanercost on the 11th of September, 1280; that the king offered a cloth of silk, and that he had been hunting in Inglewood Forest, where he was said to have taken 100 bucks and does. On the 22nd of March following Ralph Toton, bishop of Carlisle, visited the convent and obliged the canons to receive a new set of statutes. The king appears to have been at Lanercost again in 1299 or 1300. On the 1st of October, 1306, King Edward being then aged and infirm, came to Lanercost with his queen, Margaret, and staid there till the 5th. After a short visit to Carlisle, they returned to Lanercost on the 8th, and the king's health being then in a very declining state, they remained there till the 28th of February following. In consideration of the expenses to which the monks had been put by his long residence among them, and the damage which they suffered by an invasion of the Scots, who burnt the priory in 1296, the king granted them some appropriations as an augmentation of their revenues. Robert Bruce, the Scottish

king, was at Lanercost, with his army for three days, in 1311, when he imprisoned several of the monks, but set them at liberty before his departure. Thomas de Hexham, who was elected prior in 1357, was obliged by the bishop, besides the oath of canonical obedience, to make a solemn promise that he would not frequent public huntings or keep so large a pack of hounds as he had formerly done. At the time of the suppression of this priory its revenues were estimated at £77 7s. 11d. per annum. The site of the priory and adjacent lands were granted in 1513 to Thomas Daere, Esq., afterwards Sir Thomas Daere, Knight, an illegitimate son of Thomas Lord Daere of the North, and his heirs male. Upon the demise of James Daere, Esq., of Lanercost, in 1716, without issue male, the priory estate, consisting of the manor of Lanercost, &c., reverted to the crown, under which it is now held on lease by the Earl of Carlisle, who possesses also the manors of Trobdermain or Trierman, Askerton, and Walton Wood, all in this parish, and parcel of the barony of Gilsland.

THE CHURCH.

The grey ruins of Lanercost Priory, approached through the remains of a gateway covered with ivy, stand a little distance from the Irthing, on its northern banks. The priory was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The church consists of a nave, with north aisle, transepts, and choir with aisles used as monumental chapels. The western front is one of great beauty and

¹ On the foundation of the priory, Robert de Vallibus endowed it with all the land between the Roman wall and the Irthing, and between Burgh and the Poltross burn. By the same charter he also granted to the community the village and church of Walton, with the chapel of Trierman, and the churches of Ichington, Brampton, Carlarton, and Farlam; and the land of Wartheedman, Roswrazeth, Apehrthwayt, and Brewskitheth; and pasture for thirty cows and twenty sows, with their young, for two years, and pannage in the forest of Walton; and the bark of his timber wood in his barony, and the dry and fallen wood in his forest for their fuel; with liberty to have mells and fishings in Irthing, King, Hestogburn, or elsewhere. Besides these gifts, the founder also granted to this priory the two Askertons, the tithes of all the venison, as well in flesh as skins, of the skins of foxes, wherever through his lands in Cumberland they should be hunted; of his lakes and fishings, and the tithes in his waste lands of fowls, calves, lambs, pigs, wool, cheese, and butter;

when cultivated, tithes of the produce of his lands. Other benefactors:—Ada Elogayn gave thirty acres of land in Burgh Marsh, and silpens, and pasture for 200 sheep, a free net in Eden, three marks of silver in the church of Burgh, Lazaby, and Grimsdale parishes, and Little Orton; with a carucate of land at Blenercye, and pasture there, for daily remembrance at the altar of St. Catherine or the soul of her husband, Simon de Morville; David, son of Terrie, and Robert, son of A-kell, gave Lesing's Hermitage, and common pasture in Denton; Alexander de Windsor gave tithes of the tithes of the millature of Corby mill; and William, son of Udard, a toft near the same mill; Peter de Tilliol, Simon de Tilliol, and Henry Norris, gave lands in Seales; Robert, son of Bueth, and Robert,

son of Asketel, a carucate of land in Denton, and pasture for one milking of sheep, twenty cows, and one bull; William, son of Austin, with the consent of Eva, his wife, gave thirteen acres of land at Astinby, and an acre, called Kirkaere, in the same place; Adam, son of Michael, gave five acres of land at Ainstable; Ralph de la Ferté gave one toft and two acres of land in the village of Beaumont; Mand de Multon gave common of pasture at Brampton; Thomas de Multon, and Mand, his wife, gave six acres of land at the same place, called Tenter Bank; Robert, son of Adam, gave lands at Northwode; and lands were also given at Crossflat; Walter Bunny gave one improvement at Burdoswald; Eustace de Vallibus gave one carucate of land at Castle Carroek; Robert de Castlecarroek gave pasture for 200 sheep, twenty cows, and their young, for one year, eight oxen, one bull, two horses, and thirty goats, with one shilling at Brandsell, in Castle Carroek; William Laveile gave his body to the priory, with a toft andcroft at Castle Carroek, containing rather more than two acres, and half an acre at Sandebrookseil, with common of pasture; Robert de Vallibus, son of Ranulph, gave common of pasture at Carnboek; Walter Pykering gave a yearly rent of one shilling, issuing out of his house adjoining to the foss of Carlisle Castle; John de B-unthby gave a messuage in Fisher-street, in the city of Carlisle; William Mareschal and his wife gave a messuage in the same street; Robert de Tybay gave all his tenements in Beebergate, in Carlisle, and also a yearly rent of 26s. 8d.; Walter de Wyndesover granted lands at Clovegill, which were afterwards released by Thessania Werry and Margaret, her sister; Matilda de Vallibus gave a well or spring towards Crechok; Robert de Vallibus gave Cumquenach; and Walter Bunny gave half a carucate of

simplicity; a magnificent pointed door, of many mouldings, fills the west compartment; above it runs a series of elegant niches, then seven tall lancets fill the whole length of the front, having the alternate ones only pierced for lights; in the gable is a niche containing a statue of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and on each side shields charged with the armorial cognizances of the priory and the Daeres, and the top is crowned by the fragments of a beautiful cross. The nave is fitted up as the parish church. For some time previous to the 11th December, 1817, the roof was in a very dilapidated state, when a portion of it above the communion table fell in, and so rendered the church unfit for the performance of public worship. By the aid of a grant from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the nave has been rendered more worthy of the uses to which it is appropriated, having been restored in a manner becoming the imposing appearance of the exterior of the fabric. The roof is open. The sittings are of oak, and all open benches. There are eight clerestory windows: these have the toothed ornament, the only kind used, which, with the cornice that runs round the whole building, give a rich appearance to the general plan of the exterior. The low Norman tower, rising about a square above the roof, is supported by massive angular piers. The transepts and choir are unroofed. The opposite sides of the choir are different in their architecture, and the transepts respectively partake of it. Tall circular piers, with only the clerestory windows

above, is the disposition of the south side; whilst the north has low massive circular piers, and a triforium as well as a clerestory. The east end is lighted by two tiers of lancet windows, three in each; this and the south side are now profusely covered with ivy. There are several monuments in this part of the church belonging to the Daeres and Howards. Two of the monuments belonging to the Daeres are under ogce canopies, and ornamented with quatrefoils and shields of arms. Those of the Howards are more gorgeously decorated with armorial blazonry. Little care has been taken of these splendid tombs. The cloisters run parallel with the south side of the church, and have been connected with it. The groining is Early English, with cross springers diverging from a row of piers running up the middle, and from pilasters on the sides. The dormitory, which was above, is now a garden. There are some Roman antiquities, which have been found in the neighbourhood, preserved here. A Roman altar, dedicated to Jupiter by the first cohort of the Dacians. This altar, which appears to have been first noticed in 1744, when the inscription was published in the "Gentleman's Magazine," had been lost sight of till it was re-discovered by Mr. Maughan, of Bewcastle. The stone is placed as the keystone of an arch in the clerestory of the priory, in the south-east corner of the choir, having been either found on the spot or brought from one of the neighbouring stations by the founders of Lanercost. Another altar, found at Birdsall, is

land there; Robert de Vallibus and Robert, son of Anketill, gave the church of Over Denton; Robert, son of Bueth, gave a carucate of land, with common of pasture in the same place; and John, son of John de Denton, gave all the bank of his oak trees in Gilsland; Walter de Wude-sover gave all his demesne of Farlam; Robert de Carlanton gave all that land which Richard, son of Colechrist, held of him in Little Farlam, also all that land at Farlam, called Yunggarik; and Christian, daughter of Adam, son of Hermer, gave five acres, called Biggorth; William de Erby gave common of pasture upon the mountains, belonging to the townships of Gamelsby and Glessonby; Eustace de Vallibus gave a carucate of land at Greenwell; William le Sor gave all the land which Gowlme the priest held at Grinsdale, also one acre on Haying, with common of pasture, and all the land and meadow lying between the Roman wall and the land belonging to the church, except Ormes Acre; Alexander, son of Roger, son of Baldwin, gave seven acres lying between the Kingwater and the Roman wall; Alice, daughter of Henry the chaplain, gave six acres at Kingsgill; Adam Salsmans gave a messuage at Kirkoswald; Matilda de Multon, in her widowhood, gave all her lands and tenements near the river Knyvyan, late in the possession of Roger de Mou; Hony Bounce gave three acres and a half at Lazenby, and Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Raynburch, gave land at the same place; Wado de Lantant gave five acres on the west side of Milscholme; Walter de Sauvage gave half a carucate of land at Newbiggin; Thomas Bruge gave a baggage house at Newcastle, with a rent of four shillings; Thomas de Multon gave with his body all his lands at Prestover, in the parish of Thirlington; William de Mora and Agnes, his wife, released all their land, with the appurtenances, in Little Camberk, viz., one-third part of Quoquethill; Simon

de Tilliol gave a toft and eight acres of land at Sealby, and Geoffrey Tilliol released the suit to his mill there; divers lands in Scotland were given to the priory by several benefactors; Alan, son of Gilbert de Talkin, gave seven rods and a half of his demesne at Talkin, with a croft called Marjock Croft; Adam, son of Gilbert de Talkin, gave five acres, with their appurtenances, at the same place; and the Alan just mentioned gave more lands at Talkin, with common of pasture, and to be milled, free and hopper free; and Richard Daldan-feld and Aysse, his wife, gave all their land on the east side of Talkin, and one acre at Ingorth; William, son of William de Uvesby, gave twenty-five acres of land at Uvesby; Adam de Crokebove gave eight acres, with wood and demesne adjoining, at the same place; Richard de Uvesby gave ten acres of land of his demesne, and Eudo de Skuwith granted a yearly rent of half a mark of silver out of his lands at Uvesby; Ava, daughter of Henry the chaplain, gave lands in Walton, called South lands and Cumbergum; and Alexander, son of Robert, son of Baldwin, gave lands there, and a rent of four shillings; William, son of Othel, gave a toft and land near the bridge at Warwick. In addition to these gifts, Hugh de Merivale gave to the community of Lanercost one free net in Eden, with liberty to dry the same; and Ranulph de La Ferre gave another free net there; Ranulph de Daer released to them all his right of pittance; Walter, son of William de Erby, granted to them Walter, son of Simon of Gamelsby, with all his issue and cattle; Anselm de Newby gave Henry, son of Ledmere, and all that belonged to him; Robert de Castlecroce gave Council de Walton and all his issue; and Robert de Vallibus gave Geoffrey Fitch, his wife, and posterity for evermore.

preserved in the crypt. It records a dedication of Silvanus, by the huntsmen of Banna. A third altar, also in the crypt, is dedicated to the god Cocideus by the soldiers of the 20th legion, named Valeria Victrix. There is also another altar, dedicated to the same god, Cocideus, by the soldiers of the 2nd legion. There has recently been found in the east wall of the crypt, about two feet from the ground, near the south-east corner, a centurial stone, bearing the inscription "C. COX. X. P. F." A second centurial stone is found on the outside of the eastern wall of the refectory, inscribed "C. Cassii Prisci." Of the remainder of the conventual buildings, we may observe two towers, one of which was the residence of the Daeres after the suppression of the priory, and the other now forms a part of the incumbent's residence. In the churchyard is the recumbent effigy of a knight, having the hands clasped on the breast. The benefice of Lanereost is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle, who is impropriator of the great tithes belonging formerly to the priory. An act of parliament was passed in 1802, for enclosing the moors, &c., in the parish of Lanereost, under which allotments of land were made, in lieu of tithes, to the impropriator and to the curate. The living, now worth £93 a year, has been augmented with £200 obtained from Queen Anne's bounty. The parish registers commence in 1611.

PRIORS.—Henry de Burgh, died 1315; Robert de Meburn, 1315; William de Southak, died 1337; John de Bowtheby, 1337; John de Botheastre, 1338; Thomas de Hexham, 1354; Richard de Rydal, 1355; Martin de Brampton, guardian in 1360, during the absence of Prior Rydal. This is the last prior of whom there appears to be any account, until the time of the suppression of the religious houses, when John Robyson occurs as prior.

INCUMBENTS.—George Story, —; William Townley, —; George Gillbanks, 1786; Isaac Dodgson, 1815.

The parsonage, as above stated, forms part of the ancient conventual buildings.

At the Island is a school towards which the Earl of Carlisle and others subscribe annually.

In addition to the hamlet of Burtholme, this township contains the hamlet called the Island, and the chief part of the straggling village of Banks, which is about four miles north-east of Brampton, and was formerly a distinct township, but is now divided between Burtholme and Waterhead. Banks House and St. Mary's Holme are residences in the township.

ASKERTON.

The area of Askerton is returned with the parish; its rateable value is £3,313. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 356; in 1811, 433; in 1821, 503; in 1831, 473; in 1841, 496; and in 1851, 479.

This township, which extends between the rivers

Line and Kingwater, from four to six miles north of Brampton, comprises the ancient parish of Kirk Cambeck, or Cambeck, the church of which was ruined by the Scots in the reign of Edward II., and has long since disappeared, save a small arch or doorway, which still remains. From the charter rolls of the 36th Henry III. we learn that a market at Kirk Cambeck on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, were granted in 1251 to William de St. Edmund, then rector, and his successors. Edward I. was at this place for four days (March 1—4) on his way from Lanereost to Carlisle in 1307. The manor was held under the barony of Gilsland successively by the families De Cambeck, Terrye or Tyrer, Leversdale, and Stapleton. It now belongs to the Earl of Carlisle, as part of the barony of Gilsland. The church was given at an early period to the priory of Carlisle. The rectory now belongs to the dean and chapter, who covenant to repair the church and provide an able and efficient curate. The inhabitants resort to Lanereost church for the rites of baptism and sepulture. No account is taken of this parish in the late population returns.

RECTORS.—Randolph de Tilliol, 1259; Simon de Tyrer, died 1304; Alexander de Crokedake, 1304; Simon de Tyrer, 1305; John de Southwell, 1386.

At Askerton, on the banks of the Cambeck, is a small castle, built for the protection of the barony. It was the usual residence of an officer called the Land Sergeant, whose duty it was to take the command of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in repelling the inroads of the borderers. It appears that Thomas Lord Daere, when lord warden, in the reign of Henry VIII., occasionally resided at this castle. It is stated to have been in great decay in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it has since been repaired and converted into a farmhouse. There was formerly a park belonging to it.

The manor of Askerton extends into the parishes of Kirk Cambeck and Stapleton.

The manor of Trierman, in the reigns of Henry I. and II., belonged to Gylanders and his son Gilamoor. It was afterwards the seat of a younger branch of the Vaux family, having been given by Hubert de Vaux to his second son Ranulph, whose descendants continued to possess it till the reign of Edward IV. There was formerly a chapel here, built of wood, in the reign of Henry I. A tower of the old mansion of the Vaux family remained in 1388.

KINGWATER.

In 1801 this township contained 374 inhabitants; in 1811, 357; in 1821, 331; in 1831, 365; in 1841, 390; and in 1851, 407. The area is included in the

parish returns; the rateable value is £3,627. King-water township derives its name from the rivulet which flows to the Irthing, near Walton; being formed by the union of several mountain streams north of Gilsland. There are upwards of 1,400 acres of mossy waste land in this township, including the wild mountainous tract called Spadeadam Waste, which belongs to the Earl of Carlisle, who, with Mr. John Ramshay, is the principal landowner.

The hamlet of West Hall, in this township, is about five miles north-east of Brampton.

There is a school at Crossgate.

WATERHEAD.

For area of Waterhead township, see parish returns; its rateable value is £2,729 19s. The population in 1801 was 234; in 1811, 343; in 1821, 455; in 1831, 473; in 1841, 366; and in 1851, 411. The Earl of Carlisle is the principal landowner. The soil here is mostly wet and cold, except on the banks of the Irthing, and in the north-west parts. The township includes a portion of the village of Banks, from which it extends to Gilsland, where the river Irthing divides Cumberland from Northumberland.

Waterhead township comprises the Roman station Amboglanna, the Birdswald of the present day. This is an interesting station. Numerous inscriptions have been found within its walls, mentioning the first cohort of the Dacians, surnamed the Ælian, which, according to the Notitia, was quartered at Amboglanna. One of them, in the possession of the Messrs. Bell, of the Nook, Irthington, is inscribed—

I[OVI] O[PTIMO] M[AXIMO]	To Jupiter the best and greatest,
ET S[VM]MVVS[VS] AVGVSTI	And the deities of Augustus.
COH[ORS] PRIM[A] ÆLIA	The first cohort (the Ælian)
DAC[ORVM] CVI PR[Æ]SIST	Of the Dacians, commanded by
GALLIVS	Gallius
TRIB[VS]VNVS	The Tribune.

The name of Amboglanna seems to signify the circling glen, and here the name has been most appropriately bestowed. The camp stands on the precipitous edge of a tongue of land, which, on every side except the west, is severed from the adjoining ground by deep scars. The modern name Birdswald, or Burdswald, is supposed to be derived from King Oswald, and the name is said to mean the burh, or town, of Oswald. The station contains an area of between five and six acres. The walls are in an unusually good state of preservation; the southern rampart showing eight courses of facing stones. The moat which surrounded the wall may also be satisfactorily traced. The southern gateway may be discerned, though it is encumbered

with rubbish; the eastern and western were cleared some time ago, when the pivot holes of the gates, and the ruts worn by the chariots or wagons of the Romans were discovered. The ruts are nearly four feet two inches apart. The whole area of the camp is marked with the lines of streets and ruins of buildings. According to Horsley, the present farm-house occupies the site of the Prætorium. On the east side of the southern gateway are the remains of a kiln for drying corn; the stones are reddened by the fire. Near the eastern gateway a building, furnished with a hypocaust, has been partially excavated. From its ruins a sculptured figure, draped and in a sitting posture, was taken some time ago. The head and other highly relieved parts were found to have been broken off; it remains on the ground. A large altar with an inscription, which is in a great measure illegible, lies within the walls of the camp. A stone, broken in two pieces, and which is preserved on the spot, bears testimony to the presence of the sixth legion here. It may be read, LEGIO SEXTA VICTRIX FIDELIS. "The sixth legion, the victorious and faithful." Besides these, several centurial stones, mill-stones, and coping stones; as well as portions of tile and fragments of pottery, are preserved in the farm-house. In draining the field to the west of the station, many small altars, without inscriptions, have been found, which were broken, and used with other materials in filling the drains. On the east of the station are extensive and well-defined marks of suburban buildings. The present proprietor of Birdswald, Mr. Norman, has recently discovered a very interesting building in the neighbourhood of the station. It is of excellent masonry, and of large size, at least ninety feet by sixty. The walls now stand about ten feet high. Several bronze articles have been found in the diggings, and some large brass coins in an excellent state of preservation. Among the latter is one of Vespasian, struck in the year 71, with the legend PAX AVGVSTI on the reverse. Another is of Hadrian, having on the reverse FELICITAS AVA; this coin belongs to the year 130. There is also a fine coin of Antoninus, another of Marcus Aurelius, and a third of Diocletian.

On the margin of the river Irthing, about two miles west from Birdswald, and about a quarter of a mile on the south side of the Roman wall, are the romantic rocks called Gait Crag, of which Caeme Crag forms a part. They are chiefly remarkable for a Roman inscription, which has been thus read by the Rev. J. Maughan, of Bewcastle: TIBVS SEPTIMVS SEVERVS IMPERATOR AVGVSTVS. About fifteen inches above the inscription just given, is the word MATRIS, which Mr. Maughan reads MATHERIANVS, in consequence of that word

appearing in clear and perfect letters about four yards on the south side of the Severus inscription on the same face of the rock. About five yards on the north side of the first-named inscription are the letters *D V*, very well defined, and about two feet below these letters we find nearly the whole of the word *AVGVSTVS*. About a yard on the north side of the word Augustus are marks and traces of letters, which appear to be centurial, and which Mr. Maughan reads *CENTURIO LEGIONIS SEXTA; CENTURIO*—a centurion of the sixth legion.

THE CHURCH.

Gilsland church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was erected in 1851; licensed for public worship in the same year; consecrated in 1854; and had an ecclesiastical district assigned to it in 1855.¹ For ecclesiastical purposes, Gilsland and the parish of Upper Denton were united in 1859. (See page 675.) The church stands in a beautiful and romantic situation, overlooking the valley of the river Irthing. The style is Early English. The east window consists of three lights; the pulpit (which is of stone) and the font are much admired for their chaste appearance. The cost of erection amounted to £800. The living, a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of George Mounsey, Esq., is worth about £40 a year. The Rev. C. Kipling is the first and present incumbent.

¹ The district of Gilsland commences on the south at a point on the north side of the river Irthing, where a fence divides the lands of Birdoswald from the lands of Underhough, and proceeds northerly along such division as far as the highway leading from Lanercost to Birdoswald; then westerly along the middle of such highway to the division between the lands of Birdoswald and Kihill; then northerly along such division to the highway leading from King Bridge to Kihill, crossing such highway to the south-western corner of the Earl of Carlisle's Waterhead and Triernain to the division between Waterhead and Snowdon Close and Triernain, to the division between Snowdon Close and Clark's Hill; then northerly along such division as far as King Water, crossing the same, and proceeding still northerly along the division between Palmer Hill and the Ash farms and the division between Desoglin and the Ash farms to the south-western corner of Dunbar Rigg; then along the division between Dunbar Rigg and the lands of Spadeadam House and White-rigg to Priory Lancey Gate, and along the division between Sidefell and Spadeadam Waste to the Watch Craggs at the north-eastern corner of Sidefell; and then westerly along the division between Highgrains and Sidefell to the Kirkbeck, which divides the parish of Lanercost from the parish of Bewcastle; then following the line of boundary of the parish of Lanercost north-easterly, south-easterly, easterly, southerly, and south-westerly to the point where the boundary line commenced.

In this township is Gilsland, celebrated for its chalybeate and sulphuretted spas, which are situated in the romantic and picturesque vale of the Irthing, ten miles east-north-east of Braughton, eighteen miles east-north-east of Carlisle, and one mile north of the Rose Hill station, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. This part of the township has been much improved by its late owner, Major Mounsey, and also by the present proprietor, George Gill Mounsey, Esq.

Gilsland Spa is a place of great resort, and in point of salubrity and natural beauty, it is far superior to many spas of modern celebrity in the northern part of the island. From the railway station at Rose Hill a good carriage road leads up in a gradual ascending sweep until it reaches the Shaw's Hotel, which stands upon an eminence skirted with wood. This hotel has been recently destroyed by fire. Behind the hotel is a field with walks and seats, exhibiting various windings of the Irthing, in its course from the wild fells in the waste. This field covers the mass of rocky strata, at the foot of which, and on the margin of the river, the celebrated spa issues forth. The strata below the surface mould are said to be disposed in the following order:—First a course of stratified sandstone, then bituminous shale, which includes a stratum of aluminous schistus, and next porphyry slate, beneath which the sulphurated water issues through a leaden tube, enclosed in a small stone fountain, at the rate of two gallons and a half per minute. The whole height of the precipice is about ninety feet. The strata are intersected by two veins, one upon each side of the sulphurated water, which, commencing at the surface, approximate pretty uniformly until they reach the river, at which place they are about 150 yards distant. These veins are composed of calcareous spar and iron pyrites, and contain the above-mentioned strata between them. The water is remarkably transparent; when poured from one tumbler to another it sparkles very briskly. To most palates the taste is very agreeable, being somewhat acidulous, and it has generally been found to sit lightly on the stomach. The spa was originally known by the name of the Holy Well, also by that of Wardrew Spa. These waters may be employed externally or internally in a diversity of diseases with great success. There are hot and cold baths fitted up in the immediate neighbourhood of the spring, and also at the hotel.

SCALEBY PARISH.

SCALEBY PARISH is about five miles in length from north-east to south-west, and on an average little more than a mile in breadth. It is bounded on the north-east by Kirklinton and Irthington, on the north-west by Kirklinton, on the south-west by Stanwix, and on the south-east by Irthington and Crosby. The greater part of the parish is very level, and is mostly divided by growing hedges, which give it a woody appearance. Towards the north-east end is some rising ground, where may be had a fine and extensive view of East Cumberland. The parish is divided into the townships of Scaleby East and Scaleby West, whose united area is 3,100 acres (according to a survey made by the late Mr. Studholme, in 1841, for parochial purposes 3,482 acres); the rateable value is £2,566 19s. 10d.

East and West Scaleby are united for all parochial purposes, except the highways, and have the same rights and privileges, with some slight exceptions, that are hereafter noticed; yet each township has its churchwardens and overseers of the poor, the latter of which offices is now merely nominal, as an assistant overseer, appointed for the lower district of the Longtown union, in which this parish is included, does all the duty pertaining to that office. On the west side of the parish, bordering on a brook that divides it from Irthington and Crosby parishes, is an extensive tract of meadow land, the soil of which is principally composed of peat moss and sand, which, when well drained and managed, produces excellent crops of hay and after-grass. The arable land extending in the same direction through the middle of the parish, is for the most part a heavy loam, much inclining to clay. The north-west side is mostly a black soil—a mixture of moss and clay—and there are here and there, interspersed through the parish, some pieces of nice free soil, which may most properly be denominated a sandy loam. Most of the soil of the parish rests upon a close retentive subsoil, though here and there are veins and strata of sand. The greatest portion is now drained and improved, and produces fair crops of grain and green crops, where a few years ago there was very little of the latter grown. Summer fallowing, once so extensively practised, is now very limited, and growing less every year as science and industry make progress.

The manor of Scaleby was given by Edward I. to Richard Tilliol. Robert de Tilliol had the king's license for castellating his manor house at Scaleby in 1307. Robert de Tilliol, the last of this ancient family, died without issue in 1435, leaving two sisters, co-heirs, the eldest of whom, Isabel, brought this estate in marriage to John Colville, whose son William left two daughters, co-heirs,¹ who both married into the Musgrave family: the younger, Margaret, brought

Scaleby to Nicholas Musgrave. His descendant, Sir Edward Musgrave, Bart., who was a zealous royalist, garrisoned Scaleby Castle in 1648;² but it was not of sufficient strength to stand a siege, and surrendered, after firing one shot to a detachment of General Lambert's army, who are said to have set fire to the castle. Sir Edward, in consequence of the losses he sustained by the war, was obliged to sell a great part of his estates. The manor of Scaleby was conveyed to Richard Gilpin, Esq., who repaired the castle, and fitted it up for his own residence. His descendant of the same name sold it in 1741 to Edward Stephenson, Esq., some time governor of Bengal. It is now the property of his descendant, R. E. W. P. Standish, Esq., of Fairley Castle, Berks. The castle is at present occupied by Mr. Fawcett, as farmer upon an improving lease, who, within the last few years, has rebuilt a considerable portion of it, and improved and beautified the remainder. The principal landowners are R. E. W. P. Standish, Esq.; Sir Wastel Briscoe, Bart.; William Maude, Esq.; James Fawcett, Esq.; Rowland Graham, Esq.; Thomas Phillips, Esq.; C. B. Hodgson, Esq.; Rev. Joseph Hudson; Mrs. Farrer, Mrs. Jefferson, Miss Aglionby; Messrs. John and Robert Sutton, Thomas James, William Bell, William Dalton, Thomas Dalton, and others. There are thirty-four proprietors in Scaleby West, and twenty-six in Scaleby East. Many are owners of very small properties. A great number of tenements are in the hands of proprietors, whose ancestors have occupied them for generations; and it is the boast of the "birds," as they are here called, that they own no lord of the manor, but that every one possesses his own manorial rights and privileges, and cannot be interfered with, their lands having been enfranchised, except three small tenements in Scaleby West, and do neither suit nor service. Every freeholder has a right to work free-stone for his own use, from the south side of Hether Quarries.

¹ It was contested, but without success, by Robert, the younger brother of William Colville, who assumed the name of Tilliol.

² It had been before a garrison for the king, and was taken in 1643, during the siege of Carlisle.

WEST SCALEBY.

The population of this township in 1801 was 257; in 1811, 328; in 1821, 363; in 1831, 318; in 1841, 351; and in 1851, 373. The acreage and rateable value are included in the parish returns.

The village of Scaleby is composed of a few small cottages six miles north-north-east of Carlisle, and is only separated from the churchyard by the highway.

THE CHURCH.

Scaleby church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, situated about the centre of the parish, and appears to have formerly been of much larger dimensions. The Bishop of Carlisle had the advowson by purchase from the Tilliols, which was confirmed by fine in the 21st Edward I. (1292-3), since which period the presentation has been vested in the bishop. The living, a rectory, is valued in the King's Book at £7 12s. 1d., but it was augmented about the year 1817 with £652 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, the interest of which, together with sixty-one acres of glebe, now produces about £120 a year. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £31.

RECTORS.—John de Blencow, died 1315; Stephen Marescall, 1315; William de Carleton, 1342; Robert de Howes, 1342; Roger de Crumwell, —; Walter Swetehop, died 1356; Henry Martin, 1356; John de Grandon, 1362; Elias —, —; Robert Cayllis, 1380; Henry Munich, died 1578; George Howell, 1578; Rowland Vaux, resigned 1585; Thomas Nicholson, 1585; Christopher Wilton, 1587; Thomas Kirkby, —; Thomas Wilson, died 1641; William Green, 1641; Robert Priestman, died 1680; Nathaniel Bowey, 1680; James Jackson, 1713; Christopher Hewitson, 1724; Henry Shaw, 1759; — Fawcett, 1800; John Hill, 1826.

There is no rectory house in the parish: the rector resides in a house of his own erection at Summer Hill.

Scaleby School is a neat building, lately erected with the aid of a government grant, and is under inspection. It is endowed with the interest of £40, bequeathed in 1773 by Mr. Joseph Jackson; the churchwardens of the parish are the trustees. It also receives ten shillings per annum from James Fawcett, Esq., being the interest on the purchase money (that is £12) of a piece of land, lying near the highway, and adjoining the east end of

the churchyard, on which are now a cottage and garden, and which was sold to Mr. Fawcett, a few years ago, by the parish officers and principal inhabitants.

Scaleby Castle, mentioned above, is in this township. In this castle was born that well-known author, the Rev. William Gilpin, one of our Cumberland worthies.

In this township is an extensive peat moss, containing upwards of 200 acres, which was divided in 1852, under the General Enclosure Act, W. Bell, of Highberries, acting as valuer. Here are cut large quantities of peats by parties who make a living by cutting, winning, and carrying the same to Carlisle and other places. Since the formation of the railways, some have been carried as far as Liverpool and London. A few years ago there was found, while digging peats in Scaleby Moss, about eight feet below the surface, a human skeleton in a state of perfect preservation. It was enclosed in the skin of some animal, and carefully bound up with thongs of tanned leather.

The villages in the parish, and their bearings and distances from Carlisle are—Barelose, six miles north-north-east; Stone Knowle, five and a half miles north-east; Longpark, about four miles and a half north-east; and Scaleby Hill, about six and a half miles north-north-east. At the last-named place there is a Methodist chapel, which was erected in 1827. There is also a straggling village contiguous to Scaleby Hill, called, from its locality, Moss Edge, almost exclusively occupied by people employed in the peat trade.

SCALEBY EAST.

The number of inhabitants in this township in 1801 was 211; in 1811, 229; in 1821, 255; in 1831, 212; in 1841, 230; and in 1851, 223. East Scaleby comprises Scaleby Hall, built by the late Henry Farrer, Esq., and now occupied by his widow, Mrs. Farrer. It is a handsome mansion of polished stone, beautifully situated near the castle.

Scaleby parish is about equally distant from Carlisle and Brampton, at which places the farmers generally dispose of the produce of their lands.

STAPLETON PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Kirkandrews, on the west by Kirkdinton and Arthuret, on the south by Walton, and on the east by Lanercost. It comprises the townships of Stapleton, Solport, Trough, and Bellbank; but there is no village, if we except Hagbeek, in Solport township, consisting of eight or ten houses—the other dwellings are all farmhouses, with a few detached cottages. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Some years ago coal was obtained at Hagbeek, and there was also a lime works, but both were discontinued on account of the unprofitableness arising from the want of proper apparatus for working them. There is nothing remarkable in the character of the population—they are cleanly and comfortable, and attend the Brampton and Carlisle markets. The rivers White Line and Black Line run south-west through the parish, but not through any township of it; they are in part boundaries of the townships. The Black Line divides Trough from Bellbank, and the White Line Stapleton from Solport, Trough, and Bellbank. The White Line is crossed by two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, the latter being a foot bridge. On the Black Line are two wooden foot bridges. After the junction of the two streams, there occurs a stone bridge and a foot chain bridge. Superstitions were formerly prevalent here as in other parts of the county, but they are rapidly disappearing, though their sway has not as yet entirely departed. Witches, fairies, and ghosts are still spoken of. The "White Lady," near the Bride's Well, below the church, is not yet banished from the minds of some. Bogles appear to have become rare, and dead lights are never seen, though both were common enough formerly. Marriages never take place on a Friday. Among the traditionary stories, that of "Gib and Joan" is still current; it relates to two lovers whose union their parents opposed, who died for each other, and were interred on the same day in Stapleton churchyard. There is a quaint old ballad on the subject. Great improvements have been effected in Stapleton parish during the last thirty years; much has been effected by draining and better modes of husbandry.

STAPLETON.

Stapleton township contains 4,495 acres, and its rateable value is £2,412 18s. 8d. The population in 1801 was 239; in 1811, 377; in 1821, 487; in 1831, 447; in 1841, 550; and in 1851, 512. It occupies the southern portion of the parish, and is about eight miles north of Brampton. The manor of Stapleton and Solport belonged to the lords of Levington, and were divided among the co-heirs, the former becoming at an early period the property of the Stapleton family. It was afterwards successively held by the Daeres and Howards, and is now vested in the Earl of Carlisle, and is included in the barony of Gilsland, the courts for which are held at Brampton.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands about the centre of the township, near the Kirkburn, and is a rectangular building, sixty feet by forty, with a square castellated tower at the west end, and a small chancel at the east. It is in the Gothic style, with tall lancet windows, that in the chancel being filled with stained glass bearing the arms of the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Carlisle, and Sir James Graham. The church was erected in 1830, at a cost of about £1,000, to which the Church Building Society contributed £300. The living is a rectory, in the deanery of Carlisle, valued in the King's Book at £8 1s. 11d., but is now worth about £100 a year, arising from a title modus of £17 12s. 3d., and other sources. Nicolson and Burn tell us that in the year 1525 John Stapleton granted to Thomas Lord

Daere this advowson; but that clearly must be understood only of his own moiety, for the owners of the other moiety of the manor presented to the rectory in their turn both before and after. The patronage is vested in the Earl of Carlisle. Previous to the appointment of the present rector, Lord Carlisle and the Grahams of Netherby presented alternately, but by a lawsuit, which took place some years ago, the sole presentation was vested in the present patron. The parish registers commence in 1725, and continue to the present time, but there is a deficiency of three or four years previous to 1738. In the churchyard is a coffin-shaped tombstone with this inscription—"Here lies Robert (Hob) Forrester, of Stanegarthside, 1598!" He seems to have been called Hob, from that name being placed above Robert.

RECTORS.—Gilbert de Manleton, 1294; Thomas de Leycester, 1296; Nicholas de Coventry, 1296; John de Stapleton, 1323; Hugh —, —; John de Kirkby, 1338; Henry de Whitebergh, —; Robert de Southayke, 1356; Robert de Bolton, 1361; William de Strickland, 1368; Nicholas de Stapleton, —; Henry Hindson, 1603; William Culcheth, —; Richard Culcheth, 1686; James Jackson, 1714; Wm. Graham, 1774; Thomas Pattinson, 1796; John Hope, 1834.

The parsonage is a plain two-storied house of eight rooms, erected in 1836.

The parish school is situated in this township, near the church, and is a good building, forty feet by twenty,

1 This rector was non-resident, and had four curates during his incumbency, viz., John Topping, George Topping, Thomas Waite, and John Hope.

erected upon the site of the old one. This school is endowed with about £10 a year, being part of the interest of £80 bequeathed by Edward Irving, of Harperhill, in 1778, and also a portion of £15 1s. 8d., the interest of £500 (now £502 16s.) left by the late Sir S. Howard, of Carlisle, for the education of the poor of the whole parish of Stapleton. The average attendance is seventy-two.

CHARITIES.

Irving's Charity.—Edward Irving, in the year 1778, bequeathed to the rector of Stapleton for the time being, and others, the sum of £80, the interest of which is divided as follows:—£2 as an endowment of Stapleton School as above, the remainder is divided upon his tombstone on Old Christmas Day among the poor of Stapleton township not having received any parochial relief.

Sir S. Howard's Charity.—Sir S. Howard, late of the city of Carlisle, by will, dated 14th March, 1843, and proved by the Consistory Court of Carlisle, on the 14th August, 1846, bequeathed to the clergyman and churchwardens of the parish of Stapleton £500, to be invested by them, and the interest applied for and towards the education of the poor inhabitants of that parish. The money was transferred to the Bank of England in 1847; present amount, £502 16s., at three per cent. The interest, £15 1s. 8d., is applied as directed.

A library and reading room have been recently established in the parish school; the library contains between 200 and 300 volumes in general literature.

SOLPORT.

The area of Solport is 3,121 statute acres, and its rateable value £1,227 15s. Its population in 1801 was 259; in 1811, 277; in 1821, 360; in 1831, 354; in 1841, 353; and in 1851, 306. The township occupies

the north-west end of the parish. The manor of Solport was anciently, like Stapleton, the property of the Lord of Lovington, from whom it passed successively to the Tilliols, Colvilles, and Musgraves. Sir Edward Musgrave sold it to Lord Preston, from whom it descended to the Grahams of Netherby, in whose possession it still continues, Sir James Graham being the present lord of the manor, which includes the townships of Solport, Bellbank, and Trough. At Shank, in this township, there is an old castle partly in ruins, belonging to Sir James Graham. On the north side of Solport there is a small Presbyterian meeting house, capable of accommodating 120 persons. There is also an old school-room here, which is at present being rebuilt upon an improved and larger scale. It is endowed with about £7 10s.

TROUGH.

Trough township is situated on the north side of the Line, near Bellbank, and belongs mostly to resident yeomen. Its area is 2,322 acres, and is rateable value £664 18s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 129; in 1811, 137; in 1821, 113; in 1831, 169; in 1841, 143; and in 1851, 150. This township, as said above, is included in the manor of Solport.

BELLBANK.

The population of Bellbank in 1801 was 109; in 1811, 120; in 1821, 137; in 1831, 127; in 1841, 124; and in 1851, 121. The area of the township is 1,397 acres, and its rateable value £199 6s. 4d. Bellbank is situated above the confluence of the White and Black Lines, about a mile north of the parish church.

The Rev. William Graham, rector of this parish from 1771 till his death in 1795, published a translation, in verse, of the Eclogues of Virgil, and some sermons.

WALTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Kirklington and Stapleton, on the east by Irthington, on the south by Brampton, and on the east by Lanercost. It is divided into the two townships of High Walton and Low Walton, which jointly maintain their own poor. The area of the parish is 3,592 statute acres. The principal employment is agriculture, and Brampton is the market usually attended. The Roman wall runs through the parish, as do also the rivers King and Cambeck. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered here from time to time, and may be seen at Walton House. The manor of Walton was given by Robert de Vaux to the priory of Lanercost, and after the dissolution of that house it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Daere. It passed with the priory estate till sold in 1789 by William Daere, Esq. to John Johnson, Esq., from whom it has descended to William Ponsoby Johnson, Esq., of Walton House, the present lord of the manor. The rateable value of the parish is £2,900.

LOW WALTON.

The population of this township in 1801 was 276; in 1811, 256; in 1821, 303; in 1831, 313; in 1841, 288; and in 1851, 281.

The village of Walton is three miles north of Brampton. Its name bears testimony to its relationship with the Roman wall, many of the stones of which may be detected in its cottages. Horsley says, "At Walton there seems to have been some fortification or encampment. One side of the square is yet very visible, and the ramparts pretty large, about eighty yards long. It is high ground and dry. Perhaps it has been a summer encampment or exploring post for the garrison at Cambeck."

Petriana, the Cambeck fort of Horsley, and the Castlesteads of the locality, is to the south of the vallum and wall. The site of the station may be recognised, but its ramparts have long since disappeared, and the ruined buildings of the interior entirely obliterated. It has yielded many altars and sculptured stones, some of which are still preserved upon the spot, and from time to time the spade still reveals to the antiquarian coins and other remains of ancient days. The finest of the altars stands in the garden of Walton House. The thunderbolt of Jupiter adorns one side of it, the wheel of Nemesis the other. The inscription has been read by Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as follows:—

I[OVI] O[PETRO] M[ANDIO]
 COHOR. SECUNDA TVNGROVVM
 M[ILLIARIA] EQ[UITATA] C[IVIVM] I[ANINORVM]CVI
 PRÆFES. ALL[VS]
 SEVERVS PRÆ-
 AL[IBVS] TVNG[LOBVM] IN-
 ST[IT]V[TO]RE. SERVO
 PRÆFES.

To Jupiter, the best and greatest,
 The second cohort of the Tungrians,
 A military regiment, having a proportionate supply of horse, and
 consisting of citizens of Latium,
 Commanded by Allus
 Severus, præ-
 feet of the Tungrians, erects this:
 The work being superintended by Victor Severus (or Severus),
 the præfess.

According to the Notitia the "Ala Petriana" were stationed at Petriana, under a prefect. No inscriptions have, however, been found here which name the Ala Petriana, although two belonging to this place mention the second cohort of the Tungri. Hence it has been supposed that this cohort was a part of the Ala Petriana. Until this point be cleared up, the only evidence we have that this station is Petriana, is its occurrence next in order to Amboglanna in the Notitia.

THE CHURCH.

The church, a small but neat edifice, erected in 1811, is situated in the village, and consists of a nave and chancel with porch, the latter of which was built in 1813. The living was formerly a vicarage, but was appropriated to Lanercost Priory, under the gift of Robert de Vaux. Robert de Chester, the last vicar, was presented by the prior and convent of Lanercost in the year 1380, after whose death till the Dissolution the church was served from that monastery. Edward VI. granted the benefice, together with that of Lanercost, to Sir Thomas Dacre, in whose descendants it still remains; Joseph Dacre, Esq., of Kirklington Hall being the patron. W. P. Johnson, Esq., is the impropriator. The living is now a perpetual curacy in the deanery of Carlisle, and is worth about £125 per annum. The incumbent receives £30 3s. annually, in lieu of small tithes and Easter offerings. The great tithes have been commuted for £176 a year.

The parish registers commence in 1681.

INCUMBENTS.— — Stamper, —: Thomas Ireland, 1808; — Purvis, 1836; Joseph Smith, 1837; Isaac Bowman, 1854.

The parsonage is a plain building, erected in 1838.

Situated in Walton village is a Primitive Methodist Chapel, erected in 1858.

The parish school is a neat structure, erected in 1859 at a cost of £250, and is attended by from fifty to sixty children in winter, and from twenty to thirty in summer.

Walton House, the seat of W. P. Johnson, Esq., is a beautiful mansion, situated on a sloping bank surrounded with groves and plantations, and within its extensive gardens and grounds are numerous remains of the Roman station Petriana.



History and Topography

OF

WESTMORELAND.

Geographical Description of Westmoreland.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, POPULATION, DIVISIONS, &c.

Westmoreland is one of the lake counties of England, extending from $54^{\circ} 10'$ to $54^{\circ} 12'$ north latitude, and $2^{\circ} 9'$ to $3^{\circ} 10'$ west longitude. It is of an irregular form, bounded on the north and north-west by Cumberland; on the south-west and south by Lancashire; on the south-south-east, east, and north-east, by Yorkshire; and for a short distance on the north-east by the county of Durham. Its length from Arnside Knot to the river Tees is forty miles, its greatest breadth twenty-five miles, average breadth seventeen miles, and circuit about 135 miles. The area of the county is 758 square miles, or 485,132 statute acres, of which about 180,000 (?) may be arable and pasture. The population in 1801 was 40,505; in 1811, 45,922; in 1821, 51,359; in 1831, 55,011; in 1841, 56,454; and in 1851, 58,287; showing an increase of forty-three per cent in the number of inhabitants during the last fifty years; of this number 29,079 were males, and 29,208 females. There were, in 1851, 10,819 inhabited houses, 575 uninhabited, and thirty-nine in process of erection. The number of persons to a square mile was seventy-seven, of inhabited houses fifteen; the average number of persons to each inhabited house was 5.2, of acres to a person 8.3, and of acres to a house 43.3.

Westmoreland is divided into two baronies—the barony of Kendal, which appears to have been anciently a part of Lancashire, and comprehended so late as the time of Henry VIII. several places in that county; and the barony of Appleby, sometimes called “the bottom of Westmoreland,” which now comprehends some places formerly included in the barony of Kendal. There is some diversity in the customs of inheritance

in the two baronies of Kendal and Westmoreland; in other respects the division into baronies is little used; but of this more in our account of these baronies at a subsequent page. The usual division is into four wards. East Ward, north-east; West Ward, north-west; Kendal Ward, south-west; Lonsdale Ward, south-east. Kendal and Lonsdale Wards are in the barony of Kendal; the East and West Wards in the barony of Westmoreland. Westmoreland has no city; it contains the county town of Appleby, the parliamentary borough of Kendal, and the market towns of Ambleside, Brough, Burton-in-Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, Milnthorpe, Orton, Ravenstonedale, and Shap.

For ecclesiastical purposes the county is comprehended in the diocese of Carlisle, and province of York. For an account of the diocese of Carlisle, see page 114. According to the Census of Religious Worship, taken in 1851, it appears that there were at that period in the county 165 places of worship, of which seventy-eight belonged to the Church of England, fifty-nine to the Wesleyan Methodists, sixteen to Primitive Methodists, thirteen to Association Methodists, nine to Independents, four to Baptists, four to Quakers, and two to Catholics. The total number of sittings provided was 37,138. Of Sunday schools there were 121, of which seventy-four were in connection with the Church of England. The total number of Sunday scholars was 7,516. Of day schools there were 214; of which 119 were public schools, with 6,594 scholars; and ninety-five were private schools, with 2,384 scholars. There were five evening schools for adults, with 157 scholars. Of literary and scientific institutes there were five, with 318 members, and libraries containing 2,545 volumes.

Westmoreland is included in the Northern Circuit,

and the assizes are held at Appleby. The quarter sessions for the county are held at Appleby, and by adjournment at Kendal. County courts are held at Ambleside, Appleby, Kendal, and Kirkby Lonsdale. A county gaol and house of correction is at Appleby, and a county house of correction at Kendal.

The county returns two members to the imperial parliament, and the borough of Kendal one. Under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, Westmoreland was apportioned into the following three unions, East Ward, West Ward, and Kendal; the statistics, &c., of which will be found in the notices of the parishes and townships in which the workhouses are situated.

It is observed by Sir Daniel Fleming that although it is generally said that Richard II. created the first earl of Westmoreland, yet there seems to have been some earls of this county before that reign, for he finds Humphrey de Bassingburne, one of the knights of the Earl of Westmoreland, about the period of the Conquest. It is, however, certain that Richard II. conferred that title upon Ralph Neville of Raby, in the county of Durham, whose heirs continued to possess it till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, in consequence of the Earl of Westmoreland's share in the "Rising of the North," it was lost to his family. Francis Fane, a descendant of the Nevilles, was created Earl of Westmoreland by James I., in 1624, and the title is now possessed by his descendant, John Fane, earl of Westmoreland.

SURFACE.

Westmoreland is wholly mountainous. The eastern side is traversed by the great Pennine chain, and the western side and the centre are occupied by the mountains of the Cumbrian group, which are separated from the Pennine chain by the valley of the Eden. The principal ridge of the Pennine chain enters the county across its northern border, just to the south of Cross Fell, and extends across Milburn Forest to the border of Yorkshire; it then turns south-south-west, and runs above Kirkby Stephen to the head of the valley of the Eden, into which, on the west side of this ridge, the mountains have a steep and almost precipitous descent; on the east they extend a considerable distance, far beyond the boundaries of Westmoreland, subsiding more gradually into the wide valley or plain of the Tees, which occupies the south-east of the county of Durham, and the north of Yorkshire. On each side of the ridge numerous transverse valleys are drained by small streams; those on the west side falling into the Eden; those on the east forming the upper waters of the Tees, the Swale, and other rivers, which ultimately pour their

waters into the German Ocean. Proceeding from north to south, the principal mountains of the Pennine chain in Westmoreland from north to south are Dun Fell, Dufton Fell, Eagle's Chair, Scordale Head, Wareop Fell, Middle Fell, Musgrave Fell, and Helbeck Fell; all north of the depression through which the river Belo passes. South of that depression is a number of summits grouped together, and forming the district of Arken-garth Forest, of which the Nine Standards, Dowphin Seat, Brownber Fell, and Hugh's Seat, the last on the border of Westmoreland and Yorkshire, are among the chief. The principal ridge of the Cumbrian mountains reaches the border of the county on the west side near Helvellyn, which is just within the border of Cumberland, and runs south-east to Kirkstone Fell, at the head of the valley drained by the Coldrill or Goldrill, otherwise the Hartsop Beck, which flows into Ulleswater: from Kirkstone Fell it runs east-by-south to the head of the valley of the Eden, on the eastern side of the county; by which valley, here very narrow, it is separated from the Pennine chain. The ridge, about midway between Kirkstone Fell and the valley of the Eden, is divided into two parts by a depression, through which the Lune passes. Among the principal mountains along the ridge are Grisedale Brow and Dow Craggs, between Helvellyn and Kirkstone Fell; High Street and Harter Fell, near the head of Kentmere; and Birkbeck Fells and Hause Hill, near the head of Borrowdale. On the north side a principal branch is thrown off from the main ridge at High Street, a short distance east of Kirkstone Fell, of which branch Dod Hill, Place Fell, Aidsay Pike, Kidsty Pike, the peaks in Martindale Forest, and Swarth Fell, are summits. This branch extends nearly to the bank of the Eamont, a principal feeder of the Eden, opposite Penrith. Ulleswater Lake, the upper part of which belongs wholly to Westmoreland, while its lower part is on the border of Cumberland and Westmoreland, is about seven miles long, with an average breadth of half a mile. The upper part of the lake is in the valley of Patterdale, into which open other dales or valleys, including Gleneoin, Glen-ridden, Grisedale, and Deepdale, which are formed by the short branches thrown off towards the lake by the semicircle of mountains which here surround it. Martindale opens at its northern end upon the south-east side of Ulleswater; it lies between the hills of Martindale Forest on the east and a detached mountain or hill on the west. These dales are watered by mountain streams flowing into Ulleswater, from the lower extremity of which the Eamont flows. From the main ridge, near Birkbeck Fells, an important branch is thrown off in the north-east direction; but between this and the

branch ridge, which has been described as parting from the main ridge at High Street, are two shorter branches, separated from the High Street branch by the valley of Martindale, from each other by the valley of Swindale, and from the Birkbeck Fells branch by the valley of Wet Sleddale. The branch from the principal ridge of the mountains at Birkbeck Fells is known in the part nearest the ridge as Shap Fell. It extends northward in several ridges, separated by intervening vales. Knipe Sear, and the hills of Shap Moor, Newby High Moor, Ravensworth and Meaburn Moors, and Colby Common, all belong to this branch. The intervening valleys have a general direction north and south, and the waters which drain them unite to form a stream which joins the Eden between Kirkby Thore and Temple Sowerby. The branches from the main ridge on the south side extend on the western side of the county a very short distance from the main ridge, subsiding in the valley of Grasmere, by which they are separated from a detached group of the Cumbrian mountains, which occupies the western extremity of the county. Numerous branch ridges and groups of hills extend in various directions, including many forests, drained by numerous streams, and presenting varieties of picturesque scenery. The western extremity of the county is occupied by part of another group of the Cumbrian mountains, divided into two parts by the valley of Great Langdale. Langdale Pikes, Silver How, and Loughrigg Fell are between Grasmere and Great Langdale; and Bow Fell (2,911 feet high) on the border of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and Wrey Nose, or Wrynose, form the western termination of the valleys of Great and Little Langdale, which are separated from each other by a ridge, called Lingmire. We subjoin the names and altitudes of the principal mountains:—Fairfield, 2,950 feet; Bow Fell, 2,911; Rydal Head, 2,910; High Street, 2,700; Hill Bell, 2,500; Harrison Stickle, 2,400; Pike of Stickle, 2,300; Wans Fell, 1,500; Whin Fell Beacon, near Kendal, 1,500; Benson Knot, near Kendal, 1,098; Loughrigg Fell, 1,108; Kendal Fell, 618.

RIVERS, LAKES, &c.

The Pennine chain of mountains separates the waters which flow into the Irish sea from those which flow into the German Ocean. Westmoreland is chiefly on the western side, but a small portion is on the eastern side of the ridge, and in this some of the upper waters of the Tees have their source. The Tees itself rises just beyond the northern border at the foot of Cross Fell, but its source, as far as the fall at Cauldron Snout, is on the border of Westmoreland. On the western side of the Pennine chain the county is divided by the prin-

cipal ridge of the Cumbrian chain into two basins—the basin of the Eden on the north, and the basin of Morecambe Bay on the south, drained by the Kent, the Lune, and other streams, which flow into that estuary.

The Eden rises on the border of Westmoreland and Yorkshire, on the side of Hugh's Seat, one of the mountains of the Pennine chain, and passing Kirkby Stephen, shortly afterwards quits the county for Cumberland. Its course in Westmoreland is thirty miles: no part of which is navigable. It has numerous affluents, among which may be named the Beelah or Belay, the Helbeck, the Troutbeck, and the Crowdundale, on the right bank, and the Lowther and the Eamont on the left bank. All the larger affluents of the Eden which join it on the left bank rise on the northern slope of the Cumbrian ridge.

The Belo, which rises below the hills east of Kendal, consists of two main streams, which unite near the hamlet of Overthwaite, two miles north of Beetham, below which is a waterfall over a limestone rock sixteen feet in perpendicular depth.

The Eamont flows from Ulleswater and enters Cumberland with the Eden.

The Kent rises at the foot of High Street, in the Cumbrian ridge, and after receiving the Sprint and Mintbeck, it flows into Morecambe Bay, along with the small rivers Pool and Belo, or Belta, which there join it. Its whole course of twenty-three miles belongs to Westmoreland, but it is not navigable.

The Leven, which flows out of Windermere, belongs to Lancashire; but the Rothay or Ralsebeck, which drains the valley of Grasmere, the streams which drain the valleys of Great and Little Langdale, and the Troutbeck, all of which flow into Windermere, and may be regarded as the upper waters of the Leven, belong to Westmoreland.

The Lowther has its source in the moors above Wet Sleddale, and after washing the venerable ruins of Shap Abbey, runs to Rosgill Hall, where it receives Swindale Beck, and after its confluence with the Thornthwaite, which issues from Haweswater, it rolls in a narrow and stony channel through the woods of Lowther, till it loses its name in the Eamont opposite Carlton Hall.

The Lune rises in Ravenstonedale, on the northern side of the Cumbrian ridge. It passes Orton and Kirkby Lonsdale, a little below which it enters Lancashire. Its course in Westmoreland is about twenty-seven miles, no part of which is navigable.

The Underbarrow meets the Kent, as seen above, with which it flows into Morecambe Bay.

The Winster, also called the Pool, rises in Westmoreland, and flows south ten miles along the border

of Westmoreland, and of Furness in Lancashire, into Morecambe Bay.

Elterwater, Grasmere, Rydal Water, and some other smaller lakes, or tarns, are connected with the streams which flow into Windermere. Windermere belongs, by its position, rather to Lancashire, but the fisheries (which comprise all the lake) are held under the barony of Kendal by the payment of certain lord's rents, and they are also rated and pay to the relief of the poor in Westmoreland.

The small size of the lakes is favourable to the production of varied landscapes, and their boundary lines are either gracefully or boldly indented; in some parts rugged steeps, admitting of no cultivation, descend into the water; in others, gently sloping lawns and rich woods or flat and fertile meadows stretch between the margin of the lake and the mountains. The margins of the lakes generally lined either with a fine bluish gravel thrown up by the water, or with patches of reeds and bulrushes; while the surface is variegated by plots of water-lilies. The disproportioned length of some of the lakes would, by making their appearance approximate to that of a river, injure their characteristic beauty, were not this effect prevented, especially in Ulleswater and Haweswater, by the winding shape of the lakes, which prevents their whole extent from being seen at once. The islands are neither numerous nor very beautiful. The water is remarkably pure and crystalline. What are locally called tarns are small lakes, belonging mostly to small valleys or circular recesses, high up among the mountains. Loughrigg Tarn, near the junction of the valleys Great and Little Langdale, is one of the most beautiful. The mountain tarns are difficult of access, and naked, desolate, and gloomy, but impressive from these very characteristics. The streams of Westmoreland are rather large brooks than rivers, with very limpid water, allowing their rocky or gravelly beds to be seen to a great depth. The number of torrents and smaller brooks, with their waterfalls and waterbreaks or rapids, is very great. The wide estuary of the Kent presents at low water a vast expanse of sands. The lakes and tarns abound with various species of fish, as trout, eel, bass, perch, tench, roach, pike, char, and others. Sea-fish are also abundant on the shore of Morecambe Bay.

For economical purposes the rivers and lakes of Westmoreland are of little importance; but in combination with the rugged mountains and the secluded valleys amid which they are found, they give to the county a high degree of picturesque beauty. "The forms of the mountains," says Wordsworth, in his "Scenery of the Lakes," "are endlessly diversified,

sweeping easily or boldly in simple majesty, abrupt and precipitous, or soft and elegant. In magnitude and grandeur they are individually inferior to the most celebrated of those in some parts of the island; but in the combinations which they make, towering above each other, or lifting themselves in ridges like the waves of a tumultuous sea, and in the beauty and variety of their surfaces and colours, they are surpassed by none." The mountains are generally covered with turf, rendered rich and green by the moisture of the climate; forming in some places an unbroken extent of pasturage, in others laid partially bare by torrents and burstings of water from the mountains in heavy rains. Wood is not abundant; the want of timber trees is particularly felt, but coppices are tolerably numerous. The trees are chiefly oak, ash, birch, and a few elms, with underwood of hazel, holly, and white and black thorns. Scotch firs, beeches, larches, and limes have been introduced of late years. Fern is commonly found on the mountains; heath and furze are only occasionally found. The valleys are for the most part winding, and in many the windings are abrupt and intricate; the bottoms of the valleys are most commonly formed by a comparatively spacious gently-declining area, level as the surface of the lake, except where broken by the rocks and hills that rise up like so many islands from the plain.

Westmoreland has only one canal, the Lancaster Canal, which commences on the east of Kendal, at a height of 114½ feet above the level of the sea, and runs southward with some bends by Burton in Kendal, to Lancaster and Preston, in Lancashire. About twelve miles of the canal are in Westmoreland.

For further account of the mountains, lakes, &c., see page 39.

ROADS, TURNPIKE TRUSTS, AND BRIDGES.

The principal roads in the county are the main road from Lancaster to Carlisle and Glasgow; and the road (formerly a mail road) through Stamford, Newark, Doncaster, and Greta Bridge, to Carlisle and Glasgow. The Carlisle road enters the county on the south side, at Burton, in Kendal, eleven miles from Lancaster, and runs northward by Kendal, Shap, and Brougham, to Penrith; before reaching the last-mentioned place it crosses the Eamont into Cumberland. Roads lead from Kendal south-westward to Ulverstone and Dalton in Furness; westward to Bowness, and across Windermere by the ferry to Hawkshead and Coniston Water in Furness, and to Egremont and Whitehaven in Cumberland; north-eastward by Orton to Appleby, with a branch road to Kirkby Stephen and Brough; eastward

to Sedbergh, Howes, Askrigg, and Richmond, all in Yorkshire, with a branch road from Sedbergh to Kirkby Stephen, and south-eastward by Kirkby Lonsdale to Settle, Skipton, Otley, and Leeds.

From the "Abstract Statements of Income and Expenditure on account of the Highways in England and Wales," for the year ending March 25th, 1855, we learn the following particulars relative to the highways of this county:—Number of returns, 165. Balances, 25th March, 1854: In hand, £545 9s. 2d.; overspent, £47 5s. 3d. Receipts: From rates and assessments, £3,432 5s. 9d.; team labour performed in lieu of rates, £23 5s. 2d.; other work performed in lieu of rates, £24 15s. 9d.; other receipts, £143 18s. 11d.; total receipts, £3,624 5s. 7d. Expenditure: Manual labour, £2,380 12s. 10d.; team labour, £467 7s. 10d.; materials, £358 7s. 5d.; tradesmen's bills, £79 1s. 8d.; salaries, £44 5s.; team labour performed in lieu of rates, £23 5s. 2d.; other work performed in lieu of rates, £24 15s. 9d.; to turnpike trusts, £9 6s.; other payments, £120 3s. 2d.; total expenditure, £3,507 4s. 10d. Balances, 25th March, 1855: In hand, £676 18s. 3d.; overspent, £61 13s. 7d. An abstract of the general statements of the income and expenditure of the several turnpike trusts in England and Wales, from January 1st to December 31st, 1854, was laid before parliament in November, 1856. From this document it appears that the income and expenditure on account of the ten turnpike trusts of Westmoreland were as follows:—Balance in treasurer's hands, 1st January, 1854, £1,692 6s. 3d.; balance due to the treasurers, 1st January, 1854, £289 7s. 11d.; revenue received from tolls, £3,970 10s. 5d.; estimated value of statute duty performed, £26 16s.; revenue from fines, £4 18s. 9d.; revenue from incidental receipts, £69 3s. 1d.; total income, £4,071 8s. 6d. Expenditure: Manual labour, £765 15s. 3d.; team labour and carriage of materials, £412 7s. 1d.; materials for surface repairs, £217 7s. 1d.; land purchased, 15s. 9d.; damage done in obtaining materials, £2 5s.; tradesmen's bills, £69 6s. 11d.; salary of treasurer, £66 2s.; clerk, £109; surveyor, £171 10s.; law charges, £47 3s. 10d.; interest of debt, £1,363 6s. 11d.; improvements, £585 13s. 8d.; debts paid off, £697 3s. 9d.; incidental expenses, £182 2s. 6d.; estimated value of statute duty performed, £26 16s.; total expenditure, £4,446 9s. 9d. Debts: £17,355 1s.; unpaid interest, £1,024 17s. 3d.; balance due to treasurers, 31st December, 1854, £287 5s. 5d.; total debts, £18,667 3s. 8d. Arrears of income: Arrears of former years, £560 16s. 1d.; balance in treasurers' hands, 31st December, 1854, £1,315 2s. 6d.; total assets, £1,875 18s. 7d.

There are 167 bridges throughout the county of Westmoreland, a list of which we subjoin, with the names of the wards and townships where situate:—

Name.	Ward.	Township where situated.
Asby	East	Asby Winderwath and Great Ormside
Askham	West	Askham and Lowther
Bampton	Ditto	Bampton
Bannisdale, High	Kendal	Fawcett Forest
Bannisdale, Low	Ditto	Fawcett Forest and Selside
Barbon	Lonsdale	Barbon
Barley	Kendal	Over Stavely
Beckfoot	West	Bampton and Hilton
Beckfoot at Smithy	Lonsdale	Dillicar
Beehive	Kendal	Stainton
Belay	East	Brough Sowerby and Kaber
Beetham	Kendal	Beetham and Haverbrack
Black	West	Bampton
Blandswath	East	Little Masgrave and Winton
Blea-beck	West	Shap
Blea-beck	Lonsdale	Mansergh and Lupton
Blea-crag	Kendal	Witherslack and jointly with Lancashire
Blind-beck	Ditto	Kirkland and Kendal
Blind-beck	Lonsdale	Barbon
Bolton	East and West	Bolton and Crackenthorpe
Borrow, High	Kendal	Fawcett Forest
Borrow, High	Kendal and East	Grayrigg and Tebay
Bowland	Kendal	Crosthwaite and jointly with Lancashire
Bowston	Ditto	Strickland Roger and Strickland Kettle
Brathay	Ditto	Ambleside and jointly with Lancashire
Brough, Old	East	Brough
Brough, New	Ditto	Brough
Brougham	West	Brougham and jointly with Cumberland
Burneside	Kendal	Strickland Roger and Strickland Kettle
Carlingill	East	Tebay, and Howgill in Yorkshire
Casterton	Lonsdale	Casterton
Cawdale	West	Hartsop
Chapel	Ditto	Morland and King's Meaburn
Chapel	Ditto	Bampton and Shap
Church	Ditto	Bampton
Church	Kendal	Grasmere
Clburn Mill	West	Clburn and Bolton
Clburn Town	Ditto	Clburn and Morland
Coatlat	East	Raisebeck and Orton
Colby	East and West	Appleby and Colby
Coldbeck	East	Ravenstonedale
Colwith	Kendal	Langdales and jointly with Lancashire
Combeck	Ditto	Ditto
Common Holme	West	Clburn and Great Strickland
Copeland Beck	East	Bongate and Sandford
Cow	West	Hartsop
Crookdale	Kendal	Fawcett Forest and Orton
Crook's-Lune	Lonsdale	Dillicar and jointly with Lancashire
Dalham Tower	Kendal	Milnthorpe and Haverbrack
Deopdale	West	Hartsop and Patterdale
Decker	Kendal	Decker
Dorathy	West	Birkbeck Fells
Eastfield	East	Kirkby Stephen and Winton
Eben	East and West	Temple Sowerby and Brougham
E. Hergrill	East	Tebay
E. Herwater	Kendal	Langdales
Eonout	West	Yanwath, and Penrith in Cumberland
Farleton	Kendal	Preston, Patrick, and Farleton
Force	Ditto	Sedgwick and Levens
Force	West	Morland
Garnett	Kendal	Strickland Roger and Selside
Gawen,	Ditto	Over and Nether Stavely
Gilpin	Ditto	Crook
Glencroft	West	Patterdale and jointly with Cumberland
Glenridding	Ditto	Patterdale
Goldrill	Ditto	Ditto
Greenholme	East and West	Orton and Birkbeck Fells
Grigg Hall	Kendal	Underbarrow
Grisdale	West	Patterdale
G. Alun Holme	East	Milburn
Halla	West	Bampton
Hang	Kendal	Beetham and Wharfedale
Howes	Ditto	Natland and Helston
Hill Gill	East	Mollerstaig and Lams in Yorkshire
Hilton	Ditto	Hilton and Murrin
Hodge	Lonsdale	Barbon
Hof	East	Hof and Row
H. Beck	Kendal	Ambleside and Troutbeck
Holme	West	Crosby Ravenworth
Horsenman	Ditto	Hartsop
Howbeck	Ditto	Mauld's Meaburn and Reagill
Hucks	Kendal	Fawcett Forest and Shap
Hutton	Ditto	Old Hutton
Ings	Ditto	Howgill
Keastwick	Lonsdale	Kirkby Lonsdale
Keastwick	Ditto	Mansergh and Kirkby Lonsdale

Killington	Ditto	Killington
Kittshaw	Kendal	Lawcett Forest
Kirkby Lonsdale	Lonsdale	Kirkby Lonsdale and Casterton
Kirkby Stephen	East	Kirkby Stephen and Hartley
Kirkby Thore	Ditto	Kirkby Thore and Crackenthorpe
Laverock	Kendal	Skelsmergh and Scalthwaiterigg
Levens	Ditto	Levens
Lincoln's Inn	Lonsdale	Firbank and jointly with Yorkshire
Langdale	East	Langdale
Langmarton	Ditto	Longmarton
Louthwaite	Ditto	Milburn, and Kirkland in Cumberland
Lowther	West	Yanwath and Clifton
Lune	East	Tebay
Lupton Mill	Lonsdale	Hutton Roof and Lupton
Mallerstang	East	Mallerstang
Mausergh Beck	Kendal	Preston Patrick and Farleton
Mauld's Meaburn	West	Mauld's Meaburn
Middleshaw	Kendal	Old Hutton
Middleton Hall	Lonsdale	Middleton
Mill	Kendal	Grasmere
Millbeck Steek	Ditto	Appethwaite and Undermill Beck
Milling	East	Temple Sowerby, and Calgaith in Cumberland
Milnthorpe	Kendal	Milnthorpe
Mint	Ditto	Skelsmergh and Scalthwaite Rigg
Monk	West	Crosby Ravensworth
Musgrave	East	Great Musgrave and Little Musgrave
Nether	Kendal	Kirkland
Newbiggin	East	Newbiggin, and Calgaith in Cumberland
Newbridge	Lonsdale	Middleton-with-Yorkshire
Newbridge	Ditto	Killington-with-Yorkshire
Oxenthwaite	East	Kaber and Stainmoor
Patton	Kendal	Patton
Peasey	Ditto	Preston Patrick and Preston Richard
Pelter	Ditto	Rydal
Pinfold How	Ditto	Langdales
Pooley	West	Barton, and Daere in Cumberland
Poolhouse	Kendal	Meathop and jointly with Lancashire
Ra segill Hall	East	Raisebeck and Tebay
Rayne	Ditto	Raisebeck and Langdale
Raise	Kendal	Grasmere
Rosgill	West	Rosgill
Rothay	East	Ravenstonedale and Cantley in Yorkshire
Rothay	Kendal	Ambleside and Loughrigg
Rowell	Ditto	Preston Richard and Haversham
Rydal	Ditto	Rydal
Salterwath	East & Kendal	Tebay and Grayrigg
Sampool	Kendal	Levens
Scandale	Ditto	Ambleside and Rydal
Scroggs	Ditto	Over Stavley
Skelwith	Ditto	Loughrigg
Smardale	East	Ravenstonedale and Smardale
Smithy	Kendal	Grasmere
Soulby	East	Soulby
Spittil	Lonsdale	Hutton Roof and Lupton
Sprint	Kendal	Strickland Roger and Skel-mergh
Stenerieth	East	Kirkby Stephen and Nateby
Stenescough	Ditto	Ravenstonedale
Stepsbeck	Ditto	Ditto
Stock	Kendal	Grasmere
Stock, High	Ditto	Ambleside
Stock, Low	Ditto	Ditto
Stockdale, High	Lonsdale	Middleton
Stockdale, Low	Ditto	Ditto
Saint Sundays	Kendal	Old Hutton and New Hutton
Stramongate	Kendal	Kendal
Strickley	Ditto	New Hutton and Stainton
Tarn Close	Lonsdale	Dillier
Tebay	East	Tebay and Orton
Tebay Gill	Ditto	Tebay
Tosca	Lonsdale	Lupton and Kirkby Lonsdale
Troutbeck	Kendal	Appethwaite and Troutbeck
Troutbeck Church	Ditto	Ditto
Walk Mill	West	Morland and Bolton
Wasdale	Ditto	Shap and Crosby Ravensworth
Waterfalls	Ditto	Great Strickland and Haekthorpe
Wareop, Old	East	Wareop
Wareop, New	Ditto	Ditto
Wathutton	Kendal	Preston Patrick and Preston Richard
White	Ditto	Grasmere
Winster or Lobby	Ditto	Crosthwaite, and jointly with Lancashire
Wrynose	Ditto	Langdale

The railways of this county and Cumberland are fully described at page 63.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND AGRICULTURE.

Although this county, from its mountainous nature, is more interesting in a picturesque than in an agricultural point of view, it contains some very fertile valleys,

in which there are many well-cultivated farms. The climate is mild and moist in the valleys; the high hills condense the clouds which come over the Atlantic, and cause frequent and abundant rains, which keep the pastures green, but are not so favourable to the ripening of the corn. Much snow often accumulates in winter. The soil in the valleys is mostly a dry gravelly mould, composed of different earths washed down from the hills, and forming a soil well-fitted for the cultivation of turnips, of which great crops are raised on some well-managed farms. Towards the east and north of the county the soil is more inclined to clay: and, unless this be well drained, the land is too wet, in spring and autumn, to admit of clean and careful cultivation. Wherever the water has no sufficient outlet, basins of peat are formed. There were formerly a great many small proprietors in Westmoreland who were called "statesmen," that is, "estatesmen"—men who held land of their own, either as freehold or by a customary tenure, somewhat resembling copyhold, under some great landlord. With the exception of a fine or heriot on the death of a tenant or alienation, they were held free. The proprietors of these very small farms were an independent set of men, who worked hard and lived frugally. They often joined the trade of weaver to that of farmer, and thus their whole time was usefully employed. The increase of wealth and consequent luxury gradually led to a greater expense of living than the small farms, imperfectly cultivated, could support; and these small proprietors gradually decreased, their farms being absorbed into the greater estates which surrounded them. The larger farms are now usually let on lease for various terms. Of late years considerable improvement has taken place in the cultivation of the county. Draining the heavy lands has been much attended to, manuring is better understood, more careful rotations of crops have been introduced, and better implements of husbandry employed, but much yet remains to be accomplished. From Kirkby Stephen to Brough and Appleby, and thence to Temple Sowerby, the soil is a deep sand, which the moisture of the climate of Westmoreland renders more compact on cultivation. Turnips and potatoes grow well here, when plenty of manure is put on. Near Kendal a great breadth of potatoes is planted for the supply not only of the immediate neighbourhood, but also of the adjacent counties, many thousand loads being annually sent into Lancashire and Yorkshire. Grass land being abundant, and the climate favourable to pastures, a great portion of the soil is devoted to the maintenance of cattle. Good meadows let at a high rent, and are carefully manured. Great crops of hay are made in

favourable years, and, as those who keep horses generally hire a meadow to make hay of, it is seldom sold in the dry state. Young cattle are kept on inferior land in summer, and have hay and straw in winter, with turnips where these are raised; a few are fattened at three years old, but most of them are sold to graziers in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Scotch cattle are purchased in September, at the great fair at Brough Hill, held in that month; they are wintered in coarse pastures, and occasionally in straw yards. The next year they are put on the best grass, and are fit for the butcher in October. A few horses are reared, but not to any extent. The sheep are of a hardy kind, fit for the mountain pastures; they are brought down to the valleys at the approach of winter and kept in the enclosed grounds till April. The fattening of hogs, and the curing of bacon and hams are well understood in Westmoreland, and many hams are sent to other parts of the country. The breed is not large. The hogs are not made so fat as they are in some places; the hams are more delicate, and are very well cured and smoked. They are often sold as York hams, whereas the latter are much larger and fatter, the Yorkshire breed of hogs being large and fattening very readily. The plantations are extensive in most parts of the county; they are chiefly of oak, ash, elm, beech, sycamore, Scotch fir and larch, which last thrive best. Many ornamented cottages and villas have been built on the borders of the several lakes; and men of talent, reputation, and wealth, have taken their temporary, and some their permanent abode there. This has tended to improve the immediate neighbourhood more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY, &c.

A full account of the government of the county will be found at page 67, and the following pages: we have only to add here a brief account of the shrievalty of Westmoreland. The first sheriff of Westmoreland on record is William Fitz Hugh, who occurs in the reign of Henry II. (1160) in a trial between Robert de Musgrave and the Abbot of Byland in the county court at Appleby. In the 22nd year of the same king's reign (1175-6), Elias, son of Gilnichael, occurs, and three years later mention is made of Ranulph de Glanville as sheriff of Westmoreland. In the 2nd Richard I. (1190-91) we find Osbert de Lonchamp; six years afterwards Hugh Bardulph occurs, and in the following year Adam de Deepdale. In the 1st John (1199-1200), Gilbert, son of Reinford, is mentioned as passing his accounts in the Exchequer, and in the 2nd John, Geoffrey Fitz Peter and Roger de Bellocampo occur as

sheriffs. In the following year we have William Stuteville and Philip Escrope. In the fourth of John (1202), Robert de Veteripont was sheriff, and in the following year the office was made hereditary in his family, "to have and to hold of the king and his heirs." On two occasions the grant was resumed by the crown, and the estate of the holders confiscated as the punishment of rebellion, but the inheritance was subsequently restored, and with these two interruptions the office has been handed down till the demise of the last Earl of Thanet, on the 12th June, 1849. On this event a question arising as to the validity of a devise of the office made by that nobleman, the 13th and 14th Vic., c. 30, was passed (15th July, 1850) assimilating Westmoreland to other counties. Thus terminated the hereditary shrievalty of Westmoreland, after having been vested in Robert de Veteripont and twenty-two of his descendants for the long period of nearly 650 years. George Edward Wilson, Esq., was appointed sheriff for the time being, in July, 1849, under the provisions of a short act specially enacted for the purpose, and passed just previously, and he attended the assizes in the same year in his official capacity. In February, in the following year, he was nominated in the usual way by the queen, thus serving the office twice consecutively. The following is a list of the high sheriffs, from the first nomination under the new system till the present time:—1849-50, George E. Wilson, Esq.; 1851, Edward Wilson, Esq.; 1852, Richard Burn, Esq.; 1853, John Wakefield, Esq.; 1854, John Wilson, Esq.; 1855, John Hill, Esq.; 1856, William Wilkinson, Esq.; 1857, Richard L. Watson, Esq.; 1858, Robert Addison, Esq.; 1859, William Moore, Esq.

We subjoin a summary of the county accounts for the year 1858:—To amount of receipts for the year ended at the Epiphany general quarter session, 1859, £3,913 13s. 2½d. Expenditure: Bridges building and repairs, inclusive of bridge master's salary, £587 18s. 1d.; account books, £1 18s.; clerk of the peace's salary, £120; ditto for additional charges, £10 4s. 10d.; high constable's salary, £21; ditto additional charges, £8 16s. 7d.; coroner's fees, £172 6s. 8d.; expenses of lunatic paupers, £27 16s. 6d.; militia stores, for extras and coal, £23 2s. 9d.; expenses of prisoners at Appleby, £110 4s. 7½d.; expenses of prisoners at Kendal, £575 13s. 10d.; maintaining and improving court houses at Appleby, £8 8s. 3d.; expenses of the court at Kendal, £13 6s. 7d.; conveyance of convict prisoners to depôts, £12 13s.; costs of prosecutions at assizes, £212 11s. 5d.; parliamentary representation, £95 2s. 9d.; poor prisoners confined in the queen's prison, London, £10; printing, bookbinding, and advertising, £52 7s. 1d.:

treasurer's salary. £60; expenses of the inspector of weights and measures, &c., £63 16s. 5d.; ordinary incidental expenses, £25 19s. 4d.; extraordinary incidental expenses, £769 11s. 8d.; balance due to the county, £571 12s. 2d.; total, £3,913 13s. 2½d.

The foundation, organisation, and distribution of the county constabulary will be found fully noticed at page 70.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Westmoreland has sent two members to Parliament since the 26th Edward I. The following are the names of the members as far as we have been able to discover from that period to the present time:—

EDWARD I.

- 1297. Thomas de Derwentwater, Roger de Burton.
- 1299. Hugh de Louthre, Robert de Washeton.
- 1301. Robert de Askeby, Thomas de Bethum.
- 1304. Hugh de Louthre, Nicholas de Leaburne.

EDWARD II.

- 1307. William de Goldington, Walter de Stirkeland.
- 1308. Robert English, Thomas de Bethum.
- 1310. Robert English, Thomas de Bethum.
- 1311. Robert English, Thomas de Bethum.
- 1312. Robert English, Walter de Stirkeland.
- 1313. Robert de Askeby, Matthew de Redman.
- 1314. Nicholas de Leyburne, Thomas de Hellebeck.
Robert de Leyburne, Henry de Warthecoppe.
- 1315. Nicholas de Moreland, John de Kirkby There.
- 1316. Henry de Warthecop, Robert de Sandford.
- 1318. William English, Robert de Botiler.
- 1321. Walter de Stirkeland, Robert de Sandford.
- 1322. Walter de Stirkeland, Robert de Sandford.
- 1323. Walter de Stirkeland, Robert de Sandford.
- 1324. Robert de Burton, John de Wakethwait.
- 1325. Robert de Burton, Robert de Sandford.

EDWARD III.

- 1327. John de Lancaster, Robert de Sandford.
John de Stirkland, William English.
- 1328. William English, Robert de Sandford.
Roger de Bronoldsheved, Hugh de Moriceby.
John de Lancaster, Robert de Sandford.
- 1329. William English, Robert de Sandford.
Thomas de Warthecop, Robert de Sandford.
- 1330. William Threlkeld, William English.
- 1331. William English, Robert de Sandford.
- 1332. Walter de Stirkland, William English.
- 1333. William English, Robert de Sandford.
- 1334. William English, William de Langwathby.
William English, Robert de Sandford.
- 1335. William English, Robert de Sandford.*
- 1336. Ralph de Restwald, William de Langwathby.
William English, Hugh de Moriceby.
- 1337. William de Brampton, William de Langwathby.
William English, William de Langwathby.
- 1338. Richard de Moreland, Roger de Kendal.
William de Langwathby, Thomas de Sandford.
- 1339. William de Brampton, William de Langwathby.
- 1340. Hugh de Louthre, Robert de Sandford.
Roger de Bronoldsheved, Thomas de Musgrave.
- 1341. William English, Thomas de Musgrave.
- 1343. Walter de Stirkland, Robert de Sandford.
Richard de Preston, Thomas de Musgrave.
- 1344. William English, Thomas de Musgrave.
Robert de Sandford, John de Wakethwait.
- 1346. William de Sandford, junior, Thomas de Sandford.
- 1347. William English, Thomas de Sandford.
Robert Boteler, Thomas de Halghton.
- 1353. Richard de Preston, junior (one only summoned).
- 1354. William de Windesore, Robert de Sandford, junior.

- 1355. Roland de Thornburgh, Ralph de Bethom.
- 1357. Matthew de Redman, Hugh de Louthre.
- 1359. Hugh de Louthre, Nicholas de Layburne.
- 1360. Rowland de Thornburgh, Thomas de Berwys.
- 1361. Henry de Threlkeld, Thomas de Sandford.
- 1362. James de Pickering, John de Preston.
- 1363. Thomas de Sandford, Henry de Threlkeld.
- 1365. Henry de Threlkeld, John de Preston.
- 1368. Henry de Threlkeld, John de Preston.
- 1369. Gilbert de Culwen, John de Derwentwater.
- 1371. Hugh de Louthre, John de Preston.
- 1372. Hugh de Louthre, John de Preston.
- 1373. Rowland de Thornburgh, William de Thornburgh.
- 1376. Christopher de Lancaster, Thomas de Warthecop.
- 1377. Richard de Roos, John, son of Hugh de Louthre.

RICHARD II.

- 1377. James de Pickering, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 1378. James de Pickering, John de Louthre.
- 1379. William de Threlkeld, John de Louthre.
- 1380. Walter de Stirkeland, Thomas de Warthecop.
- 1381. William de Threlkeld, Hugh de Salkeld.
John de Preston, John de Crakenhorpe.
- 1382. James de Pickering, John de Kirkeby.
Richard de Roos, John de Dente.
- 1383. Richard de Roos, Robert de Clibbourne.
Robert de Clibbourne, John de Mansergh.
- 1384. Walter de Stirkeland, Robert de Windesore.
- 1385. Richard de Roos, John de Crakenhorpe.
- 1386. John de Derwentwater, Robert de Clibburne.
- 1387. Thomas de Blenkansop, Thomas de Stirkeland.
- 1388. Robert de Sandford, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 1389. John de Crakenhorpe, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 1390. Christopher de Moresby, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 1391. William de Culwen, William de Thornburgh.
- 1392. John de Crakanhorpe, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 1393. William de Culwen, William de Thornburgh.
- 1394. Walter de Stirkland, William de Crakanhorpe.
- 1396. John de Lancaster, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 1397. William de Culwen, William de Crakanhorpe.

HENRY IV.

- 1399. Thomas de Musgrave, John de Crakanhorpe.
- 1400. William de Thornburgh, Hugh de Salkeld.
- 1402. William de Threlkeld, William de Crakanhorpe.
- 1403. Rowland Thornburgh, Richard Duckett.
- 1404. Robert de Leyburn, Thomas de Strickland.
- 1406. John de Betham, John de Lancaster.
Alan de Penington, Thomas de Warthecop.
- 1407. Alan de Penington, Thomas de Warthecop.
- 1410. Robert de Leyburn, Christopher de Moresby.

HENRY V.

- 1413. Robert Crakanhorpe, John Hoton.
- 1414. Thomas de Warecup, William Thornburgh.
- 1415. Rowland de Thornburgh, Robert de Crakanhorpe.
- 1417. Rowland de Thornburgh, Richard de Wherton.
- 1420. Alan de Penington, Thomas de Warthecup.
William Beauchampe, Thomas Grene.
- 1420. John de Lancaster, William de Blenkansop.

HENRY VI.

- 1422. Robert de Layburne, Thomas, son of William de Bleukansope.
- 1424. Thomas de Bethom, William de Crakanhorpe.
- 1426. John Demysgrave, Robert de Crakanhorpe.
- 1428. Thomas Stirkeland, Christopher Lancaster.
- 1441. Walter de Stirkeland, Richard de Redeman.
- 1446. Nicholas Gerlington, George Dacre.
- 1449. Thomas Curwen, William Maletts.
- 1450. Thomas Paul, John Strete.

EDWARD IV.

- 1466. William Parr, Christopher Moresby.
- 1472. William Parr, John Stirkland.²

² All the indentures, writs, and returns, from this time to the first year of Edward VI. are lost, except one bundle in the 33rd Henry VIII.

HENRY VIII.

1541. Nicholas Leyburn, Nicholas Bacon.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Charles Brandon, Thomas Warcop.
1553. Thomas Warcop, Thomas Fallowfield.

MARY.

1553. Thomas Warcop, Thomas Fallowfield.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1554. Thomas Warcop.
1555. Thomas Warcop.
1556. Anthony Kempe, Thomas Sackville.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Lancelot Lancaster, Thomas Warcop.
1562. Walter Strickland, Gerard Lowther.
1570. Allan Bellingham, Thomas Warcop.
1571. Thomas Knyvet, John Warcop.
1584. Francis Clifford, Thomas Warcop.
1585. Francis Clifford, Thomas Warcop.
1588. Francis Dacre, Thomas Warcop.
1592. William Bowes, Edward Denny.
1596. Walter Harcourt, Henry Cholmley.
1600. George Wharton, Thomas Strickland.

JAMES I.

1603. Thomas Strickland, Knt., Richard Musgrave, Knt.
1614. Thomas Wharton, Knt., Henry Lord Clifford.
1620. Henry Clifford, Thomas Wharton, Knt.
1623. John Lowther, Robert Strickland.

CHARLES I.

1625. John Lowther, Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.
1626. John Lowther, Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.
1627. Sir John Lowther, Knt., John Lowther.
1639. Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.
1640. Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.

COMMONWEALTH.

1652. Charles Howard.
1653. Christopher Lister, Henry Baynes.

CHARLES II.

1660. Sir John Lowther, Bart., Sir Thomas Wharton, Knt.
1661. Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Thomas Strickland,
Sir John Lowther, Bart., Alan Bellingham.
1678. Sir John Lowther, Bart., Alan Bellingham.
1679. Alan Bellingham, Christopher Philipson.
1681. Sir John Lowther, Bart., Alan Bellingham.

JAMES II.

1685. Sir John Lowther, Bart., Alan Bellingham.
1688. Sir John Lowther, Bart., Henry Wharton,
Goodwyn Wharton.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1690. Sir John Lowther, Bart., Sir Christopher, Musgrave, Bart.

WILLIAM III.

1695. Sir John Lowther, Sir Richard Sandford,
William Fleming.
1698. Sir Richard Sandford, William Fleming.
1700. Henry Graham, Sir Christopher Musgrave.
1701. Sir Richard Sandford, Henry Graham.

ANNE.

1702. Sir Christopher Musgrave, Robert Lowther,
William Fleming.
1705. Henry Graham, Robert Lowther,
William Fleming.
1707. Sir William Fleming, Robert Lowther.
1708. Daniel Wilson, James Graham.
1710. Hon. James Graham, Daniel Wilson.
1713. Hon. James Graham, Daniel Wilson.

GEORGE I.

1714. Hon. James Graham, Daniel Wilson.
1722. Anthony Lowther, Hon. James Graham.

GEORGE II.

1727. Hon. Anthony Lowther, Daniel Wilson.
1734. Hon. Anthony Lowther, Daniel Wilson.

1741. Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., Daniel Wilson.
1747. John Dalston, Edward Wilson.
1754. John Dalston, Sir George Dalston, Bart.

GEORGE III.

1761. Sir James Lowther, Bart., John Upton, Esq.
1768. John Robinson, Thomas Fenwick.
1774. Sir James Lowther, Bart., Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart.
James Lowther.
1780. James Lowther, Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart.
1784. James Lowther, Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart.
1790. James Lowther, Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart.
1796. James Lowther, Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart.
1802. James Lowther, Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart.
1806. James Lowther, Lord Muncaster.
1812. Lord Muncaster, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
1818. Lord Muncaster, Hon. C. Lowther.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
1826. Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
1831. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Alexander Nowell.
1832-5. Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
1835-7. Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.

VICTORIA.

1837-11. Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
1841-7. Viscount Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther. On the
elevation of the former to the peerage, in September,
1841, William Thompson was elected.
1847-52. Hon. H. C. Lowther, William Thompson.
1852-6. Hon. H. C. Lowther, William Thompson (died 1854);
Earl of Beehive.
1857-8. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Earl of Beehive.
1859. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Earl of Beehive.

The number of polling places for the county is fifteen, viz., Ambleside, Appleby, Bowness, Brough, Burton, Grayrigg, Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, Milnthorpe, Morland, Pooley Bridge, Shap, Stavely, and Temple Sowerby.

TRADE, &c.

With the exception of Kendal and the neighbourhood, there is no place in the county where any manufactures worth speaking of exist. Kendal, nearly as late as the beginning of the present century, exported largely of coarse woollens to America, but the rapid progress made in that branch of industry in Yorkshire and other places has nearly destroyed it. The manufacture of carpets is at present carried on; and hosiery, wool-card making, and comb making, as trades, still exist to some extent. Besides the woollens and carpet manufacture at Kendal and its neighbourhood, worsted and woollen are made at Kirkland and Milnthorpe; waistcoatings, hosiery, sacking, canvas, bobbin-net, &c., at these and other places; and paper at Milnthorpe.

Looking at the quarrying and mining industry of the county, we find gypsum quarried at Acornbank; grey or greenish lime or marble, bearing a good polish, near Ambleside, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Kendal (which has marble works); plenty of good roofing slate is wrought at Kentmere, Ambleside, Thrang Crag, White Moss,

&c.; pink and bluish granite are found in Wastdale Crag, besides many single blocks, along with ragstone, and coarse "galliard" slate, dispersed about in all parts. Lead is worked at Dufton Fell, and at Eagle Crag, Greenside, Glenridding, and Staveley, in Patterdale; copper near Ashy, Kirkby Stephen, Orton, Raine, and Shap; poor coal on Stainmore, and near Mallerstang and Casterton. These various departments of industry will be found noticed more at length in the accounts of the various parishes and townships at subsequent pages.

TENURE OF LAND, &c.

In this county real property for the most part consists of customary freeholds of inheritance, or tenant right; that is to say, held according to the custom of the manor: the tenant having a freehold interest, but not a freehold tenure. It is conveyed by bargain and sale and admittance, not by surrender and admittance, as lands of copyhold tenure are. Copyhold was made willable, or devisable by will, by the 55 George III., c. 192 (12th July, 1815), without a prior surrender to uses as sanctioned by the custom of some manors. Customary hold was made willable by the 1 Vic., c. 26 (3rd July, 1837). It should be observed that an act was passed on the 21st June, 1841, for facilitating a voluntary enfranchisement of such lands. By custom, within the barony of Kendal, the widow enjoys the whole customary estate during her widowhood. And for the widow's estate is due to the lord an heriot; which, as the widow could not go to war, was a recompense, in order to provide things necessary for the marching of the army; and this heriot was anciently the best beast of the deceased. In some manors custom has obtained for the lord to have "the best of the dead or quick goods at his option." In some places also are claimed parcel heriots, that is, an heriot for every parcel of land acquired to the original estate. In the barony of Westmoreland, the widow has in some places half, and in others only one-third of her husband's customary

estate; and in that part of the county not many heriots are paid; for in those cases there is an heir-at-law, who enters immediately; and consequently the lord did not want a soldier, or if the heir was under age, the lord had the wardship of his lands. Generally a fine is due upon change of the lord by death, and change of the tenant by alienation; the one called a general, the other a special or dropping fine. But as to the general fine, there is this exception, where a man purchases the manor and dies, the former lord being yet living: in that case there is no fine due upon the death of the purchasing lord, nor of his son, or other descendant or assignee, so long as the last general admitting lord is living; but upon the death of the last general admitting lord, it has been determined that a fine shall be paid to the lord then in possession. A fine arbitrary or uncertain is lost, if the tenant dies before it is asserted by the lord and demand made for the same. But in most of the manors the fines have been reduced to a certainty; and in others extinguished, and the estate purchased to freehold. Besides rent, fines, heriots, suit of court, and the like dependencies, there are likewise boons, which vary in the several manors: as, to pay a farm hen or capon: to plough, harrow, mow, reap, for a certain number of days; and such like.

The natives of Westmoreland have great privileges in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The fellowships and valuable livings of the Old Foundation in Queen's College, Oxford, are exclusively appropriated to natives of Westmoreland and Cumberland. In the same college there are valuable exhibitions (by the Lady Elizabeth Hastings) to youths from Appleby and Haverham schools. In Cambridge there are also valuable exhibitions, scholarships, &c., an account of which will be found in the histories of the various parishes, &c., in the following pages, to which we must also refer the reader for a particular account of the charities of the county, which produce about £5,000 per annum. The value of the capital and property from which this arises may be estimated at upwards of £130,000.

BARONY OF WESTMORELAND.

This barony comprises the whole of the east and west wards, and is called the barony of Westmoreland in consequence of the remainder of the county, which forms the barony of Kendal, being anciently considered part of Lancashire, and we find it entered in the celebrated Domesday Survey under the title of "Agemundrenesse." It comprises the honours and seigniories of Appleby and Brough, which contain under them the forests of Mallerstang, Oglebird, and Stainmore, with all the subordinate manors held of Sir Richard Tufton, by the service of cornage; he himself holding the barony of the sovereign by the service of four knights' fees. The total amount of cornage paid by the tenants of the barony in 1634 was £52 1s. 6d., besides 517 bushels and three pecks of "serjeant oats," or "bailiff corn," and "684 pout hens." In 1739 it was decreed "that the tenants hold their tenements according to ancient custom of tenant right, and as customary estates of inheritance, descendible from ancestor to heir, under ancient yearly rents, and such general and dropping fines "as were then settled by arbitration, which also determined the right of the tenants to get turf, peat, &c., for their own use; to cut and sell underwood; to mortgage, lease, or demise their tenements for any term not exceeding three years; and to exchange lands lying intermixed in common fields for lands of equal value in the same manor, without license or fine." It was also settled "that the lord may sell timber, provided he leave sufficient for repairs, necessary boots and estovers." The tenants of many of the estates within the barony have been enfranchised, or pay only very small rents, as will be seen in the histories of the respective manors in the following pages. All the customary tenants pay arbitrary fines, except those of the manor of Drybeck, Little Asby, and Bampton, who pay fines certain. The descent of the barony will be best understood from the following account of its lords:—

Lords of the Barony of Westmoreland.

As we have seen in previous pages, William the Conqueror gave the whole of Cumberland and this great barony to

RANULPH DE MESCINES, who, in the year 1088, granted the churches of St. Michael and St. Lawrence of his castle of Appleby, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York. He married Lucia, sister of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter, a son,

RANULPH DE MESCINES, who succeeded to his father's extensive estates, with the exception of a large portion of Cumberland which had been granted to his uncle, William de Meschines, and others. This Ranulph became, in right of his mother, Earl and Count Palatine of the county of Chester, where he fixed his residence. He gave the barony of Westmoreland and his Cumberland estates to his sister, the wife of

ROBERT D'ESTRIVERS, or TRIVERS, whose daughter, Ibrida, brought it in marriage to

RANULPH ENGAYNE, who had a son and heir,

WILLIAM ENGAYNE, whose daughter and heiress, Ada, was the wife of

SIMON DE MORVILLE, who had a son and heir,

ROGER DE MORVILLE, whose son and heir,

HUGH DE MORVILLE, was one of the four knights who murdered St. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry II. For this offence the estates of the De Morvilles were seized by the king, who granted the custody of Appleby Castle to Gospatric, the son of Orme, but the barony was retained by the crown till the reign of King John, when it was granted, together with the custody of the castles of Appleby and Brough, and the "sheriffwick and rent of the county of Westmoreland," in perpetuity, to

ROBERT DE VETERIPONT, son of William de Veteripont, by Maud, sister of Hugh de Morville, who had for her portion that part of Melburn, or Meaburn, since known as Maud's Meaburn. This Robert de Veteripont "was a man of great parts and employments, and was trusted with the custody and disposal of much of the king's treasure." He was entrusted with many offices of honour, and had the custody of several castles and towns of importance at different times. His name occurs among the benefactors of the abbey of Shap, to which he gave Milburn Grange, and "the titles of the renewal of all the beasts taken by him or his men in all his forests in Westmoreland." He

confirmed to the said abbey "all the gifts which had been made by Thomas, son of Gospatric, and Thomas, his son; and the grant of Renegill, which had been made to the said abbey, by Maud, his mother, and Ivo, his brother." Robert de Veteripont married Idonea, daughter and heiress of John Builly, and having been twenty-four years sheriff of Westmoreland, died in 1228, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN DE VETERIPONT, who sold a portion of the lands of the barony. This John died young, about the year 1242, leaving, by his wife, Sibilla, daughter of William Ferras, earl of Derby, a son,

ROBERT DE VETERIPONT, who being under age, became a royal ward, and as such was placed under the guardianship of the prior of Carlisle. On attaining his majority, this baron joined the disaffected nobles against Henry III., and died of the wounds he had received in the battle of Lewes, in Sussex, or that of Evesham, in Worcestershire, after which his possessions were seized by the king, but were subsequently restored to his two young daughters, Isabella and Idonea (by his wife, Isabella Fitz-Peter), who were committed in wardship to Roger de Clifford, of Herefordshire, and Roger de Leybourne, of Kent, who married them to their two sons and heirs, between whom the barony of Westmoreland was divided, till the death of Idonea, without issue, when the whole became vested in the heirs of Isabella, by her husband, Roger de Clifford, whose son and successor,

ROBERT DE CLIFFORD, was about eight years of age, at the time of his father's decease. This nobleman is said to have been "the greatest man of all this family, being of a most martial and heroic spirit." In the 25th Edward I. (1296-7) he was made the king's captain and keeper of the marches in the north towards Scotland, and made several inroads into that kingdom. He was also one of the four guardians appointed by King Edward I. for Edward, his son and successor; and was justice of the king's forests north of the Trent. In the 1st Edward II. (1307-8) he was made admiral of England, and about the same time Lord Marcher. The king just named granted to him the honour and castle of Skipton, in Craven. He married Maud de Clare, daughter of Thomas de Clare, younger brother of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, by whom he had issue,

- i. ROGER, who succeeded his father.
- ii. ROBERT, who succeeded his brother.
- iii. Idonea, who became the wife of Henry Lord Percy.

Robert de Clifford was killed at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, in the fortieth year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ROGER DE CLIFFORD, who was attainted of high treason in the 15th Edward II. (1321-2), being then about twenty-three years of age, for his adherence to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and his estates became forfeited to the king, who granted a portion of them to Andrew de Hercla, but on De Hercla's treason they reverted to the crown, and were, with the other parts of the barony, restored to Roger de Clifford. In about a month afterwards Roger died, and as he had never married, the barony passed to his brother,

ROBERT DE CLIFFORD, who received a great addition to his property by the death of his great-aunt, Idonea de Veteripont, when the estates of the Veteriponts, which had been divided between the two sisters for want of male issue, became again united in the same family. This Robert married Isabella, daughter of Maurice, Lord Berkeley, upon whom he settled, by

way of jointure, all the lands of Skipton, and a great part of the lands in Westmoreland. By this lady he had

- i. ROBERT, his heir.
- ii. ROGER, who succeeded his brother.
- iii. Thomas.

He died May 20th, 1344, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ROBERT LORD CLIFFORD, who, being under age at the time of his father's decease, became ward to the king. During his minority he served in the French wars, and was present at the battle of Cressy, though but sixteen years of age. He married, previous to his father's death, Euphonia, one of the daughters of Ralph de Neville, the first of that family who was created Earl of Westmoreland, but had no issue. This Robert died in France, and was succeeded by his brother,

ROGER DE CLIFFORD, who is described as a man of "much gallantry and valour," and was accounted one of the wisest men of his time. He married Maud de Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas Earl of Warwick, by whom he had issue,

- i. THOMAS, his heir.
- ii. William, subsequently governor of Berwick.
- iii. Lewis, from whom the present Lord Clifford of Chudleigh is descended.

i. Margaret.

Roger de Clifford died in the 15th Richard II. (1392), and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS DE CLIFFORD, who was about twenty-six years of age at the death of his father. In his early years he was much at court, and in great favour with Richard II., but being somewhat wild and extravagant, he was one of those that were banished by authority of parliament in the year 1387, and died fighting against the infidels, at Spruce, in Germany, in 1393, leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Ross, of Hamlake Castle, in Yorkshire, besides a daughter, Maud, an infant son and heir,

JOHN DE CLIFFORD, who thus became a royal ward. In the year following the demise of Thomas de Clifford, the king (Richard II.) granted the shrievalty of Westmoreland to the queen consort, who granted the same, with the approbation of the monarch, to Elizabeth, mother of the said John. This John was made a knight of the Garter by Henry V. He married Elizabeth Percy, only daughter of Henry Lord Percy, surnamed Hotspur, by whom he had issue,

- i. THOMAS, his heir.
- ii. Henry, who died without issue.
- iii. Mary, who became the wife of Sir Philip Wentworth.

John Lord Clifford was slain at the siege of Meaux, in France, in the 10th Henry V. (1422).

THOMAS DE CLIFFORD, son and heir of John Lord Clifford, was about seven years of age when he succeeded to his ancestral estates, and in consequence became a ward of the king. This Thomas de Clifford distinguished himself in the French wars during the reign of Henry VI., and was present at the battle of Poitiers. He married Johanna, daughter of Thomas Lord Daere of Gilsland, by whom he had issue,

- i. JOHN, his heir.
- ii. Roger.
- iii. Robert.
- iv. Thomas.
- v. Elizabeth.
- vi. Maud.
- vii. Anne.

iv. Joan, married to Sir Richard Musgrave, Knt., of Hartley Castle, from whom the present Sir George Musgrave is descended.

v. Margaret.

Thomas de Clifford was slain in the battle of St. Albans, in

1455, and was buried in the abbey church there. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN DE CLIFFORD, a distinguished adherent of the House of Lancaster, by whose sword fell the young Duke of Rutland, son of the Duke of York, at the battle of Wakefield. This John de Clifford was present at the second battle of St. Alban's, and was slain the day before the battle of Towton, leaving by his wife, Margaret Bromflett, by birth Baroness Verey,

i. **HENRY**, his heir.

ii. Richard.

i. Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Aske.

HENRY DE CLIFFORD, eldest son of John Lord Clifford and Margaret, his wife, was seven years old or thereabouts when his father was killed. This nobleman was deprived of his lands and honours for the period of twenty-four years, during which time he lived as a shepherd in Yorkshire, or in Cumberland about Threlkeld, where his father-in-law's estate was, and sometimes in the borders of Scotland. During this time we find the Clifford estates granted to several persons, and amongst the rest to Richard Duke of Gloucester, subsequently Richard III., who granted the sheriffwick to Sir Richard Ratcliffe during his life, for his good services; but when Henry VII. obtained the crown, Lord Clifford was restored to his honours and estates, and he subsequently repaired several of his castles, which had gone to decay during the late troubles. He was twice married, firstly, to Anne, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletso, by whom he had issue,

i. **HENRY**, his heir.

ii. Thomas, who married Lucy, daughter of Sir Anthony Brown.

i. Mabel, who became the wife of William Fitzwilliam, earl of Southampton.

ii. Eleanor, married to — Mackenfield.

iii. Anne, married to Robert Metcalf.

iv. Joan, married to Sir Ralph Bowes.

v. Margaret, married to Cudbert, son and heir of Sir Edward Ratcliffe of Corrington, co. Northumberland.

By Florence Pudsey, his second wife, he had two or three sons, all of whom died when they were very young, and a daughter, Dorothy, married to Sir Hugh Lowther of Lowther. He died in the 15th Henry VIII. (1534-5), and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY DE CLIFFORD, who was thirty years of age when his father died, so that he immediately became possessed of his family honours and estates. He was subsequently created earl of Cumberland, and was invested with the order of the Garter. He was also made by the king (Henry VIII.) lord president of the north parts of England, and many times filled the office of lord-warden of the marches. Lord Clifford is described as one of the most eminent lords of his time for nobleness and gallantry. Like his father, he was twice married, his first wife being Margaret Talbot, eldest daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury, but she died within two or three years after their marriage, leaving no issue. His second wife was Margaret Percy, daughter of Henry Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland, by whom he had two sons and four daughters,

i. **HENRY**, his heir.

ii. Ingelam, who married Anne, sole daughter and heir of Sir Henry Ratcliffe, Knt.

i. Katherine, married to John Lord Seneschep of Belton Castle.

ii. Maud, married to Sir John Coyners.

iii. Elizabeth, married to Sir Christopher Medley of Napper, co. York.

iv. Jane, married to Sir John Hindleston, Knt., of Millam.

He died at Skipton Castle in 1542-3, and was succeeded by

HENRY DE CLIFFORD, his eldest son. This nobleman, during his father's lifetime, was made a knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. He is stated to have wasted some of his estate; but "in the latter end of his time he retired and lived a country life." He was twice married: first to the Lady Eleanor Brandon, youngest daughter of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by his wife Mary, who was queen of France, having by her several sons, who all died in infancy, and one daughter, married to Edward Stanley, lord Strange, afterwards earl of Derby. His second wife was Anne, youngest daughter of William Lord Daere of Gilsland, by whom he had,

i. **GEORGE**, his heir.

ii. Francis, who was made knight of the Bath by James I., when his son Charles was made Duke of York. By the death of his brother George without male issue, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Cumberland. He married Griflet, daughter of Thomas Hughes of Uxbridge, and widow of Edward Neville, lord Abingaveiny, by whom he had several children:—

1. George, who died an infant.

2. Henry, who lived to be the fifth earl of Cumberland, the last heir male of the northern Cliffords.

1. Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards earl of Stratford, who was beheaded in 1641.

2. Frances, who was married to Philip Lord Wharton, and had issue.

3. Eleanor, who died unmarried.

Henry Lord Clifford was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE CLIFFORD, third earl of Cumberland, who, being a minor, became a ward to Queen Elizabeth. He married the Lady Margaret Russel, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bedford, by whom he had issue two sons, Francis and Robert, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Anne, of whom hereafter. This earl signalised himself in the service of Queen Elizabeth, both by land and sea; and was one of the forty peers commissioned to try Mary Queen of Scots, and after her attainder was one of the four earls who were sent to Fotheringay Castle, to be present at the execution. Having no surviving male issue, Lord Clifford, for the preservation of his name and family, in 1590-91, levied a fine, and cut off the entail of the estate which had been made by his father, and settled the same to himself and his wife for life, then to the heirs male of his body, then to his brother Francis and the heirs male of his body, in default of these to the heirs (general) of his own body, and in default of these to his own right heirs for ever. And in the same year, by his will, he devised the same to the purposes aforesaid: giving to his daughter, besides the said reversion, the sum of £15,000 for her portion. He devised also the sheriffwick to his brother, which, not being in the aforesaid entail, his brother took possession of during the wife's life. He died in 1605.

ANNE DE CLIFFORD, only daughter and heir of George Earl of Cumberland, by his wife, the Lady Margaret Russel, on her father's demise, by the advice of her mother, contested the settlement, which was however confirmed by James I. During this litigation she was married to Lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, by whom she had (besides three sons who died very young) two daughters, Margaret and Isabella, the latter of whom became the wife of James Compton, earl of Northampton, to whom she bore six children, who all died without issue, and most of them very young, so that after the death of Isabella, Margaret remained sole heir of the Clifford family. About six years after the death of Lord Buckhurst, the Lady Anne married a second husband, Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and to him had two sons, who died in infancy. After the death of her second husband, Lady Anne remained a widow

for twenty-seven years, during which period she resided in the north of England, and was employed in repairing her castles, which had gone to decay or been ruined in the civil wars, and in many private and public works of charity. She died on the 23rd of March, 1675, when her estates descended to her daughter Margaret, the wife of John Lord Tufton, afterwards earl of Thanet, a title which had been bestowed upon his father by Charles I. in 1628.

JOHN, second earl of Thanet, by his wife, the Lady Anne Clifford, had six sons,

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| I. NICHOLAS. | II. JOHN. | III. RICHARD. |
| IV. THOMAS. | V. Sackville. | VI. George. |

Of whom the first four, and a son of the fifth, became successively earls of Thanet. He had also six daughters,

- i. Anne, who died young.
- ii. Margaret, married to George Lord Coventry.
- iii. Frances, married to Henry Drax, Esq., of Boston, co. Lincoln.
- iv. Cecilia, married to Christopher Lord Hatton.
- v. Mary, married to William, son and heir of Sir William Walter, Bart., of Saresden, co. Oxford.
- vi. Anne, married to Samuel Grimston, son and heir of Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Bart., master of the rolls.

His lordship died in 1664, his countess surviving till 1676, in which year she devised the Clifford estates to John, her second son, in tail, with remainder to Richard, Thomas, and Sackville, her other sons. In pursuance of his mother's will,

JOHN TUFTON became possessor of the estates, and in three years after, his elder brother, Earl Nicholas, dying without issue, he succeeded to the title, becoming in this manner fourth Earl of Thanet. His lordship did not long enjoy this accession of dignity, for he died in the following year, when the title and estates devolved upon his brother,

RICHARD TUFTON, fifth earl of Thanet, who also died unmarried in 1683, and was succeeded by the fourth brother,

THOMAS TUFTON, sixth earl of Thanet, who, as heir to his grandmother, Anne Baroness of Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vesci, being entitled to the baronies, brought his claim into the House of Lords, when the barony of Clifford was adjudged to him in 1691; but on his death, in 1729, it fell into abeyance among his daughters, but was afterwards confirmed to his third daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester, and has since been enjoyed by the family of Southwell, whose heiress, Sophia, widow of Commander John Russel, R.N., is the present Baroness De Clifford. Lord Tufton married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, by whom he had three sons, who all died in their infancy, and five daughters,

- i. Catherine, married, in 1708, Edward Watson, viscount Sondes, son of the Earl of Rockingham, and had issue,

1. Lewis,	} Earls of Rockingham.
2. Thomas,	
- l. Catherine, married to Edward Southwell, Esq., and left a son and heir,

EDWARD, subsequently 17th Baron Clifford.

- ii. Annes, married to James Earl of Salisbury.
- iii. Margaret, married to Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester.
- iv. Mary, married, 1stly, to Anthony Earl of Harold; 2ndly, to John Earl Gower.

- v. Isabella, married to Lord Nassau Powlet, and afterwards to Sir Francis Blake Delaval.

The Earl of Thanet died in 1729, when the earldom devolved upon his nephew,

SACKVILLE TUFTON, seventh earl of Thanet, who married the Lady Mary Savile, younger daughter and coheir of William Marquis of Halifax, and by her had issue,

- i. John, who died before his father, and unmarried.
- ii. SACKVILLE, his successor.
 - i. Mary, married to Sir William Duncan, Bart.
 - ii. Charlotte.

This earl differing with his tenants in Westmoreland about their fines, after the demise of Earl Thomas, after a long contest in Chancery, the customs of the barony were decided as given above. On his demise the family honours and estates devolved upon,

SACKVILLE TUFTON, eighth earl of Thanet. This nobleman married Mary, only daughter of Lord John Sackville, and sister to John Frederick, third duke of Dorset, by whom he had issue,

- i. SACKVILLE, his heir.
- ii. CHARLES, who succeeded his brother.
- iii. HENRY, born January 2nd, 1775.
- iv. Edward William, born November 16th, 1777, drowned in the Thames, July 1st, 1786.
 - i. Elizabeth.
 - ii. Caroline, married July, 1792, John Foster Barbour, Esq., and had issue.

His lordship died April 10th, 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

SACKVILLE TUFTON, who thus became the ninth earl of Thanet. This earl married Anne Charlotte de Bojanovitz, descended from a noble family in Hungary. He was a great patron of agriculture, and much improved his estates in Westmoreland. His lordship died in January, 1825, when the honours of the family devolved upon his next brother,

CHARLES, tenth earl, born September 10th, 1777. This nobleman dying unmarried, April 20th, 1832, the honours devolved upon his only surviving brother,

HENRY TUFTON, eleventh earl of Thanet, born January 2nd, 1775. This nobleman sat in the House of Commons during one parliament, that of 1796-1802, for the city of Rochester. In 1826 he was returned for Appleby, a borough in the nomination of his family, and again in 1830 and 1831. His lordship was the last surviving male heir of his family; and, as he never married, it became extinct on his decease, June 12th, 1849, when his estates passed, by will, to

Sir RICHARD TUFTON, Bart., who thus became lord of the barony of Westmoreland. Sir Richard was created a baronet in 1851. He married, August 22nd, 1843, Adelaide Amelie Lacour, and has issue,

- i. HENRY JACQUES, born June 4th, 1844.
- ii. Alfred Charles, born May 15th, 1852.
- i. Therese Elizabeth.

Arms.—Sa., an eagle, displayed, erm., within a bordure, wavy, arg.
Crest.—A sea lion, sejant, arg., duly differenced.
Motto.—Ales volat propriis.

East Ward.

THIS division of Westmoreland is bounded on the north by Cumberland, on the west by the West Ward, on the south by a part of Kendal Ward and Yorkshire, and on the east by Yorkshire and Durham. It is about twenty-three miles in length from north to south, and from ten to fourteen miles in breadth. A considerable portion of this ward is mountainous, but many of the fells afford good pasture for sheep and cattle. The whole district is as remarkable for its pastoral as for its wild and picturesque scenery. It is well watered by the rivers Eden, Tees, and Lune, which, with a great many of their tributary streams, have their source within its boundaries. Lead is found at Dufton and Hilton, and there are excellent quarries of limestone and freestone. It contains the borough of Appleby, the market towns of Brough, Kirkby Stephen, and Orton, and is divided into the parishes of Appleby St. Lawrence, Appleby St. Michael, Asby, Brough, Crosby Garret, Dufton, Kirkby Stephen, Kirkbythore, Longmarton, Great Musgrave, Newbiggin, Ormside, Orton, Ravenstonedale, and Warecop. The present rating of this ward is £85,852.

APPLEBY ST. LAWRENCE AND APPLEBY ST. MICHAEL PARISHES.

THESE parishes, which contain the borough of Appleby, are bounded by those of Dufton, Warecop, Ormside, Crosby Ravensworth, and Morland. They lie on opposite sides of the river Eden, the former being on the west, and the latter on the east bank. St. Lawrence's parish comprises the township of Appleby St. Lawrence, Burrels, Colby, Drybeck, Holf, and Scattergate; St. Michael's, commonly called Bongate, includes the townships of Bongate and Langton, Crackenthorp, Hilton, and Murton.

THE BOROUGH OF APPLEBY.

Appleby, the county town of Westmoreland, is beautifully situated on the river Eden, in 54° 35' north latitude, 2° 28' west longitude, thirty-one miles south-east of Carlisle, 270 miles north-north-west from London by road, and 300 miles by the North-Western railway via the Trent Valley line. Its population in 1851 was 1,294. The town is situated in two parishes, St. Lawrence on the left, and St. Michael on the right side of the river, the greater part lying in the parish of St. Lawrence; St. Michael, popularly called Bongate, contains but few houses, and is principally an agricultural parish. The two parishes are separate vicarages and will be found fully noticed at a subsequent page. The high road from London to Carlisle by Brough and Penrith passes through Bongate. An ancient stone bridge of two arches crosses the Eden and connects the two parishes of Appleby with each other. The main street, which is irregularly built on the slope of a hill,

is of considerable width, having the castle at its upper and the parish church of St. Lawrence at its lower extremity. The town contains some well-built houses and has a neat appearance. It is lighted with gas. The weaving of linen and checks is carried on to some extent in Appleby; also brewing and malting. There is a good retail trade. A woollen manufactory is situated at Coupland Beck. The Eden Valley railway passes on the north side of the town, where there is to be a station for the convenience of the inhabitants of Appleby. The town is principally comprised in the township of Appleby, the area of which is forty-eight acres, and the rateable value £1,633 6s. The population of the township does not appear to have been separately returned till 1821, in which year it was 824; in 1831, 851; in 1841, 754; and in 1851, 883. The remaining portion of the borough of Appleby is in the township of Scattergate.

Of Appleby in early times, history is entirely silent.

It has been supposed that it was a Roman station, but there is no satisfactory evidence of this. It was, however, a place of some importance before the Norman Conquest, as it gave name to one of the shires, Applebyshire, into which the county was divided. It continued to maintain its dignity until the time of Henry II., in the 22nd year of whose reign, (1175-6) it was surprised and destroyed by William of Scotland. Jordan Fantosme says, "the king very soon had the castle of Appleby; there were no people in it, it was quite unguarded. Gospatric, son of Orme, an old grey-headed Englishman, was the constable; he soon cried mercy." The Scottish king left a garrison here under three constables, and proceeded to attack Brough.¹ For his conduct on this occasion Gospatric was fined 500 marks by King Henry, and the subordinate officers in sums varying according to their ranks. In the time of Edward II. Appleby paid a fee farm rent of twenty marks a year, equal to 2,200 burgages, from which the population at that time may be estimated at upwards of 11,000. King John was at Appleby on June 17th and 18th, 1212. In the 12th Richard II. (1388-9) Appleby was again laid waste by the Scots, and, in consequence, was unable to pay the fee farm rent due to the crown. From this time the town never recovered its pristine splendour and importance. The greatest part still lay in ruins in the time of William and Mary, and on this account the rent due to the crown was reduced from twenty marks annually to two marks, or £16 6s. 8d. The foundations of buildings brought to light by the plough, for two or three miles round the town, evince its former greatness, and the Borough Walls (Burrells) are now distant a mile from the present town. In 1598 the plague raged here with such severity that the market was removed to Gilshaughlin, near Cliburn. From this period we hear no more of Appleby till the time of the Commonwealth, when, in consequence of the adherence of the town to the royal cause, Cromwell imposed upon it a "Charter of Restrictions," which for a time was enforced by a garrison stationed here for the purpose. In July, 1648, a conflict took place near Appleby between the Scottish army, under the Duke of Hamilton, and the Parliamentarians, under General Lambert, in which the latter was victorious. In

October of the same year, when Colonel Ashton had relieved Cockermonth Castle with the Lancashire forces, he advanced against Sir Philip Musgrave and the Royalists under his command, whom he pursued to Appleby, and compelled to surrender at discretion, with their "ordnance, arms, ammunition, and horses."¹ The restrictive charter just mentioned was annulled on the restoration of Charles II., which event was celebrated in the town with great pomp and festivity under the auspices of the celebrated Anne Clifford, countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, who at that time occupied the castle of Appleby, which she had fortified for Charles I., and who now, aged as she was, "thought not her gates too wide to receive her guests."

The castle of Appleby is finely situated upon a lofty and well-wooded eminence, and commands from the summit of its ancient keep a noble view of the surrounding country. The keep is still surrounded by a moat, but the drawbridge has been removed. This fine keep, called Cæsar's Tower, though not of Roman date is of great antiquity, as is also a portion of the castle: but the larger part of it was rebuilt in 1686, by the then Earl of Thanet, who inherited it from the Clifford family, and in the possession of whose descendants it still remains. The gardens belonging to the castle are of considerable extent, and from their elevated position command a rich and varied prospect. A suit of steel and gold armour, said to have been worn by George Clifford in his capacity of champion to Queen Elizabeth, is preserved in the castle. At the upper end of the principal hall are several full length portraits of members of the Clifford and Tufton families. This ancient structure is the baronial castle of the barony of Westmorland, and has been so since its erection. Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., occasionally resides here, and Rear-admiral R. Elliot, the steward of Appleby Castle, has his residence in Cæsar's Tower.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.

The parish church of St. Lawrence was partly rebuilt in 1665, by the Countess of Pembroke, who also left a fund for keeping it in repair. The church is large and handsome, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, and square tower, in which are six excellent bells, with a clock and chimes presented by the mayor and corporation. In the chancel is a beautiful marble effigy of Margaret Countess of Cumberland, who died in 1616; and on the opposite side is an elegant altar-tomb, in memory of her daughter, the Countess of Pembroke, who, in 1656, conveyed an estate at Temple Sowerby, now worth about £70 a year, to trustees, for the reparation of this church,

¹ Quant il ot Applebi, le chastel e la tur;

* * * *

E metent là dedenz lur serjanz marchis,
E treis eanestables el chastel unt asis.

Jordan Fantosme, p. 66.

When he had Appleby the castle and the tower;

* * * *

And they placed within it their border officers,
And they have appointed three constables in the castle.

¹ See also page 20.

the bridge, the crosses, the moot-hall, her own monument, and that of her mother. The church of St. Lawrence was given by Ranulph de Meschines, together with the church of St. Michael, to the abbey of St. Mary, at York, with two parts of the tithes of all his demesne lands on both sides of the river Eden, which grant was confirmed by Henry I., and subsequently by the Bishop of Carlisle, under the following limitations: "That the house of Wetheral, in the name of the said abbey, possess the same to their own use, but having, nevertheless, the pension usually paid thereout to the abbey; and that the said abbey do present fit persons to be vicars thereof, to be sustained out of the revenues of the said church, so that such vicar receive thereout six marks yearly, he paying all episcopal and archidiaconal charges." In 1251, the then bishop of Carlisle, Sylvester, judging the six marks just named insufficient, increased the taxation of the vicarage, and exempted the vicars of St. Lawrence from the payment of the twenty shillings pension which they had previously paid to the vicar of St. Michael's. This church formerly possessed two charities, dedicated respectively to the Blessed Virgin and St. Nicholas. The chantry of the Blessed Virgin was founded by the family of Goldington, and endowed by them with revenues in the town and elsewhere, "for celebrating mass at the altar of St. Mary for the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, and for the souls of the founders and their ancestors, and all faithful people, and especially of those who should be benefactors to the said chantry." The chantry of St. Nicholas was founded by Robert Threlkeld, and was endowed with several burghage houses in Appleby. Both these chantries were dissolved by Edward VI., who granted their revenues, amounting at that time to £5 11s. 8d. per annum, to William Ward and Richard Venables, to hold in free socage. In the Valor of Pope Nicholas the rectory of St. Lawrence is valued at £15, and the vicarage at £10. In the King's Book the vicarage is returned as worth £9 5s. 2½d. In 1823 it was endowed (in addition to fifty acres of ancient glebe) with about 236 acres of land as a commutation for the tithes of Hoif township. The tithes of the other townships have since been commuted for a rent charge: so that the living is now worth £300 a year. The patronage is vested in the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The parish registers commence in 1654.

RECTORS.—Ranulphus, 1070; Roger Deon, 1210; William.

VICARS.—Jurdan, 1230; William de Kirketun. —; Walter de Doncastre, 1303; Stephen de Popilton, 1307; John de Carleton, 1332; William Colyn, 1359; Robert Baynes, 1379; Thomas de Brunby, 1399; Richard Appleby, 1466; Richard Garnett, 1518; Henry Hartley, 1526; Hugh Sewell, 1541;

Lancelot Manfield, 1573; Christopher Walker, 1582; William Crakanthorp, 1624; John Scott, 1628; Edward Guy, 1636; Anthony Shaw, 1653; Ambrose Rowland, 1656; James Buchanan, 1661; Michael Hodgson, died 1681; Gabriel Smalwood, 1681; James Lamb, 1698; John Christopherson, 1720; Sandford Latham, 1758; William Paley, 1777; John Rowland Sprole, 1789; William Phillips, 1797; Joseph Milner, 1820.

The vicarage, a plain commodious house, is situated on the west side of the church.

St. Michael's parish church is in Bongate, on the east side of the Eden, a short distance south-east of Appleby. The Countess of Pembroke raised this church "out of its ruins" in 1658, but not it appears on the site of the previous church of St. Michael, which is said to have stood at the Holme. It comprises nave, chancel, transept, and small tower with two bells. There are mural monuments to the memory of members of the Crakanthorpe, Hall, Hutchinsson, Cock, and Sawtree families. On the north side is a large vault, the ancient burial place of the Hiltons of Hilton, in this parish. As seen above, this church was appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary at York, but the patronage of the vicarage was afterwards vested in the bishops of Carlisle. There was formerly a chantry in this church, founded by Sir William English. The living, valued in the King's Book at £20, 13s. 9d., is now worth about £140. At the enclosure of Bongate common, ninety-two acres were given to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, in lieu of the great tithes, and fifteen acres to the vicar, as the release from the small tithes, besides five acres allotted to the ancient glebe.

VICARS.—Walter Fealwell, 1256; Richard de Bradewood, 1302; Henry de Appleby, 1339; Richard de Aslackby, 1362; John de Merton, 1369; John Raynall, 1399; John Marshall, 1452; George Lancaster, —; John Smith, 1501; George Scot, 1569; Thomas Burton, 1576; Thomas Fairfax, 1579; William Porter, 1582; John Teasdale, 1611; John Spencer, —; Robert Symson, 1661; Bunaby Symson, 1661; James Cock, 1712; John Hill, 1738; Harrison Shaw, 1789; Thomas Bellas, 1823.

The vicarage is a neat house, a short distance south of the church.

At the north end of Bongate, about half a mile from St. Michael's Church, is Ratthburgh, called in the Latin records "Vicus de Fyter," and in common language Ratthbarrow; but why or wherefore neither history nor tradition informs us. Here the Lords Clifford, Percy, and Vesel founded a convent of Carmelite friars, in 1281, which existed until the year 1536, when it shared the fate of the other religious houses of England. Henry VIII. granted it, with Hale Grange, and the manor of Harpendale and Wastdale, to C. Crakenthorp, Esq., of Newbiggin, for the sum of £255. 3s. A little

further north, about a mile from Appleby, there formerly stood the hospital of St. Leonard, for the reception of lepers. The date of its foundation is not known, but it was given to the abbey of Shap by John de Veteripont, the Bishop of Carlisle confirming the grant, with a stipulation that the abbey should maintain three lepers here for ever. In 1541 its possessions were granted to Thomas Lord Wharton, whose successor, Philip, sold them in 1613 for £700, to J. Fielding, Esq., of Starforth, in Yorkshire, from whose descendant they were purchased in 1632 by the Countess of Pembroke, who settled them upon her hospital at Appleby. At the west end of the bridge of St. Lawrence there was anciently a chapel, but it is described as ruinous as early as the year 1115. It occupied the site of the old prison, or probably was the same building, and had a chamber or oratory over it.

In the town are two chapels, one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and the other to the United Free Church; the former was erected in 1823, and the latter in 1847.

SCHOOLS.

That there was a school in Appleby as early as the year 1453, is manifest from the name of a lane which was at the end of Kirkgate, called "School House Lane," and which is mentioned in old records. The chantry priest of Appleby, like those of Penrith, in Cumberland, and other places, appears to have been enjoined to teach a free grammar school in the borough as part of his duty, and this state of things continued till the period of the suppression of the monastic establishments. In consideration of the loss sustained by the dissolution of the chantries, in the time of Edward VI., Queen Mary granted to the school at Appleby a rent charge of £5 10s. 8d. per annum, to be paid out of the rectory of Crosby Ravensworth. The school was refounded by Queen Elizabeth, "with ten governors, who are to appoint successors, nominate the master and usher, make statutes for the regulation of the school, and receive lands and possessions, so as they exceed not the clear yearly value of £40." But this limitation has been greatly exceeded, for the school at present has a yearly revenue of upwards of £200, though it only receives six free scholars, all the others having to pay a small quarterage, even for the classics, and additional charges for writing and arithmetic. Since the foundation by Elizabeth, the school has received the following benefactions, viz., £300 (of which £240 was given by Dr. Miles Spencer) and a rent charge of £29 a year purchased in 1579, to be paid out of Newton Garthe's estate in the county of Durham. In 1589 the governors received £40 by bequest of Rainold

Hartley, with which they purchased the field adjoining the school, called Pear Tree Garth. In 1661 Dr. Smith, afterwards bishop of Carlisle, procured a lease of the corn tithes of Drybeck, to be granted by the dean and chapter to the schoolmaster, who pays for them a yearly rent of £3 3s. 4d. The demesne lands of New Hall, in the manor of Sandford, now let for £130 per annum, were purchased in 1685 by the governors with £500 out of the £700 given in 1671 by Bishops Barlow and Smith, the Rev. Randal Sanderson, and Sir John Lowther, Bart., all of whom had been scholars here, and gave their several donations to the school in consideration of the governors having ceded for ever the right of nominating the master to the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, where the Appleby scholars, natives of Westmoreland, have five exhibitions, endowed with £10 per annum by the Earl of Thanet in 1720, besides the privilege of becoming candidates for one of the five exhibitions, founded in the same college by Lady Hastings, and those established by its founder, Robert Eaglesfield, for the education of scholars from Westmoreland and Cumberland. The school is open to all the boys of the parish of St. Lawrence and the township of Bongate. The school-house is a neat edifice, in the Low Weind, and was rebuilt in 1826, at the cost of the Temple Sowerby trust. There was formerly a curious collection of inscriptions in stone near to this school, said to have been for the most part copied from others, and placed there by Reginald Bainbridge, who was master of the school in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. A number of eminent men have been educated at Appleby School, among them we may mention William Bell, bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh; Thomas Barlow, bishop of Lincoln; Thomas Smith and John Waugh, bishops of Carlisle; Dr. John Langhorne and his brother William, joint translators of "Plutarch"; Rev. William Thompson, M.A., rector of South Weston, Oxfordshire, and author of a volume of poems, printed in 1750; Dr. Richard Monkhouse, vicar of Wakefield, and author of three volumes of sermons, in 1805; William Pattinson, of Sidney College, Cambridge, author of two volumes of poems, published after his death, in 1728; John Robinson, Esq., under secretary during Lord North's administration; Rev. Richard Yates, M.A., fifty-eight years master of this school; and Sir Joseph Relph, author of a volume of pastoral poems, published after his death, in 1746. The school is at present attended by forty pupils, fourteen of whom are boarders, and twenty-six day scholars. From the year 1860 to the year 1863 there will be one, and afterwards two exhibitions, of the value of £75, and tenable for five

years, annually open to all pupils educated at this school, without regard to place of birth. Four Eaglesfield scholarships of the same value are still reserved at Queen's College, Oxford, for natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and an exhibition of £10 per annum has been attached to this school. The Rev. John Richardson, M.A., is head master; and the Rev. Henry Fell, second master.

Bongate National School is a neat building, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1811, by subscription, a grant of £60 from the Committee of Council on Education, and £20 from the National Society. The site was given by the Earl of Lonsdale. The school is supported by the interest of £320, of which £200 was given by Robert Wilkinson, Esq., £100 by Thomas Dent, Esq., £20 by the late Mr. T. Robinson of Leeds, but formerly of Bongate, and by voluntary subscriptions.

The British School is a neat building, erected in 1849 by subscription, and a grant of £125 from the Committee of Council. It is under inspection, has two pupil teachers, and has an average attendance of eighty-eight children. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Mechanics' Institution, established in 1848, occupies a large room in Boroughgate. It is well supported by the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, and possesses a good library and reading-room.

There is also a news-room at the King's Head Inn, and a book club called the Appleby Book Club.

GOVERNMENT, &c.

Appleby received a charter of incorporation at a very early period, but it has long been lost or destroyed, though the corporation still exists by prescription, and possesses many charters and confirmations of privileges and immunities. Henry II. granted to the burgesses freedom from toll, stallage, pontage, and lastage, throughout England, except in the city of London, for which privileges they paid forty marks. This grant was confirmed by charters granted by King John, Henry III., Edward I., II., III., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and James II. King John also granted to the burgesses "the borough or town of Appleby, rendering to the sheriff the rent due for the same, one moiety at the feast of St. Michael and the other at Easter." As far back as the reign of Henry III. mention is made of the "burghmote" and the "common seal" of the burgesses of Appleby; and in the reign of this monarch there was an exchequer here, called the "Saccarium de Appleby." As seen above Cromwell imposed upon the town a charter of restrictions, but this was annulled at the Restoration. All the charters of Appleby were surrendered to James II.,

who, in the first year of his reign, incorporated the burgesses anew by the name of mayor, twelve aldermen, and sixteen capital burgesses, with a coroner, sword bearer, serjeant-at-mace, two chamberlains, and two bailiffs, and the following privileges, viz.:-"A fair on the second Thursday and Friday in April, and courts leet, view of frankpledge, fairs, markets, waifs estrays, deadlands, goods of felons and fugitives, *felo-de-se*, of persons put in exigent and outlawed, and all other things as they had formerly enjoyed, paying the farm to the king as heretofore." The mayor is chosen by the capital burgesses or common councilmen, and he appoints all his officers. The common seal has on one side the arms of the town, and on the reverse St. Lawrence laid at length, naked, with his hands across, on a gridiron, beneath which is a representation of burning coals. The seal is inscribed "Sigillum communitatis burgi de Appleby." All the waste lands within the liberty of the borough belong to the corporation, who apply their revenue to the repairs of the streets and local improvements. Several distinguished men have been invested with the freedom of this ancient borough. Though the mayor and corporation still exist scarcely any functions are exercised. By immemorial custom, the mayor takes place of the judges of assize.

Appleby was one of the twenty principal towns called upon in 26th Edward I. to return members to parliament, and it returned two burgesses from that period (1298) until the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, by the provisions of which Appleby was placed in schedule A, and disfranchised accordingly. Its first two members, elected 26th Edward I., were Hugh de Graunger and John de Karl, and its last two were the Right Hon. Viscount Maitland, elected on the 3rd of May, 1831, and Charles Henry Barham, Esq., elected on the 24th of May, 1832. Appleby was the borough for which the Right Hon. William Pitt was first returned, and a short time previous to its disfranchisement it was represented by three different prime ministers. It is still the place from which the return is made of members elected to serve for the county.

The Town Hall is an ancient and inconvenient structure, occupying the centre of the main street.

The County Gaol and Court House were erected in 1771, at the expense of the county, except £357 15s., raised by voluntary subscription. They stand on the east side of the Eden, and are commodious buildings, encompassed by a strong wall. The Crown and Nisi Prius courts adjoin the gaol, as does also the House of Correction.

Previous to the year 1818 the assizes were only held here once a year, except in case of a special commission.

They are now held in March and August. The judges for many centuries have been entertained at the castle. The office of governor of the gaol is at present held by Mr. Jonathan Ridge, whose salary is £100 per annum; Mrs. Ridge is matron, with a salary of £20 a year. The Rev. John Richardson, the chaplain, receives £52. 10s.; Mr. F. Armstrong, surgeon, £20. We subjoin the following summary of offences and number of commitments to the gaol and house of correction at Appleby, from January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859:—

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Felony	5	2	7
Criminal Justice Act	4	1	5
Juvenile Offenders Act	4	4	8
Vagrancy	2	2	4
Bestardy	2	2	4
Game Laws	2	2	4
Assault	1	1	2
Neglect of family	1	1	2
Attempting to pick pockets	1	1	2
Wilful damage	1	1	2
Drunk and disorderly	1	1	2
Breach of contract	1	1	2
Breach of the peace	1	1	2
Breach of the articles of war	1	1	2
Deserters	1	1	2
Remanded and discharged	5	1	6
Contempt of court	1	1	2
Debtors	8	8	16
TOTAL.....	61	9	70

Average number of prisoners, daily, for the last year, nine; the greatest number at any time, eighteen; the least number at any time, two. Cost of diet per head, per week, including fuel and light, 4s. 10d. Cost of clothing and bedding per head, per week, 9d. Amount of earnings of the prisoners at Appleby, for the year 1858, paid the county treasurer, £20 19s. 8d.

The quarter sessions for the East and West wards are held in the Shire Hall on the Monday after the first whole week in Epiphany, on the Mondays in the first whole weeks after Easter and St. Thomas à Becket, and on the Monday after the 11th of October; they are held by adjournment at Kendal on the Fridays following these days, for the other two wards of the county. This arrangement was made in 1676.

The county court for the recovery of debts under £50 is held here monthly, and the magistrates of the town and neighbourhood sit at the Shire Hall every alternate Saturday.

MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.

The Market House, or Cloister, is a convenient building, at the bottom of Boroughgate, where it was rebuilt by the corporation in 1811, after a design by Mr. Smirke, at a cost of £1,000. On the front of it is a stone obelisk, called the "Low Cross," and at the

other end of the town is the "High Cross," both of which were rebuilt in 1817 and 1818. On the latter, is this inscription,—

"Retain your loyalty,
Preserve your rights."

The market is held on Saturday, and is well supplied with corn, provisions, &c. In 1598 Appleby market was removed to Gilshughlin, near Cliburn, in consequence of the plague, which was then prevalent in the town and neighbourhood. A cattle market is held at the High Cross every alternate Saturday; the fairs are held on the feast of St. Lawrence (August 21st.), Whitsun-eve, and Whit-Monday; King James' fair, is held on the second Wednesday in June, on Gallow Hill, an extensive pasture in Bongate, one mile from Appleby. This fair is free from the tolls imposed upon the fairs and markets in the borough. Fairs for fat cattle are held here every alternate Thursday during winter, and monthly during summer. Hirings for servants are held at the High Cross on Whit-Monday, and at the Low Cross on the nearest Saturday to Martinmas.

The Gas Works were erected in 1837, at a cost of £1,500, raised in shares of £5 each.

CHARITIES.

St. Anne's Hospital.—This excellent charity was founded in 1653 by Anne Countess of Pembroke, who endowed it with an estate at Brougham, and the lands in Bongate, formerly belonging to the hospital of St. Nicholas, which now yield about £500 a year, of which £4 belong to the poor of Brougham, pursuant to the bequest of the founder. When this institution was first established its annual revenue was only £100, but, from the increased value of the land it is now worth the amount stated above. The hospital is a neat building, occupying a pleasant situation near the head of Boroughgate, and possesses apartments and gardens for thirteen poor widows, besides a small chapel, in which prayers are read every morning, a payment of £32 10s. a year being made for the performance of that duty. Twelve of the inmates receive a stipend of £6 17s. 6d., and the eldest, who is styled the mother, receives £8 2s. 6d. a quarter, besides which a cart-load of coal is given to each yearly. The affairs of the charity are managed by ten trustees, one of whom is the mayor of Appleby for the time being. Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., is visitor.

The following charities belong to the parish of St. Lawrence:—

Temple Sowerby Trust.—By indenture, dated the 2nd February, 1656, Anne Countess of Pembroke, left to

trustees a house, barn, buildings, and garden, and rather more than eighteen acres of land, at Temple Sowerby, upon trust that they should out of the rents of the same "repair and keep decent the parish church of Appleby," and likewise "repair and keep decent" her tomb in the said parish church, as also the tomb of her mother, the Countess Dowager of Cumberland; and also repair the grammar school house and the moot hall or court house of Appleby; and likewise repair Appleby Bridge. There is also about fourteen acres of allotment upon Down Moor, near Temple Sowerby, belonging to this charity. The rents are received annually by the mayor of Appleby for the time being, and by him applied in the execution of such trusts as are required in the course of the year.

Rudd's Charity.—Christopher Rudd, by will, dated 2nd February, 1596, gave 8s. a year to the poor of Wareop parish, to be divided by the churchwardens. The next year he gave the said 8s. to the poor of Ormside parish; the third year to the poor of Appleby parish; and the fourth year to the poor of Bongate. This charity is received every fourth year by the parish of St. Lawrence, and the money is distributed amongst the poor of the parish.

Bird's and Robinson's Charity.—By deed, under the corporation seal, dated 18th April, 1733, the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Appleby, in consideration of £60 to them paid by the Rev. William Bird of Crosby Garrett, and Charles Robinson of Appleby, did promise and agree that they would, yearly, on the 15th April, dispose of £3 in putting out poor boys, the sons of decayed burgesses or freemen of the said borough, or others residing within the limits of the said borough, or within the limits of the corporation, or of the parish of St. Lawrence in Appleby, apprentices to such trades as the mayor and the vicar of the said parish should think proper.

Coulston's Charity.—Jane Coulston, by will, gave £31, the interest to be laid out in bread and distributed by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, to the poor of St. Lawrence, Appleby. This sum of £31 is lent on security of the tolls of the turnpike road from Brough to Eamont Bridge, and the interest is distributed as directed.

Orton's Charity.—Mrs. Orton, who died about 1812, left £21, the interest to be disposed of in bread to the poor of Appleby, in the church, every Sunday.

Poor Stock.—There is a sum of £110 belonging to the poor of the parish of Appleby, the origin of which is not known. This money is secured on mortgage of the tolls of the turnpike road from Appleby to Kendal, and the interest forms part of the distribution to the

poor on St. Thomas' Day. The practice is to distribute about £25, arising from different charities, on St. Thomas' Day, to the poor of the parish, in sums of from 2s. to 5s., and the remainder is reserved for distribution on the Wednesday in Easter week.

Thomas Carleton's, William Carleton's, and Humphrey Carleton's Charities.—Thomas Carleton, senior, of Appleby, by will, dated 14th November, 1728, gave to his eldest son, Thomas Carleton, and his heirs, £100, to be laid out in land or by way of rent-charge, and the increase yearly to be by him and his heirs distributed on St. Thomas' Day, by the advice of the vicar of Appleby, amongst the poor housekeepers within the borough. William Carleton, of Appleby, by will, dated 17th August, 1733, gave to the vicar of St. Lawrence and his successors the legal interest of £100, which he thereby ordered his executors to pay to him and his successors every St. Thomas' Day, to be distributed among the poor of the said parish. Humphrey Carleton, who died in 1805, added £34 to the sums just mentioned as belonging to this charity, and purchased £400 stock in the Old South Sea Annuities, and by his will directed that the dividends should be applied to the relief of the poor of the borough of Appleby on St. Thomas' Day in every year, for ever, as directed by the wills of the said Thomas Carleton, senior, and William Carleton, above-mentioned.

John Robinson's Charity.—John Robinson, by will, dated 13th March, 1743-4, left £150 to be placed out at interest, and the proceeds distributed every Good Friday, to the poor of the borough of Appleby, and parish of St. Lawrence. The interest of this sum, being £7 10s., is regularly received and given away on St. Thomas' Day and at Easter, as before-mentioned.

John Robinson's Charity for Books.—John Robinson, of Wyke House, in the parish of Isleworth, Middlesex, bequeathed £177, directing the interest to be applied in providing the poor children of the grammar school, and the children within the parish of St. Lawrence and St. Michael, with the several books hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of promoting Christian knowledge and virtue. It is understood that the mayor of Appleby, the two vicars of St. Lawrence and Bongate, and the schoolmaster, should always be official trustees. The books directed are, "Glass's Lectures," "Crossman's Introduction," "Glass's Exposition of the Commandments," "Lewis's Catechism," "Walton on the Sacrament," and "The Whole Duty of Man." Some little variation has been made in the books.

John Robinson's Charity for Organist.—There is also £5 annually paid to the organist, arising from the donation of £100 from the same John Robinson.

Donowell's Charity.—John Donowell, by will, dated 7th May, 1793, gave £200, Three-per-cent. Consols, to trustees, directing them to divide the interest among the poor inhabitants of the parish of Appleby. This forms part of the St. Thomas' and Easter distributions before-mentioned.

The following charities belong to St. Michael's parish:

Poor Stock.—*Addison's Gift.*—There is the sum of £30 belonging to the poor of this parish, but it is not known when or by whom it was left or given. There is also the sum of £20, given by Ann, otherwise Agnes Addison, of King's Meaburn, in her lifetime, November 21st, 1765, to the minister and churelwardens, for the benefit of the poor of the parish; the interest to be distributed on St. Thomas' Day yearly.

Rudd's Charity.—Every fourth year this parish is entitled to 8s., the gift of Christopher Rudd, as seen at page 719.

Township of Murton.—*Thwaites School.*—There is a township school-house, situate at Thwaites, which is between Hilton and Murton. The earliest endowment arises from £20, given by the Rev. James Cock, vicar of Bongate, who died in 1738. Joseph Idle, by will, left £12 to trustees, the interest to be expended in paying for the schooling of two poor children within the township of Murton. Robert Hodgson left a close, called Moorend, consisting of about six acres and a half, and a cattlegate in a common pasture, called Thwaite, in the township of Murton, for the benefit of the school-master. For further particulars see Thwaites School.

We may here mention a few of the more eminent men, born in Appleby or its immediate neighbourhood. Thomas de Appleby, who was bishop of Carlisle from 1363 till his decease in 1395. Roger de Appleby, bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, in 1404. Thomas Veteripont, or Vipont, of the illustrious family of the then lords of Westmoreland, bishop of Carlisle, in 1255. Dr. Potter, vice-chancellor of Oxford, who died in 1615.

Out-townships and villages of the parish of St. Lawrence.

BURRELLS.

The area of this township is 689 acres, and its rateable value £502 1s. 6d. The population in 1801 and 1811 was returned with the parish; in 1821 it was 75; in 1831, 90; in 1841, 97; and in 1851, 90. The manorial rights are vested in Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., besides whom Jonathan Hous, Mrs. Twaites, and Sarah Waistell, are the landowners.

The village of Burrells is a mile and a half south of Appleby, on the Orton road. See the account of Appleby, page 714.

COLBY.

Colby township comprises 919 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 141; in 1831, 148; in 1841, 156; and in 1851, 147.

The manor of Colby was held by a family bearing the local name from the reign of Henry II. to that of Richard II., when it passed by an heiress to the Warcoops. This latter family held it from 1402 till the Restoration, when most of the tenements were "sold to freehold;" the remainder have been since enfranchised. The priory of Wetheral and the abbey of St. Mary, at York, had each a carucate of land here, that belonging to the first-named community having been granted in 1086 by Ranulph de Meschines, and the latter in the reign of Henry II. by Esmand, son of Walter. The Bishop of Carlisle has a few tenants here who pay an annual rent of £3 6s. 8d. The landowners are Robert Addison, Esq.; Ralph Bird, Esq.; John Earl, Esq.; Thomas Kirsey, Esq.; and Mrs. Pattinson. Colby Hall is now a farm-house.

The village of Colby stands on an eminence, about a mile and a quarter west-by-north of Appleby. There is a corn-mill in this township.

DRYBECK.

The population of Drybeck in 1821 was 100; in 1831, 92; in 1841, 86; and in 1851, 81. The township comprises an area of 1,351 acres, and its rateable value is £701. Drybeck forms a joint manor with Hoff, of which Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., is lord. The landowners are Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.; Rev. J. H. Milner, William Leadley, and Matthew Steadman. There is a corn-mill in the township.

The village of Drybeck is three and a half miles south-south-west of Appleby.

HOFF.

The area of this township is 1,383 acres, and its rateable value £850 12s. 6d. In 1821 it contained 93 inhabitants; in 1831, 99; in 1841, 108; and in 1851, 93.

The manor of Hoff, which includes Drybeck, is supposed to derive its designation from the Anglo-Saxon proper name Offa. Mr. Ferguson, in his "Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland," derives the name from the old Norse *hof*, a temple, of which, according to him it has originally been the site; "and," he adds, "an extensive wood, in which is situated the residence of the proprietor, is still called Hoff Lund,"

the temple grove, "from old Norse *lundr*, a grove." A William de Offa occurs as witness to a deed in the reign of Henry III.; but before this time, in the reign of Henry II., Hoff appears to have been possessed by Sir Hugh de Morville, from whom it came to his two daughters, co-heirs, Ada and Joan, and was by them held in moieties. By failure of issue in the younger branch, Hoff subsequently came to the Multons, who derived from the elder daughter, Ada. In the 20th Edward I. (1291-2) we find Sir Hugh de Multon of Hoff acting as a juror at Appleby. From the Multons Hoff came to the Daeres of Gilsland, from whom it passed to the Howards, who continued its possessors till the reign of Elizabeth, when, in consequence of the part taken by them in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, their estates were forfeited to the crown, and so continued till the tenth year of Charles I. While these estates were held by the crown, Queen Elizabeth demised to Richard Southwaite the woods, underwoods, and trees growing in Hoff Lund Wood, in the manor of Hoff and Drybeck; and in the 35th year of his reign the same queen granted the herbage and hay ground of Hoff Lund Wood to Thomas Yaire, Miles Yaire, and Anne Yaire. In the 41th the said queen granted (amongst other particulars) the manor of Hoff and Drybeck, to Edward Carill, John Holland, John Cornwallis, and Robert Cancefield; but at length William Williams, who had been steward at Greystoke Castle, purchased this manor, and died leaving four daughters co-heirs; the eldest of whom became the wife of Sir Edward Hassel, Knt.; the second of John Winder, Esq.; the third of Mr. Relph, of Cockermonth; and the fourth of Dr. Gibbon, dean of Carlisle. Hoff came to the second daughter, whose son, William Winder, Esq., devised it to his kinsman, Edward Milward, Esq., grandson by the mother's side to the said Dr. Gibbon, and son of the Rev. Thomas Milward, rector of Murton and Kirkby Thure. The manor is now held by Sir Richard Tufon, Bart., besides whom Robert Addison, John Sedgwick, John Thwaites, and Mrs. Jackson, are the principal landowners.

This township includes the hall and demesue of Barwise, which, in the reign of Henry III., was possessed by Alan de Barwise, a "man of considerable note." In 1255-6 this Alan was empowered by Thomas Veteripont, bishop of Carlisle, to erect a chapel on his own ground at Barwise, and to endow the same, in consequence of the distance of the place from the parish church; the chaplain was, however, obliged to take a vow of obedience to the vicar of the mother church. The Barwise family continued to hold this estate till the 31th Edward III. (1350-1), in which year Thomas

de Barwise represented the county of Westmoreland in Parliament. This is the last of the name that occurs in connection with Barwise. The estate subsequently came to the Roos family, but whether by marriage, or otherwise, we are not informed. In the 12th Henry VII. we find Thomas de Roos at Barwise. Machel tells us that the Roos family forfeited the estate in consequence of having committed sacrilege, by stealing a chalice out of the church. Barwise subsequently came into the possession of Sir John Sudwick, by whom it was sold to Sir John Boyer. Lady Boyer sold the same to Reginald Dobson, of Dufton; and it was afterwards bought by John Stephenson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from whom it was purchased, in 1748, by Thomas Carleton, Esq., of Appleby. It is now the property of Robert Addison, Esq., and Barwise Hall is used as a farm-house.

At a place called Douglass-Ing, near Hoff Bridge, tradition tells us that a great battle was fought between the English and the Scots in the reign of Richard II. Considerable quantities of human bones have been dug up in the vicinity.

The village of Hoff is two and a half miles south-south-west of Appleby. There was anciently a chapel at Hoff, wherein a chaplain was to officiate three days in every week. It appears to have been endowed with thirty-seven acres of land in the field of Hoff. The sum of 18s. a year was paid out of Hoff to Shap Abbey, for and in the name of alms corn. Hoff Nether is a large farm one mile and a half west-by-north of Appleby. Hoff Row is a hamlet half a mile west-by-south of Hoff. A family named Hall, who have resided here for the last four centuries, is remarkable for its longevity.

SCATTERGATE.

The township of Scattergate comprises an area of 960 acres, and its rateable value is £1,211 4s. 10d. The population in 1821 was 108; in 1831, 179; in 1841, 156; and in 1851, 159. This township forms part of the borough, and extends to Burrels. Sir Richard Tufon, Bart., is lord of the manor, besides whom, John Hill and Robert Addison, Esq., are the principal landowners. Castle Bank, the residence of John Hill, Esq., and Bank Villa, are in this township.

OUT-TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES OF THE PARISH OF ST. MICHAEL.

BONGATE.

The area of Bongate township is 3,261 acres, and its rateable value £3,223 16s. The number of inhabitants in 1821 was 637; in 1831, 645; in 1841, 648; and in 1851, 646. Bongate, as before stated, is situated on the east side of the Eden, and is said to derive its

name from its being inhabited by the "bondmen" of the manor of Appleby. It is also called in the ancient records "Old Appleby." Battlebarrow, in this township is within the limits of the borough of Appleby. It has been already noticed. The church, and other public buildings, have been already described. The principal landowners are Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.; John Hill, Esq.; the heirs of Major Hartley; Mrs. Hall; Messrs. John Heelis and Thompson, with many other small proprietors.

The village of Bongate is about three quarters of a mile south-east of Appleby, and half a mile north of St. Michael's Church.

The Friary, the residence of Robert Addison, Esq., stands on an eminence on the north-west of the town of Appleby, a little north of the site of the old Friary. On the north side of the house is an ancient well, known as Lady's Well.

Langton is a village and joint township with Bongate, one mile and a half east of Appleby. Ada, daughter of John Tailbois, sold it to Robert Veteripont. It seems to have been very populous at one period, and a church or chapel is said to have stood at Kirkbergh, which has always been held free and independent of the manor, with the exception of the payment of 2s. cornage. From an inquisition taken after the decease of Roger Lord Clifford in 1327-8, we learn that "at Langton, the site of a certain manor burned by the Scots, was worth nothing yearly for want of tenants," there being only four cottages and a water-mill in the whole manor.

CRACKENTHORP.

The area of this township is 1,311 acres; the population in 1821 was 134; in 1831, 115; in 1841, 104; and in 1851, 121.

The manor of Crackenthorp was possessed by the Machell family from the time of Henry II. till the last century, when it was sold to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present lord of the manor.

Machell of Crackenthorp.

The antiquity of this family is beyond dispute, and can be established by family papers, some of which are coeval with the Norman Conquest. Several writers, too, of note, add their testimony. In Holinshed's "Chronicles of England," Roger Malus Catulus¹ occur as vice-chancellor of England, *temp.* Richard I.; and in Lingard's "History of England," Henry VI. is recorded as having taken refuge in the house of John Machell,

¹ In many of the early documents the name is written Malus Catulus within the deed, and Machell on the seal of the same parchment.

of Crackenthorp, after the battle of Hexham. Guillim, in his Heraldry, makes honourable mention of two Machells, Hugh and Guy, who served at Tournay under Henry VIII.

HEALTH MALUS CATULUS, son of "Catulus de Castro Catulino," in Westmoreland, had two sons, RALPH of Crackenthorp, and Umfridus of Lowther. The former, Ralph de Crackenthorp, was father, by Eva, his wife, of three sons, WILLIAM, Galfrid, and Alexander. The eldest, William Mauchell, styled also in one deed Willichmus Malus Catulus, had two sons, WILLIAM, his heir, and Roger, vice-chancellor of England, *temp.* Richard I., who was drowned off Cyprus during the Holy War. The elder son, WILLIAM Machael of Crackenthorp, living *temp.* Henry II., was father, by Margarey, his wife, of

JOHN SEE MALCHAEEL, lord of Crackenthorp, *temp.* King John, who was witness to the grant by Adam de Kirkbythore of the advowson of that church to Robert de Veteripont. By Beatrix, his wife, he had a son and successor, THOMAS MALCHAEEL, of Crackenthorp, father of WALTER MALCHAEEL, of Crackenthorp, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, and left at his decease, 1369-70, a son, John Malchael, who married a daughter of William Threlkeld, and was succeeded by his son, William Mauchel, of Crackenthorp, who married Margaret, daughter of William Thornborough, and was father of JOHN MAUCHELL, in whose house, at Crackenthorp, according to Lingard, King Henry VI. took refuge, after the battle of Hexham. This John, living in 1446, married Catherine Huddleston, and had issue,

JOHN, of Crackenthorp, who married a daughter of Gilbert Wharton, and died 1510-11, leaving issue,

- I. HENRY, LL.D., prebendary of York, and rector of North Newbald.
- II. Philip, vicar of Lawrence, and rector of Croglin.
- III. Guy, lord of Crackenthorp, who served at the siege of Tournay. He was ancestor of the Machells of Buckinghamshire.
- IV. Hugh, who also fought at Tournay, and was appointed deputy warden of the west marches, under his son-in-law, Lord Wharton, 1536-7; by Juliana, his wife, he had, with other issue, a son, John, (Sir) Knt., M.P. for Horsham, (from whom derived, through a pedigree of six descents, Isabella Machell, heiress of the estates at Hills and Horsham, married, firstly, to Arthur Lord Ingram, third viscount Irwin.) and a daughter, Eleonora, married to her cousin, John Machell.
- V. Ambrose, who married, and had a son, Henry.

WILLIAM.

The third son,

WILLIAM MACHELL, was father of

RICHARD MACHELL, of Caldbeck, co. Cumberland, in 1554, whose son,

JOHN MACHELL, died in his father's lifetime, leaving by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Hugh Machell, of Crackenthorpe, a son,

HUGH MACHELL, Esq., who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Blenkinsop, of Helbeck, by Magdalen, his wife, daughter of Edwin Musgrave, Esq., of Hartley Castle, and by her had, with several other sons and daughters,

I. Henry, who served Charles II. in Ireland, and whose will is dated 1646.

II. LANCELOT, of whom presently.

III. John, of Ardee, Ireland, who married Miss Ruxton, and had a son John.

The second son,

LANCELOT MACHELL, Esq., of Crackenthorp, first mayor of

Appleby, after the Restoration, destroyed in open court, Cromwell's charter, before he took office. This gentleman married Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Sandford, of Howgill Castle, and by her had, with other issue,

HUGH MACHELL, Esq., of Crackenthorp, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Beck, and died in 1643, leaving, with other issue, LANCELOT, his heir, and John, whose son, Hugh, went to Ireland. The eldest son married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Steddall, and died in 1681, leaving a son and heir, HUGH MACHELL, Esq., of Crackenthorp, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Nevinson, Esq. of Newbystones, and had two sons,

I. LANCELOT, his heir.

II. JOHN, ancestor of the MACHELLS of Hollow Oak, Lancashire.

LANCELOT MACHELL, of Crackenthorp, married Deborah Baines, and by her, who died November 6th, 1767, left at his decease, May 7th, 1767, with several other children, a son and heir,

The Rev. RICHARD MACHELL, of Crackenthorp, rector of Asby and Brougham, who married Mary Gibson, and had, with other children, who died young or unmarried,

I. LANCELOT, his heir.

II. Christopher.

III. Anne, married to Thomas Heelis, Esq.

The eldest son,

LANCELOT MACHELL, Esq., sold Crackenthorp to the Lowthers, as above. The present head of this family is

CHRISTOPHER SCOTT MACHELL, Esq., of Beverley, who derives from the Christopher just mentioned.

Arms.—Sa., three greyhounds, courant in pale, arg. collared, or.

Crest.—A stag's head erased, pp., ducally gorged, or; the more ancient crest was a fleur de lis.

The ancient hall of the Machells is now a farm-house.

The village of Crackenthorp is two miles north-west of Appleby.

At Chapel Hill, in this township, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, said to have been dedicated to St. Giles. Near the road which leads from Crackenthorp to Kirkby Thore, on the south side of the old Roman road, is the site of an encampment, near to which is a small fort called Maiden Hold, which, according to the Rev. Mr. Machell, was a watch tower belonging to the camp.

In connection with a place bearing so many reminiscences of the Machell family we may mention the Rev. Michael Machell, who, in the seventeenth century was, for several years, rector of Kirkby Thore. This gentleman was a great antiquarian, and from his MSS. collections for a history of Westmoreland, much valuable assistance has been derived by subsequent writers.

HILTON.

The area of this township is 4,182 acres. The population in 1821 was 300; in 1831, 311; in 1841, 374; and in 1851, 377. In Hilton are some rich veins of lead, which have been worked for a number of years by the London Lead Company.

The manor of Hilton, or, as it is often called, Hilton

Beacon, appears to have been held in moieties at a very early period. In 1285-6 we find it possessed by Thomas de Hellerton, Robert de Bacon, and others. In the 43rd Edward III. the Hellerton moiety was held by William English and John de Appleby, and the other moiety by Adam Bacon. In the 4th Henry IV. William Whapelote and Helen, his wife, in the right of the said Helen, and Adam Bacon, held Hilton Beacon, which from that time became the designation of the entire manor. Shortly after this period we find the manor possessed by the Hiltons, who continued to hold it till the direct line of the family failed in male issue, in 1676; and in 1796 it was purchased by the Lowthers, the Earl of Lonsdale being the present lord of the manor. The tenants were enfranchised by the Hiltons.

The village of Hilton is three miles east of Appleby. There was formerly a chapel in the neighbourhood of the village, but every vestige of it has long disappeared. Cardinal Bainbridge, archbishop of York, who died at Rome in 1511, was a native of Hilton.

Coupland Beck is partly in this township, and partly in that of Sandford, in the parish of Warcop.

MURTON.

Murton township comprises an area of 5,766 acres. In 1821 it contained 204 inhabitants; in 1831, 193; in 1841, 172; and in 1851, 212. This township is nearly surrounded by lofty fells, and possesses lead mines, worked by the London Lead Company. The Hilton and Murton mines are very productive, the average quantity of lead raised yearly being about 700 bings.

The manor of Murton was anciently held by the Cliffords. From an inquisition taken in 1283 we learn that at that date the manor house of Murton was worth 2s. a year, and the demesne, which consisted of 120 acres of land, 8d. per acre yearly, and that there were in the manor six free tenants and nine bondsmen. In 1315 the manor came to the Musgraves, who held it till 1611, when it was sold by Sir Richard Musgrave to Thomas Hilton, Esq., of Hilton, whose successors sold part of the demesne to the Fletchers of Strickland, and the remainder, with the manor, to Sir John Lowther, ancestor of the present lord, the Earl of Lonsdale. Murton Hall, the ancient manor house, is now occupied by a farmer. It appears that a chapel of ease formerly stood in this township, but its site is no longer distinguishable.

The village of Murton is two and a half miles east-by-north of Appleby, at the foot of a lofty conical eminence called Murton Pike. Here is a Methodist chapel, and a school endowed with land now let for £7 a year, and a rent-charge of 10s.

ASBY PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Crosby Ravensworth, and St. Lawrence Appleby; on the west by Crosby Ravensworth; on the south by the lofty fells and scars of Crosby Garret and Orton, and on the east by Ormside, Warcop, and Crosby Garrett. It is intersected by several rivulets, in one of which, Asby Gill, is the entrance to Pate Hole, a remarkable cavern 1,000 yards long, with a stream running through it. Between the great limestone scar of Orton and Crosby Fell is Sunbiggin Tarn, from which a stream flows southward to the river Lune. Some years ago copper ore was raised in this parish by the Union Company of Copper Miners, but the undertaking proved unsuccessful. The parish comprises the township of Asby Coatsforth, Asby Little, and Asby Winderwath, whose united area is 8,395 acres. Grange Hall, in this parish, is deemed extra-parochial. The population in 1801 was 357; in 1811, 388; in 1821, 421; in 1831, 436; in 1841, 407; and in 1851, 412.

ASBY WINDERWATH.

The area of this township is included in the parish return: its rateable value is £1,228 10s. 5d. The population of the township has not yet been returned separately.

Of this township during the ages anterior to the Norman invasion we know nothing beyond what the earthworks existing here have furnished. About twenty years ago a quantity of human remains, as well as implements of war, were discovered here. Coming to the Norman period, it seems that all the Asbys constituted one manor, though they now form three, which are separate and distinct. Nicolson and Burn say, that "Afterwards the same became distinguished with Little Asby and Great Asby. Little Asby seems to have been originally the principal place, for in ancient writings we sometimes find it styled Old Askeby (Askby Vetus). Great Askeby became again divided into Askeby Wynanderwath and Askeby Cotsford." The earliest proprietors of Asby Winderwath on record are the De Askebys, several of whom are named as early as the reign of Henry II., when William, son of Robert de Askeby, and Gilbert and Adam his brothers, witness a grant of lands at Blaterne to the abbey of Byland. In the reign of Richard I. Sir Robert de Askeby occurs, and it is probable that he was the son of William. The next of the family on record is Gilbert, whose son, Robert, granted to Adam, son of Hugh de Sowerby and Idonea, daughter of William de Cotesford, kinswoman of the said Robert, in frank marriage, four acres of his demesne land of Winderwath. In the 14th Edward I. (1285-6) Robert de Askeby held the manor of Great Askeby of the two daughters and co-heirs of the last Robert de Veteripont; and in the 28th year of the same king's reign (1299-1300) Robert, son of Henry de Askeby, founded the chantry of the Blessed Virgin in the parish church of Asby. This Robert occurs as knight of the shire for Westmoreland, in 1302. In the 3rd Edward II. (1309-10) it was found, by inquisition, that Robert de Askeby held by cormage, a moiety of Great Asby and Winderwath, and

one carucate of land in Winton. Four years later the said Robert was knight of the shire for the county. In the 8th Edward II. (1314-15) it was found that Robert de Askeby held a moiety of Asby Winderwath, the wardship of which was worth £10, the cormage, 19s. In 1318 Robert de Askeby and Margaret, his wife, granted to Gilbert, son of Richard Engayne, of Clifton, a toft and croft, and all their land, at Clifton, to hold during his life of Margaret de Askeby, their daughter, by the rent of a rose on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. This Margaret de Askeby, their only child, became the wife of Sir Hugh de Moresby, Knt., who, in the 2nd Edward III., and again in the 10th Edward III., was knight of the shire for Westmoreland. In 1337 Sir Hugh de Moresby had a grant of free warren in Winderwath and Asby; and in 1342 a fine was levied between Hugh de Moresby and Margaret, his wife, and Robert de Askeby, of the manor of Winderwath, and of a moiety of the manor of Rookby, to hold to the said Robert for life, with remainder to the said Hugh and Margaret and their heirs, remainder to the right heirs of the said Robert in fee. Hugh de Moresby appears to have died within two years after this, for in the 18th Edward III. a fine was levied of the manor of Great Asby, between Christopher de Moresby and Isabel, his wife, of the one part, and Margaret, wife of Hugh de Moresby, of the other part, to hold to the said Christopher and Isabel and their heirs, with remainder to the heirs of the said Margaret in fee. In 1354, amongst the escheats in Cumberland, it was found, that Christopher Moiceby held a moiety of the manor of Distington, and the manor of Moresby, in Cumberland, and the manor of Asby, in Westmoreland. In 1373 the king (Edward III.) made a presentation to the rectory of Asby, in right of the heir of Christopher de Moiceby, who was at that time a royal ward. The heir here alluded to was a daughter, Anne, who was married to Sir James Pickering, Knt., of Killington. From a rental of Henry, earl of Cumberland, in the 18th Henry VIII., (1526-7) it appears that this lady then held a moiety of Asby, called Winderwath, and

one carucate of land in Winton. By her husband, Sir James Pickering, Anne, had a son and heir, Sir Christopher Pickering, whose only child, Anne, was thrice married, first, to Sir Francis Westby; secondly, to Sir Henry Knevett; and, thirdly, to John Vaughan, Esq. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the manor was purchased by Lancelot Pickering, Esq., from whose family it was bought by Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, whose descendant, Sir F. F. Vane, Bart., sold it with the advowson of the rectory to John Hill, Esq., of Appleby, the present lord of the manor.

The manor of Garthorne, in this township, or at least a part of it, seems to have belonged to the hospital of St. Leonard, at York; for in the 9th Edward I. (1280-1) the hospital had a grant of free warren in Doeker and Garthorne, and it does not appear to have been held at any time by the Veteripont or Clifford families. A small part of it is in Crosby Ravensworth. It formerly belonged to the Pickerings, one of whom, Sir James Pickering, sold it in the reign of James I. to Sir James Bellingham, of Over Levens. His descendant, Adam Bellingham, Esq., sold it in the reign of Charles II. to Colonel James Grahame, whose daughter, Catherine, brought in marriage to Henry Bowes Howard, fourth earl of Berkshire, from whom it has descended to the Hon. Mary Granville Howard, the present possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. Garthorne Hall, formerly the seat of a branch of the Bellingham family, is now a farm-house.

The landowners in the township are John Hill, Esq.; the Hon. Mary G. Heward; John Wakefield, Esq.; E. W. Wakefield, Esq.; and the Rev. Henry Guy.

The village of Great Asby is situated partly in the township of Asby, Winderwath, and partly in that of Asby Coatsforth, about four miles and a half south of Appleby. At the time of the dissolution of the religious houses the abbey of Shap had three houses in Great Asby.

THE CHURCH.

Asby church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient building, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and low square tower, containing two bells. The living is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £23 13s. 4d., but is now worth about £200 a year. The tithes were commuted, in 1813, for £213 a year. There are five and a half acres of glebe land. The patronage has descended with the manor, and is now enjoyed by John Hill, Esq. In the year 1299 Robert de Askeby founded a chantry in this church, which he dedicated to God, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and endowed it with one messuage and six acres of land in

Great Asby. A little east of the church is St. Helen's well, which was formerly seated round, and of great repute for the medicinal properties of its waters.

RECTORS.—Adam, —; Richard le Engliche occurs 1298; William de Brampton, 1298; William de Keldersyke, 1319; Thomas de Anaut, 1345; Stephen de Meburn, 1374; Percival Kirkbride, 1563; John Barnes, 1572; Thomas Fairfax, 1578; Oswald Dykes, 1593; Lancelot Dawes, 1618; George Tibbold, 1661; Henry Fleming, 1691; Joshua Burrow, 1728; Richard Machel, 1739; H. Atkinson, —; Henry Guy, —.

The rectory stands near the church, but in the township of Asby Coatsforth. It is a handsome commodious building, erected in 1831.

CHARITIES.

School.—By indenture, dated June 21, 1682, between Thomas Smith, D.D., dean of Carlisle, of the one part, and George Tibbold, clerk, rector of Asby, and others, of Asby, of the other part, it is witnessed, that the said Dr. Smith granted unto the said George Tibbold, and others, their heirs and assigns, his messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances, at Raisebeck, in the parish of Orton, to hold the same upon trust, that one half of the rents should, on St. Thomas' Day, yearly, for ever, be paid by the trustees unto the poor householders and poor people dwelling within the parish of Asby, as his trustees should think requisite; and that the other half part of the rents, should be yearly, for ever, employed for the maintenance and continuance of a school and schoolmaster, at Great Asby, to teach and instruct the poor and other children of the said parish; and it was agreed that the trustees should, from time to time, elect and appoint the schoolmaster, and remove him when necessary. By indenture, dated 2nd February, 1683, Anthony Clementson and Elizabeth Clementson, in consideration of the sum of £10 paid by Edward Musgrave, George Tibbold, and others, granted and confirmed to them and their heirs, several parcels of free land in Raisebeck, therein particularly described, and estimated altogether at six acres, to hold the same to them, and the rest of the twelve sworn men of the parish of Asby, and their heirs and assigns, upon trust, that the rents should be yearly employed to and for the maintenance and continuance of a school and schoolmaster at Great Asby, to teach and instruct the poor and other children of the said parish. By indenture, dated 13th July, 1688, between George Smith, citizen and merchant tailor of London, on the one part, and George Tibbold, Edward Musgrave, and others, of the other part; it is witnessed that the said George Smith granted to the said George Tibbold and others, his messuage or tenement in Asby, to hold the same upon trust, to dispose of the rents on the 23rd

April, yearly, for ever, for the maintenance of a school and schoolmaster at Great Asby, to teach and instruct the poor and other children of the said parish. There is now no distinction preserved between the several properties at Raisbeck. The open fields were enclosed about the year 1779, and an allotment made to the trustees in lieu of the open field lands. The rent of this land is divided into three parts, two of which are paid to the schoolmaster yearly (subject to a small deduction); and the other third is given away on the 21st December yearly, amongst the poorest persons not receiving weekly pensions, in sums varying from 10s. to 30s. The deduction from the schoolmaster's portion consists of 1s. annually on St. George's Day, given to four poor widows, and 5s. to the school-boys, for ale and gingerbread, and 1s. for a foot-ball. These gratuities, amounting together to 10s., are understood to be allowed in respect of a gift of £10 by George Smith, and in compliance with his directions. The old school-house, which, according to an inscription over the door, was erected by George Smith, merchant tailor, citizen of London, in 1688, was destroyed by fire. A new school was erected by subscription in 1853, which will accommodate about fifty children. The school is under the management of seven trustees, and the annual income is about £35.

St. Helen's Almshouse.—William Fairer, of Asby, by will, dated 3rd April, 1811, after devising his real estate, and leaving several pecuniary and other legacies, and charging the payment thereof as therein mentioned, gave as follows:—"After all the above legacies shall be paid and discharged, I give and bequeath to my executors, in trust, all the remainder of my estate, and that they purchase a convenient piece of ground; but as I am afraid a convenient place for the purpose cannot be got, I therefore give and bequeath to my executors in trust, a piece of ground at the top of the garth, fourteen yards long, adjoining to the lane, and nine yards deep, to hold the same in trust (they and their successors, for ever), and that they shall build three small good houses, under one roof, with one room below and another above stairs, for three poor widows or widowers, to be all natives, or who have been born in the parish, but none of the Carleton's or Ton's families to have any benefit in the charity; and after it is completed, the remainder and remaining money to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest so arising to be equally divided amongst the poor inmates, share and share alike, after deducting any expenses that may have accrued in the last year, and to be divided every St. Thomas' Day, for ever; and the said trustees shall nominate a proper person to the houses

when one becomes vacant; and when one of the trustees shall die, the other two shall appoint another in the room of such person so dead, so that the number may still be three, to conduct the affairs of the said charity."

Pindar's Charity.—The Rev. Simon Pindar, who was rector of Great Musgrave from 1719 to 1755, wrote a letter directed to the principal inhabitants of Asby, in which place he was born, which letter is still preserved in the church chest. It is without date or signature, but is understood to be in his own handwriting. In this letter he states, that being desirous to promote a public charity in the parish of Asby, he had put £60 in the hands of John Bowness, which money he had for some months past endeavoured to lay upon a freehold estate, to be charged with the payment of £2 12s. yearly, for ever, to be paid quarterly, and the money applied to discharge the price of six twopenny loaves, which he desired might be given every Lord's Day, in Asby church, to six of the most indigent persons, male or female, legally settled in that parish, being members of the Church of England, and constantly attending divine service. And he further desired that when a pensioner died, the parish clerk should have the loaf that belonged to him, deceased, the Sunday following the death; and on that Sunday he should publicly signify to the trustees, that a new member was to be that afternoon elected in the room of such a one deceased, according to the direction of the benefactor. The sum of £60 was received into the parish funds, and applied, upwards of twenty years ago, in the discharge of some law expenses which had been incurred by the parish; and the sum of £2 12s. has ever since been paid out of the poor rates to supply bread, according to the directions of the donor.

ASBY COATSFORTH.

The area and population of this township are included in the parish returns, not having been as yet returned separately. The rateable value is £1,663. The township stretches eastward from the beck, which runs through Great Asby.

The manor of Asby Coatsforth was held at an early period by a family bearing the local name, one of whom, Richard de Coatsford, witnessed the grant made to the abbey of Byland, in the reign of Henry II. In the first year of the reign of King John, Hugh de Cottesforth occurs as paying £3 for lands in Asby. In the 14th Edward I. (1285-6) Peter de Cotesford held Asby Coatsford of the two daughters of Robert de Veteripont. In the 8th of Edward II. (1314-15) John de Cottesford held a moiety of Great Asby, the wardship of which was worth £6 13s. 4d. a year, and the cornage 4s. 2d. In

1365 the manor was held by John de Cotesforth, and in 1391 by Stephen de Cotesforth. In the 31st Henry VI. (1453-4) John de Cotesforth held Asby Coatsforth, by homage and fealty, and 4s. 2d. cornage; owing also for the same wardship, marriage, and relief. In 1464 John de Cotesford occurs as one of the jurors on the inquisition post mortem of John de Clifford. He appears to have been the last of his family, as no more of the name occur in connexion with the manor, which afterwards became the property of the Musgraves, by whom it was transferred by marriage to Dr. Boucher, who sold it to Roger Pindar. It was subsequently purchased in the year 1800 by James Park, Esq., of Asby Hall, whose son, George Park, Esq., is the present lord of the manor. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; John Hill, Esq.; W. Wakefield, Esq.; Robert Addison, Esq.; George Park, Esq.; Messrs. Anthony Sawers, George Jackson, and Richard Dixon.

Asby Hall is an ancient mansion, situate in the village of Great Asby; over the door is a coat of arms, supposed to be that of the Musgraves.

Nicolson and Burn state "there are two estates in that parish which go by the name of Grange; one of them went along with the manor of Asby Coatsforth; the other belonged to the abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire; but by whom it was given we have not found."

The single houses having particular names are Grange Hall, Breaks Hall, Catherine Holme, and Lower Griseburn.

A small Methodist Chapel was erected in this township in 1859.

At Asby Gill, about one mile from the village of Great Asby, is the entrance to Pate Hole, a singular cavern about 1,000 yards long, through which runs a small rivulet, said to be that which rises again at St. Helen's Well.

LITTLE ASBY.

For acreage and population see the parish returns.

The earliest notice of the first possessors of this manor occurs in a deed of lands at Craekenthorp, in the reign of Henry II., three of the witnesses to which are William de Askeby, Richard de Cotesford, and Richard English, or L'Engleys, who were severally lords of the three Asbys. In the 4th year of the reign of King John (1202-3) an agreement was made between Robert de Scotland and Richard L'Engleys concerning half a carucate of land, with its appurtenances, in Old Asby. Nine years later a William English witnessed a grant made by Robert de Veteripont to the abbey of Shap. In the 20th Edward I. (1291-2) Sir Robert de

Engleys occurs as a juror at Appleby, in a cause between the king and the abbey of St. Mary at York. In 1308, 1310, and 1311, Robert L'Engleys, Knt., represented the county of Westmoreland in parliament. In 1328 William Engliche and Helena, his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Little Asby, and lands in Great Asby, to the use of the said William and Helena, and their heirs; with remainder to Robert, brother of the said William, and his heirs; remainder to Thomas, another brother; remainder to John Dawney and his heirs; remainder to the right heirs of the said William. In 1338 William English received a license to impark 100 acres of land in Kirklevington in Cumberland, 100 acres elsewhere in the said county, 100 acres at Tebay and Runthwaite in the county of Westmoreland, and 100 acres at Assmudely in the county of York. Three years later a fine was passed of the manors of Tebay and Runthwaite, to the use of William L'Engliche, Knt., for life; remainder to William, his sons, and his heirs male; remainder to Julian, his sister. William L'Engleys served as a knight of the shire for Westmoreland in most of the parliaments from the 12th Edward II. to the 22nd Edward III. In the 34th year of the last-named monarch's reign (1360-1) John, son of Robert L'Engleys, made a settlement of his estate at Little Asby. In 1369, in an inquisition of knights fees in Westmoreland, it was found that Robert L'Engleys then held Little Asby. This Robert had a son Thomas, who died during the lifetime of his father, and was the last of the name of Little Asby. His daughter, Idonea, became the wife of Edmund de Sandford, a younger brother of Sir William Sandford, Knt., of Sandford, in the parish of Wareop. Idonea removed with her husband to Askham, and they were the founders of the Sandfords of Askham and Howgill. After the death of Edmund de Sandford, Idonea married Sir Thomas Ughtred; and in the 15th Richard II. (1391-2) we find that Thomas Ughtred and Idonea his wife, in right of the said Idonea, held the manor of Little Asby, by homage and fealty and the payment of 2s. 10d. cornage. In the 10th of Henry V. (1422) after the death of John de Clifford, an inquisition was held when it was found that Robert de Sandford held the manor of Little Asby. This Robert appears to have been the second son of Edmund de Sandford and Idonea English, his elder brother, William, having died without issue, for by an inquisition of the services of knights and others, free tenants, holding of Thomas de Clifford as of his barony of Westmoreland, in the 31st Henry VI. (1452-3) it was found that "Robert Engleys heretofore held Little Askby, and paid for the same *ad conjugum* 2s. 10d., and owed wardship, marriage relief,

and suit to the county court, and now Thomas Dalamore, Esq., holds the same as of right of Margaret his wife, late wife of William Sandford elder brother of Robert Sandford, Esq., which Margaret had the same vill in jointure with the aforesaid William, her late husband, the reversion thereof belonging to the said Robert." Shortly after this we find Thomas Sandford, son of Robert just mentioned, holding the manor by similar services. In the 18th Henry VIII. (1526-7) Thomas Sandford, Esq., held the manor, which passed to his second son, Richard of Howgill, in whose posterity it continued till the Sandfords of Howgill failed in issue male, when it was transferred by marriage to the Honeywoods of Mark's Hill, Essex, one of whom, Philip Honeywood, sold it in 1780 to the Earl of

Thanet, from whom it has descended to Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., the present lord.

The village of Little Asby is two miles south-south-east of Great Asby, and five miles and a half east-by-north of Orton. There was anciently a chapel here, dedicated to St. Leonard, which was endowed by Richard le English, rector of Asby, with a messuage and six acres of land in Great Asby, for the foundation of a charity.

Though this township is mountainous, still some parts of it are tolerably fertile, and it abounds with limestone. The single houses having particular names are High Grange, Whygill Head, Mazonwath, and Waterhouses.

BROUGH PARISH.

BROUGH parish is bounded on the north by the lofty fells of Hilbeck, Wareop, Dow Crag, &c., on the west by the parish of Great Musgrave, on the south by Kirkby Stephen, and on the east by Yorkshire. It is about eight miles in length, by five in breadth, and with the exception of the middle portion, which consists of fine pasture and meadow land, is a wild mountainous region, rich in lead, iron, limestone, and freestone. Some coal, but of an inferior quality, is also found. The parish comprises the townships of Church Brough, Brough Sowerby, and Hilbeck, and the chapelry of Stainmore, whose united area is 24,517 statute acres. It comprises the principal portion of the forest of Stainmore. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CHURCH BROUGH.

The township comprises an area of 966 acres, and its rateable value is £2,412. The population in 1801 was 694; in 1811, 758; in 1821, 940; in 1831, 966; in 1841, 899; and in 1851, 773, who principally reside in the town of Brough.

Of Brough, during the British period of the history of this country, we possess no information, though there is little doubt it formed the site of one of the encampments of the natives. When the Romans advanced as far north as Eburacum (York), they constructed their great roads east, north, and west. One of these proceeded by Isurium (Aldborough), Cataractonium (Catterick Bridge), and Lavatæ (Bowes), crossed the mountains, the pass being defended by a Roman castle, remains of which may still be traced, and arrived at Verteræ (Brough), from which place it continued its course by Brovanacæ (Kirby Thore), Brocavium (Brougham), Voreda (Plumpton Wall, in Cumberland), and so on to Luguballia (Carlisle), one of the principal Roman stations in the north. Verteræ (Brough) appears to have been garrisoned by a body of troops, called *Directores*. Brough

has been fertile in Roman remains. In the time of Leland it seems to have been proverbial for the antiquities constantly found here. In his "Itinerary," he says—"Brow, now a vyllage, set in Luncsdale a vi miles beneath the foote of Dentedale, hath been by likelihood sum notable town. The plough menue find there yu ðreng *lapides quadratos*, and many other straung things; and this place is much spoken of the inhabitants there." During the last thirty years large quantities of Roman coins, fibulæ, &c., have been discovered from time to time in the bed of the river, and also in its north bank opposite to the castle, at a depth of about six feet. The river has changed its course, and is now much nearer the castle than formerly. Few gold coins, but many of silver, and thousands of brass ones. They are of various periods; and some of the inhabitants of Brough are in possession of hundreds. On the withdrawal of the Roman legion, Verteræ fell into the hands of the Celtic people, who, at that time, inhabited Westmoreland. They at once gave it a descriptive name, calling it Burgh or Brough, which means a fortification. It continued to be known by this description

till the arrival of the Angles, who, to distinguish it from other places bearing the same name, called it Brough-under-Stainmore, or Brough-under-the-Stony-moor, from the bleak fells by which it was surrounded. The Northmen, in their incursions, settled in the neighbourhood, and until the period of the Norman Conquest were the dominant people.

On the partition of England among the followers of the Conqueror, the manors of Brough, Sowerby, and Stainmore, were included in the grant of the barony of Westmoreland, made to Ranulph de Meschines, and from him came to the Veteriponts, Cliffords, and their descendants, never being granted off to any inferior lords. A castle appears to have been erected here shortly after the Conquest. In the 8th Edward II. (1314-15), on the decease of Robert Clifford, it was found, by inquisition, that the said Robert, amongst other places, had held the castle of Brough-under-Stainmore, "with the precinct of the trenches thereof, the herbage of which was worth yearly 6s. 8d. Two hundred acres of demesne land, twenty-two whereof, at the least, were worth yearly 9d. each. An hundred and ten acres of meadow, each of which worth by the year 12d. Two parks, the herbage whereof, with all issues, was worth by the year 100s. Also free tenants, who paid yearly 17s. 2d. Also twenty oxgangs of land, worth each by the year, 1s. Ten tofts coterell, worth yearly 6d. each. One bakehouse, with the profits of measuring the corn of the village, 20s. One water-mill, burned, worth yearly £6 13s. 4d. Also the constabship [of the castle], worth yearly 10s. Also the profits of the fairs, worth, by the year 10s. [And this was before any grant of a fair that we now know of.]—Also, in the Lower Burgh, twenty-four tofts and a half, which are burned, each whereof pays yearly 12d. Also, upon Stainmore, ten vaccaries which are burned; each whereof, with the meadow adjoining, worth by the year 10s. And five vaccaries, not burned, each whereof worth by the year £20. Also, Alan de Cabeigh, Nicholas de Musgrave, and Geoffrey de Tesedale held there four closes of new improvement, of the yearly rent of one hundred and fifteen shillings and one farthing. Agistment there, worth yearly 10s. Pleas and perquisite of the court 13s. 4d. The sum total, £19 18s. 4d.—Also, at Sowerby, nigh Burgh, one capital messuage, worth by the year 12d. Four score acres of demesne land, worth yearly 8d. each. Sixteen acres of meadow, worth yearly 18d. each. Two free tenants, who pay yearly 7d. Sixteen oxgangs of land, worth yearly 5s. each. Ten messuages coterell, worth by the year 12d. each. One water-mill, worth yearly 10s. One vaccary, worth yearly 26s. 8d. The sum total,

£11 15s. 7d." In 1122, after the death of John de Clifford, an inquisition found that at Burgh he died possessed of eleven messuages, called vaccaries, and a park, called Old Park, worth, in the whole, £10 10s. 10d. per annua. The same inquisition also informs us, that Elizabeth, mother of the said John de Clifford, held the castle and manor, together with several messuages, or vaccaries, and also the vill of Sowerby, parcel of the said castle and manor, and the services of different tenants of Great and Little Brough, who paid to her the sum of ten shillings a year. The manor is now held by Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.: besides whom, William Wilkinson, Esq.; Thomas Hodgson Hobson, Esq.; A. Turner, Esq.; Robert Buckley and Sons, and others, are landowners.

Brough Castle was erected shortly after the Conquest, on the site of the Roman station. Its keep, like that of Appleby Castle, was known by the name of Caesar's Tower, and appears also to have been known as the Round Tower. During the inroads made by the Scots under William the Lion, Brough Castle was attacked, but it was well prepared for defence, being garrisoned by six knights and their followers. The castle was very soon attacked on all sides: and the Flemings and the border men in the pay of the Scottish monarch made a fierce assault upon the garrison, and the first day took from them the outworks, which the defenders had soon abandoned, and shut themselves up in the tower. Here they might have held out for some time, but the Scots applied fire to the tower, and they were reduced to the alternative of surrendering or being burnt. "But a new knight had come to them that day. Now listen to his deeds and great courage; when his companions had all surrendered, he remained in the tower, and seized two shields, which he hung on the battlements, and held his ground there a long time, and threw at the Scots three sharp javelins, with each of which he struck a man dead. When these failed him, he takes up sharp stakes and hurled them at the Scots, and overthrew some of them, and ever keeps shouting, you shall all be vanquished soon. Never by a single vassal was strife better maintained. When the fire deprived him of the defence of the shields, he is not to blame if he then surrendered." The castle of Brough was beaten down, "with the best part of the tower." The castle was subsequently repaired, and continued to take rank among the defences of Westmoreland till 1524, in which year it was accidentally set on fire, and it continued in ruins till the year 1661, when it was rebuilt

1. Ore est Bure abantuz e le melz de la tur. "Chronicle of the War between the English and the Scots, in 1173 and 1174, by Jordan Fantosme," *Svo.*, 1843, 1. 68.

by the Lady Anne Clifford, countess-dowager of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery. This re-edification was commemorated upon a stone which, about eighty years ago, stood over the gateway of the castle, and bore the following inscription:—"This castle of Brough-under-Stanemore, and the great tower of it, was repaired by Lady Ann Clifford, countess-dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery: Baroness Clifford, Westmoreland, Vesey; high-sheriff, by inheritance, of the county of Westmoreland, and lady of the honour of Skipton, in Craven, in the year of our Lord God, 1659; so as she came to lie in it herself for a little while in September, 1661, after it had lain ruinous, without timber or any covering, ever since the year 1521, when it was burnt by a casual fire." The keep, or principal tower, of this ancient castle, except the walls, was demolished, and the timber sold by Thomas Earl of Thanet, about the year 1695, when he was repairing Appleby Castle. From this period the castle has been allowed to go to ruin. The chief parts now standing are portions of the keep and other towers; the keep is in its general appearance similar to those of the Tower of London, Rochester Castle, &c. The ruins stand upon a lofty eminence, near the church, in the midst of what is supposed to have been the Roman station.

THE TOWN OF BROUGH.

Brough, or Brough-under-Stainmore, is situated in 54° 28' north latitude, and 2° 20' west longitude. It is eight miles south-east from Appleby, and 262 north-north-west from London by road. Tebay station, on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, which is sixteen miles from Brough is 263 from London.

The town of Brough is little more than a village, the railway having destroyed the coaching trade, which, from its position on the north mail road it formerly possessed. A small weekly market is held on Thursday, in consequence of a grant made by Edward III., in 1330, to Robert Lord Clifford. The charter empowered the holding of an annual fair of four days' duration, on the two days before the feast of St. Matthew (September 21st) the day of the festival, and the following day. This charter was confirmed by Edward VI. in 1549. The duration of the fair is now limited to two days, which, in consequence of the change from old to new style, are the 30th September and the 1st October. This fair is held on Brough Hill, a common two miles north-by-west of the town, and is numerously attended. Great numbers of horses, sheep, and cattle are brought for sale. Fairs are also held in the town on the second Thursday in January, March, and April, and on the Thursday before Whitsuntide,

for cattle, sheep, &c. Brough is a polling place for the county. Petty sessions are held here the first Thursday in every month. The town is divided into two parts, called Market Brough and Church Brough, by the Helbeck, a small feeder of the Eden. The ancient custom of bearing the holling, or holy tree, on the eve of the Epiphany, is still observed at Brough, and is now considered peculiar to this place. The procession sets out at eight o'clock, with a band playing, and stops and cheers at the bridge and again at the cross. The crowd then separates into two parties, one of which endeavours to take the tree to one of the inns, the other to another. An obstinate scuffle ensues, and the inn-keeper patronised by the successful party is expected to treat his men well.

THE CHURCH.

Brough church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat structure of the fourteenth century, with a handsome embattled tower, of a somewhat later date, and a peal of four bells, said to have been given to the parish by a yeoman of the name of Brunskill. The windows contain many fine specimens of stained glass, but they have been much disfigured by modern repairs. The pulpit, which is fixed against the south wall, is of stone. There are several mural monuments. In 1311 this church was appropriated by Pope Clement VI. to the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, who are still the patrons, and had previously received a grant of the advowson from Edward III., at the instance of his chaplain, Robert Eaglesfield, who was rector of Brough, and founder of the said college. The living is valued in the King's Book at £8 18s. 9d., but is now worth upwards of £600 a year. There was formerly a chantry in this church. It was founded in the reign of Henry III., by Thomas Musgrave, who granted certain lands and tenements "to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to his chapel of Brough-under-Stainmore, and to Sir William de Askeby, chaplain, and his successors serving God there, whom he and his heirs should present to the said chapel." The presentation to this chantry soon afterwards passed to the Helbeck family. The altar of this chantry was in the north aisle, which, in consequence, was known as our Lady's Aisle. We need not add that this chantry was suppressed at the period of the Reformation. The living is now a vicarage.

VICARS.—Thomas Bowett, —; Peter de Chamberi, —; William de Clifford, —; John de Langton, —; Hugh de Burgh, 1304; William de Northwick, died 1332; Robert de Eaglesfield, 1332; John Rainold occurs 1369; John de Merton, 1369; — Raisbeck occurs 1506; Thomas Rigg occurs 1532; Lancelot Shaw, 1568; Roger Salkeld, 1594; David Hecksletter,

1611; William Richardson, 1623; Christopher Harrison, 1664; Joseph Fisher, 1695; Francis Thompson, 1703; Thomas Hodgson, 1735; Thomas Barnett, 1768; Lancelot Bellas, 1792; Lancaster Dodgson, 1816; Lancelot Jefferson, 1828.

The vicarage is a plain building, situated near the church. It was erected in 1829, by the present vicar, at a cost of £2,000.

In 1506 John Brunskill founded, at Market Brough, a chapel or oratory, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Gabriel. It was endowed by Thomas Blenkinsop, of Hilbeck, with a piece of ground, called Gilgarth, on condition that the said John Brunskill should build a chapel there, and also an hospital, "with two beds in it, for travellers and other poor people; and maintain the same for ever. Two priests were established to sing and pray in the chapel for ever for the souls of all the benefactors of the said chapel that were departed from the world, and for the welfare of them that were living." One of these priests was to teach grammar, the other to instruct children willing to learn singing, freely and without charge. The foundation of the chapel was confirmed both by the Bishop of Carlisle and the Archbishop of York. This chapel continued to exist till the time of the dissolution of the religious houses, when the priest who taught singing was removed, and the other who taught grammar was retained as first master of the free school, to which the king's commissioners granted £7 11s. 4d. a year.

The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels here.

CHARITIES.

School—From a copy on paper of a deed poll purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Abbey of Shap, A.D. 1506, it appears that by the providence, labours, and means of John Brunskill, of Brough, by the assistance and aid of Thomas Blenkinsop, there was a chapel founded at Brough, with two priests, the one to teach grammar, and the other to instruct children, willing to learn song freely, without paying; and that Richard, then Abbot of Shap, having the governance and oversight of the same, at the appeal, request, and by the advice of John Brunskill, willed and ordained as follows:—20d. to be paid to the Bishop of Carlisle yearly; and 20s. yearly to the Vicar of Brough. The singing priest to have £5 wages of the oblations in the said chapel, to be paid by the said abbot and the schoolmaster of the grammar school. The said abbot also willed and ordained a man and his wife to be keeper of the ornaments in the said chapel, of the books, &c., and of the alms beds of the hospital, &c. The said keeper to receive his wages of the oblations of the said chapel, by the hands of the said abbot and of the

schoolmaster of the said grammar school. And it farther appears that over all these the said abbot willed and ordained that the right heirs of the aforesaid Thomas Blenkinsop, after the decease of the said John Brunskill, should have the nomination and gift of the room of the said priest, and of the keepership of the chapel, &c. The surplusage of the oblations of the said chapel, if any, to be kept in a chest in the monastery of Shap, for the care of which chapel and chest the abbot to receive 23s. 4d. The schoolmaster of the grammar school, for his care and labours, 8s. 4d. of the said oblations. And when it should fortune that any honest priest should be named to the aforesaid office, or mastership in grammar or song, then the examination of the said priest to belong to the Bishop of Carlisle or his deputy. Among the records of the Court of Exchequer of Hilary term, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, is an order from the barons to the receiver general of the county of Westmoreland, to pay £7 11s. 11d. clear, yearly, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, to John Beck, then schoolmaster, of the school of Brough, and to the schoolmaster of the same place for the time being; which sum, it is stated, that certain commissioners, appointed by letters patent, 20th June, 2nd Edward VI., had ordered to be paid to the schoolmaster of a certain grammar school, which had been continually kept at Brough, before the 20th day of July, in the second year of Edward VI., for his wages, as had been of ancient time done. This is the only endowment of the school, which is now attended by about fifty children.

Broadas Close.—There is a field called Broadas, containing about six acres, lying in the township of Waithy, in the parish of Kirkby Stephen, which formerly belonged to the parish of Brough. We cannot obtain any information how this field came to the parish, or to what objects the rents were applied. This close was sold in 1777 for the sum of £97 1s. The estate has since passed through several hands, and it now belongs to the trustees of Thompson's charity, in the parish of Kirkby Stephen. The money received for the sale of this close, was divided amongst the different townships, in the same proportion as they pay to the church rate. The portion received by the townships of Market Brough and Church Brough is understood to have been laid out in building a poor-house on a piece of land in Church Brough, purchased in 1772 for £9, and conveyed to Thomas Hodgson in trust, for the churchwardens, overseers, and principal inhabitants and landowners of Church Brough and Market Brough, for the sole use of the poor of the said townships.

Hayton's Charity.—The returns of 1786 state that Anthony Hayton (no date mentioned) gave £10, which was then laid out in repairing the poor-house, and was supposed to be a rent charge upon it. The name of Anthony Hayton is not known as a benefactor in Brough.

Hodgson's Charity.—By indenture, dated 17th October, 1760 (enrolled in Chancery 21st March, 1761), between the Rev. Thomas Hodgson, vicar of Brough, of the one part, and John Thompson, Esq., of Market Brough, and six others, it was witnessed that the said Thomas Hodgson granted to the said John Thompson, and others, and their heirs, an annuity of £3 issuing out of the grantor's freehold dwelling-houses in Market Brough, and out of the castle gates in Market Brough intact, with a rateable part and share in the soil, to hold the same in trust, to distribute amongst such of the poorest parishioners of Brough as the said Thomas Hodgson should direct during his lifetime; and after his death, monthly, on the first Sunday in every month, in twelve equal shares, lay the same out in the purchase of bread, to be distributed by the churchwardens of the parish of Brough, in the parish church, to such of the poorest parishioners who should constantly attend divine service, as the vicar of Brough should think fit, and in such shares and portions as the vicar should appoint: and when the trustees should be reduced to two, that they should choose others to make up the number to seven. The sum of £3 is regularly laid out in the purchase of bread. A certain quantity is given away every other Sunday in Brough church, to the poor of the several townships attending service. The poor persons receiving the bread are either appointed or approved of by the vicar, and when once appointed generally continue to receive it for life. Each person generally has one two-penny loaf. The poor belonging to any of the townships are entitled to this, if they come to the parish church.

Waller's Charities.—Philip Waller, of Park Houses, by will, dated 19th May, 1778, gave to Robert Bell, of Kirkby Stephen, and Leonard Bonson, their heirs and assigns for ever, £400 in trust, to place out the same, and apply the interest in manner following, viz.:—He directed his trustees, their heirs and assigns, to lay out, yearly, £3 18s., part of the interest, in wheat bread, after the rate of 1s. 6d. a week, the same to be made into six threepenny loaves, and distributed every Sunday, in the forenoon, in the parish church of Kirkby Stephen, by his trustees, their heirs or assigns, to such widows or poor householders as they should appoint, being inhabitants of or belonging to the townships or liberties of Kaber or South Stainmore, in the

parish church aforesaid. And the testator ordered his trustees to lay out yearly the sum of £3 18s., further part of the said interest, in wheat bread, after the rate of 3s. every two weeks, the same to be made into twelve threepenny loaves every second and fourth Sunday in every month, to be distributed in the parish church of Brough, by his trustees, their heirs or assigns, to such widows or poor housekeepers, inhabitants and belonging to the parish of Brough, as they should appoint. And he further directed his trustees to pay to the school-master teaching in the school-house of Great Musgrave for the time being, the sum of £4 yearly, further part of the said interest, to be paid for such poor children in Musgrave parish as should be named by his trustees, their heirs and assigns, and whose parents should not be able to pay for them. And he further directed his trustees to pay a further sum of £4 yearly to the school-master teaching school at Brough Sowerby for the time being, for teaching such poor children, not exceeding eight, belonging to the said township, as his trustees should nominate and appoint. And he directed that the remaining part of the interest arising from the said £400, if any, should yearly be divided equally between the said trustees, their heirs and assigns, for their trouble and expenses.

Market Brough, Church Brough, and Hilbeck.—Robson's Charity.—William Robson, of Brough, left £20 to the Vicar of Brough and the churchwardens and overseers of the two Broughs and Hilbeck, for the use of the poor of these places. The sum of £20 is secured by mortgage on the tolls of the road leading from Brough to Eamont Bridge, with interest at four per cent. The sum of 16s. on account thereof is regularly received by the overseers and divided, by giving 12s. to the townships of Market Brough and Church Brough, and 4s. to the division of Hilbeck. It is given away in each of the townships in small sums to persons not receiving regular parish pensions.

Brough Sowerby, and Hilbeck.—Poor Stock.—There is in this township the sum of £20, which is understood to be the portion of the sale of Broadas close, paid to Brough Sowerby. The interest of the £20 (20s.) used to be given to the poor not receiving pensions; but of late it has been added to the poor rates.

Richardson's Charity.—The returns of 1786 state the sum of 5s. yearly, as an unknown benefaction to the poor of Hilbeck. It will appear, however, from the report of the charities in Great Musgrave parish, stated hereafter, to have been given by George Richardson in 1715, though that name is equally unknown here as it was at Great Musgrave. This money is given away at Christmas to poor persons not receiving pensions,

with the 4s. a year from Robson's Charity, as already stated.

BROUGH SOWERBY.

This township comprises 1,083 acres, and its rateable value is £1,574 11s. 10d. Its population in 1801 was 139; in 1811, 155; in 1821, 180; in 1831, 155; in 1841, 142; and in 1851, 117; who reside in the village of Brough Sowerby, and in detached farm houses. Agriculture is the principal employment, and Kirkby Stephen markets are usually attended. The manor of Brough Sowerby has undergone the same change of ownership as that of Brough, and is now held by the same lord. The landowners are A. Cleasby, Esq.; William Hopes, Esq.; Rev. John Dickinson, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Messrs. John Waistell, and John Grainger, with several small proprietors. The single houses having particular names are Thornby Seale, Hollins View, Park House, Blourn, Field Head, and Sowerby Lodge.

The village of Brough Sowerby is a mile and a half south of Brough, on the road to Kirkby Stephen.

HILBECK.

The area of Hilbeck township, inclusive of Stainmore, is 22,168 acres, and its rateable value is £263 1s. 3d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 74; in 1811, 98; in 1821, 101; in 1831, 54; in 1841, 42; and in 1851, 94; who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and reside in the scattered village of Hilbeck, and a few dispersed houses. Upwards of fifty years ago an attempt was made by John M. Carlton, Esq., who then possessed the property, to establish a cotton-mill in the township, but the undertaking proved a failure. Appleby is the market usually attended. In Hilbeck Wood, on an eminence west of the hall, is Fox Tower, also built by Mr. Carlton.

The manor of Hilbeck, anciently Helbeck, from the old Norse *Hella*, to pour rapidly, in allusion to the rushing of the beck from the hills, belonged for a considerable period to a family bearing the local name. Its history will be best shown by the following account of its possessors:—

Helbeck of Hilbeck.

The first of this family on record is

THOMAS DE HELBECK, who, with Wido (Guy) his son, in the reign of Henry II., witnessed a grant of lands at Benegill, made by Maul de Veteripont, to her son, the first Robert de Veteripont. Thomas was succeeded by his son

Wido, who in the 13th of King John (1211-12) witnessed Robert de Veteripont's charter to the abbey of Shap. He also occurs as Guido de Helbeck. The next of this family met with is

ROBERT DE HELBECK, probably son of Wido, who was collector of the aid in the reign of Henry III. The next on record is

SIR THOMAS DE HELBECK, who witnessed a grant of lands at Appleby in the 36th Henry III. (1251-2). This gentleman held lands in Richmondshire and Westmoreland by knight's service. He was succeeded by his son,

SIR THOMAS DE HELBECK, who lived in the time of Edward I. He married Avicia, daughter of Adam de Denecastre, by whom he had issue,

- i. THOMAS, his heir.
- ii. Edmund, who married Isabel de Slikeburne, a widow, in 1326, and had some lands and privileges granted to him by his father in the manor of Hilbeck. He had a son,

Edmund.

- iii. Alan, a priest, who received from his father a grant of one messuage and two oxgangs of land in Hilbeck.
- i. Alice, married to Robert, eldest son of Sir Richard de Suleby, who granted 110 marks, and all his demesne lands, rents, homage, &c., in Appleby, to his son and daughter in law.
- ii. Isabel, married to Patricus de Castlecarrock, who had for her portion lands at Sandlaggen, Raisebeck, Keld-hill, and Coatflat, with half of the fulling mill there.
- iii. Margaret, married to William de Lanecastre, who had for her dower lands in Strickland-in-Kendal.

Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS DE HELBECK, who, by an inquisition taken in the 3rd Edward II. (1309-10), appears to have then held by knight's service Hilbeck and Ascum. In 1311-15 he was knight of the shire for Westmoreland. His wife's name does not appear, but he had an only daughter, Isabella, who became the wife of Richard de Blenkinsop, and thus terminated the direct line of the Helbecks of Hilbeck.

Arms.—Gules, six annulets, or, with a border encircled arg.

Blenkinsop of Hilbeck.

As we have just seen, the first of this family who obtained possession of Hilbeck, by marriage with the heiress of the Helbecks, was

RICHARD DE BLENKINSOP, younger brother of Robert de Blenkinsop, to whom Edward King of Scots gave all the lands and tenements of Ughtertyre with the appurtenances, to the value of twenty marks yearly. Thomas de Helbeck, on the marriage of his daughter to Robert de Blenkinsop, settled upon them the whole manor of Hilbeck, with some trifling exceptions. Robert de Blenkinsop was coroner of Westmoreland in the 19th Edward II. (1325-6). He died about the beginning of the reign of Edward III., and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS DE BLENKINSOP, who appears to have been very young at the time of his father's demise, as he did not attain his majority till the 19th Edward III. (1345), when he came into possession of his estates. He had a son,

THOMAS DE BLENKINSOP, Esq., who on his marriage had all the lands at Hilbeck, Overton, Souldby, and Braughton, settled upon him and Katherine his wife. He had the office of constable of Brough Castle granted to him and his heirs for 600 years, with all its privileges, by Roger de Clifford, lord of Westmoreland. The grant was dated at the castle of Brough, on Sunday before the feast of St. James the apostle (July 25), in the 4th Richard II. (1380). In 1387 he represented the

county of Westmoreland in parliament. He was succeeded by his son.

WILLIAM DE BLENKANSOP, Esq., who married Maud, daughter of Richard de Salkeld, and had then settled upon him a moiety of the demesne of Overton, and other property. He was knight of the shire for Westmoreland in 1421, and lived about 20 years after. His son,

THOMAS BLENKENSOP, Esq., succeeded him, and was the first of the family who dropped the prefix *de*. He represented the county of Westmoreland in parliament in 1422. He was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS BLENKINSOP, Esq., who had settled upon him, on his marriage with his wife Katherine, all the lands in Overton above-mentioned, and certain lands in the village of Tebay. He also appears to have held lands and tenements in Kyrkely-upon-Wyrke, co. York. His son and heir,

THOMAS BLENKINSOP, succeeded. This gentleman, about the 9th Edward IV. (1469-70), married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Richard Salkeld, Esq., of Corby, and in the 7th Henry VII. (1491-2) artieled with John Brunskill for the building of St. Mary's Chapel, in Brough. By an inquisition of *quo warranto*, taken in the 19th Henry VII. (1503-4), against Henry Lord Clifford, the jurors find that Thomas Blenkinsop was seised of the manor of Hilbeck with the appurtenances in his demesne as of fee, and being so seised, held the said manor of Henry Lord Clifford by knight's service, namely, by homage, fealty, and scutage, that is to say, when scutage runs at 40s. for each knight's fee, then to pay 40s.; when more, more; and when less, less; and by the corriage of 6s., and by the service to do suit at the court of our lord the king in the county of Westmoreland, from month to month, at the king's castle at Appleby; and that the said manor is worth £40 above reprises; that the said Thomas died in the 18th year of King Henry VII., Thomas, his son and heir, being then seventeen years of age; that the said Henry Lord Clifford had received all the issues and profits of the said manor, during the minority of the said Thomas, the son, and married the said heir to Eleanor, daughter of Robert Leygh, esquire, and received the profits of the said marriage." He was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS BLENKINSOP, Esq., who, in the 16th Henry VIII., was employed in the king's wars against the Duke of Albany, and set forward the 19th October in the said year, having made his will, and appointed Sir Thomas Rigg, vicar of Brough, together with his wife (if he should die before his return) executors in trust for his younger children. But he returned and lived to make another will. This gentleman was a benefactor to the church of Brough, which he repaired. He served the office of under sheriff of Westmoreland in the 21st Henry VIII. (1529-30). He married Eleanor Leigh, by whom he had a son and heir,

THOMAS BLENKINSOP, Esq. This gentleman seems to have taken an interest in local affairs, and it is recorded that he gave 26s. 8d. towards the building of the bridge at Brough. He married Magdalene, daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave, of Hartley, by whom he had issue,

- I. THOMAS, his heir.
- II. Charles.
- III. Matthew, steward to Lord Wharnton; with several daughters.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS BLENKINSOP, Esq., who, on his marriage, had settled on him by his father, his whole part and share of the manor of

Corby, with its appurtenances. In the 9th Elizabeth (1566-7) he made several purchases at Ellegil in Tebay. He died in 1570, leaving by his wife Margery, daughter of William Wykeliffe, Esq., of Wykeliffe, co. York, with three daughters, who died unmarried,

- I. THOMAS, his heir.
- II. Henry.
- III. Francis.
 - I. Barbara, married to Robert Ward, Esq., of Bowes.
 - II. Katharine, married to John Wareop, Esq., of Wareop.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS BLENKINSOP, Esq., who was thirty-four years of age at the time of his father's demise, and had livery of his lands in the 14th Elizabeth (1571-2). He was succeeded by his son,

HENRY BLENKINSOP, Esq., a minor, and ward to Sir Simon Musgrave of Edenhall. He sold his part of Corby to Lord William Howard and others for £770 in 1605. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tankard, Esq., of Borough-bridge, co. York, and died in 1613, leaving issue,

- I. THOMAS, his son and heir.
- II. Katherine, who died unmarried.
- III. Dorothy, a nun at Lisbon.
- IV. Jane, married to Thomas Bird, Esq., of Colby.
- V. Frances, died unmarried.
- VI. Elizabeth, died unmarried.
- VII. Mary, married to Robert Cawell, Esq., of Bolton, Lancashire.

His successor,

THOMAS BLENKINSOP, Esq., was under age when his father died, and in consequence became ward to the Countess of Cumberland. He married in 1618, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, co. Lancaster. This Thomas sold the estates at Overton and Slegill to the tenants. He also sold part of the manor of Hilbeck, in the 13th Charles I. (1637-8) to Richard Burton, clerk, and in 1757 conveyed the residue of the manor to Thomas Burton, Esq., of Brampton, son of the Richard Burton just mentioned, and one of Cromwell's sequestrators. The Blenkinsops were Catholics, and suffered much for their attachment to the old religion from the barbarous penal laws. Mr. Blenkinsop was living in 1675, when this account of his family was first written, and had had ten children, viz.:—

- I. FRANCIS, his heir.
- II. Henry, who died in infancy.
- III. Thomas.
- IV. John, who also died in infancy.
- V. John, died an infant.
- I. Mary, died unmarried.
- II. Elizabeth, died unmarried.
- III. Anne.
- IV. Dorothy.
- V. Katherine.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

FRANCIS BLENKINSOP, Esq., the last of the family of whom any account has come down to our times. He sold the hall and demesne to Major Seaife, another of Cromwell's sequestrators.

Arms.—Arg. a fess, between three garbs, banded sa.; on the fess a crescent, for distinction.

In the year 1687 Richard Burton, clerk, rector of Huntingdon, in the county of Kent, conveyed the manor of Hilbeck to George Bake, Esq., of Crook, in

the county of Durham, who, in his turn, conveyed it to Thomas Carleton, Esq., of Appleby, by whom the hall and demesne were purchased in 1726. This Thomas Carleton, Esq., had two daughters, the elder of whom, Elizabeth, became the wife of John Metcalf, Esq., of Bellerby, Yorkshire, and had issue two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John Metcalf Carleton, Esq., sold the manor to Robert Woodgate, Esq., from whom it was purchased by John Lodge Hubbersty, Esq., by whose family it was sold to Joseph Pitt, Esq. It was subsequently bought by John Barham, Esq., whose widow married Lord Clarendon, who, in right of his wife, sold the manor in 1851 to William Wilkinson,

Esq., of Wareop, the present lord; besides whom there are several small landowners and yeomen. In this manor there is a small fine certain upon the death of the lord, or change of tenant. A court leet is annually held at the Black Bull, in Brough.

Hilbeck Hall is a large building, delightfully situated on an eminence, which commands very extensive prospects. It is now occupied as a farm-house.

The village or hamlet of Hilbeck is situated at the foot of Hilbeck Fell, one mile north of Brough.

There are two corn-mills and a brewery in this township.

STAINMORE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the township of Stainmore, which is divided into the two districts of Angill Row and Mousgill Row, and contains many scattered hamlets and houses dispersed in deep and narrow gills and thwaites, in which the traveller, while passing the intervening wastes and healthy moorlands, is surprised to see stretched out before him fruitful pastures margined by small rivulets, which hurry over rocky channels from the surrounding fells, where sterility wears her wildest and most forbidding aspect.

The area of Stainmore, inclusive of Hilbeck, is 22,468 acres; its rateable value is £3,772. The population in 1801 was 530; in 1811, 512; in 1821, 616; in 1831, 707; in 1841, 611; and in 1851, 549; who reside in two or three small hamlets and in dispersed houses. Agriculture is the principal employment, but some of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal and lead mines, which are worked on a small scale. The soil in the valleys is fertile, but the land is mostly laid out in grass. The Durham and Lancaster line of railway runs through the south-east of the township, where there are two large viaducts, that which crosses the river Bela being 200 feet high, and that which crosses the Mousgill 107 feet. Kirkby Stephen is the market usually attended.

Of the British period of the history of this country we have no remains in this township. The Romans, while in occupation of Britain, erected one of their castles here, the site of which has long been known as Maiden Castle. This Roman fort stood on the line of Roman road from Bowes to Brough, four miles east of the latter place. About ten years ago some Roman coins of silver were found in the peat-moss, not far from Maiden Castle, and are now in the possession of Mr. Hill, of Appleby. Of the Anglo-Saxon period of our history, Stainmore furnishes us with no more than

its own name. Of the Norman period we have the remains of Rear Cross, or Rere Cross, called by the Scottish writers Roy Cross, which, according to Boethius, was erected as a boundary mark between England and Scotland when Cumberland was ceded to the latter country by William the Conqueror. This relic of by-gone days stands on the top of Stainmore, on the Westmoreland side. A short distance from it, but in the adjoining county of York, an hospital was erected by the abbey of Marrick; but which, after the dissolution of the religious houses, was converted into an inn, where guides could be obtained to accompany travellers over the dreary wastes of Stainmore. It is recorded that Joseph Horn, a blind man, frequently acted as a guide. Previous to the formation of the present road from Bowes to Brough, six hours were required to travel that distance between the two places.

The manor of Stainmore has descended along with that of Brough. In the reign of Henry III. we find Adam de Slegill forester of Stainmore under the Veteriponts. The forest of Stainmore is very extensive. It is not all comprised in the parish of Brough, the southern portion being in that of Kirkby Stephen, and the eastern portion in that of Bowes, in Yorkshire. Sir Richard Tufton is the present lord of the manor, besides whom the Rev. James Saurey, Michael Ewbanke, Matthew

Ewbanke, Rev. E. Heelis, William Hope, Anno Robson, Thomas Raine, Philip Robson, James Cleasby Richard Dixon, John Adamthwaite, Benjamin Burnop, John Breglon, Robert Birkbeck, with various other yeomen, are the landowners. There is a court leet and court baron held annually by the lord of the manor, at the White Swan, Brough, at the beginning of October. There is a customary fine of 10d. at the death of the lord or change of tenant.

THE CHAPEL.

Stainmore chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, stands at Dummah Hill. It is a neat Gothic structure, erected in 1859, at the sole expense of the Rev. Lancelot Jefferson, vicar of Brough, and consists of nave and chancel, with small bell turret, containing one bell. The windows are lancet-shaped, the eastern one containing three lights. The chapel will accommodate nearly 200 persons. Baptisms are performed here, but neither marriages nor funerals. The previous chapel served for a free school in former times, having been built for that purpose in 1594, and endowed with £8 a year by Cuthbert Buckle, to be paid out of the Spital estate to the schoolmaster. The school-house, which the inhabitants had built, was consecrated as a chapel in 1608; and was, in 1699, repaired by Thomas Earl of Thanet. The earl also enclosed a large parcel of waste land, called Slapstones, and granted the same to fourteen trustees, for the benefit of the curate and schoolmaster, who now derive from it upwards of £50 a year, and have also the above-mentioned rent charge divided between them. The said earl also gave £200, and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty £200, with which the Raisgill Hall estate in Orton parish was purchased and annexed to the curacy. It consisted of forty acres, but at the enclosure was increased to eighty acres, now let for about £30 a year. The curacy afterwards received £200 from the Countess Dowager Gower, with which an estate of thirty acres near the chapel was purchased. The living, a perpetual curacy, is now worth £170 a year, out of which the incumbent pays £10 a year to a schoolmaster.

INCUMBENTS.—James Finton, senior, James Finton, junior: those two gentlemen, father and son, held the living for about a century; James Sawrey, 1827; J. Irving, 1857.

The parsonage house, a plain building, stands near the church.

The Methodists have two small places of worship in the township.

Augill Row is that part of Stainmore chapelry lying north of the Augill-beck, and extending from one and a half to six miles east of Brough. In this division is a

large estate called Borrenthwaite, belonging to Mr. Michael Ewbanke, and containing rich pastures and meadow land; the hamlet of Light Trees, three miles and a half south-east of Brough, where there are seams of coal; Park Houses, one mile and a half east of Church Brough, where there was formerly a park belonging to the castle; and Dummah Hill, where there is a good public house, are all in Augill Row division.

Augill Castle, about one mile east of Brough, the seat and property of John B. Pearson, Esq., is an extensive Gothic building, with six massive towers,—four at the front and two at the west end. The conservatory is forty yards long, and the opening cloister of the same length, has a splendid groined ceiling. In the main tower, which is twenty-one yards in height, is a spacious staircase twelve feet broad, with one of the most splendid windows in the north of England, designed from Melrose Abbey, in Scotland. The doors of the drawing-room are in the decorated style of architecture, and its chimney-piece is of beautiful white marble. The library and its stained glass window are designed from those at Abbotsford. In this window are the armorial bearings of the Pearsons, and in the centre is St. Peter, holding a key in each hand. This mansion was commenced in 1841, by its present occupant, and takes its name from the rivulet which runs a little to the north of the building. The view of the Cumberland mountains which is obtained from the summit of its main tower is truly magnificent.

Mousgill Row is the southern portion of Stainmore chapelry, stretching from two and a half to seven miles south-east of Brough, and containing the hamlets of Ewbank, four miles and a half south-east; Strice Gill, two miles and a half south-east; and Oxenthaite, two miles and a half south-south-east of Brough. The latter stands on a lofty eminence, and in the deep dale below it is some rich grazing land.

At Black Crag several species of marine shells have been found embedded two feet in the rock.

Sir Cuthbert Buckle, who was born at Stainmore, was lord mayor of London in 1593. He gave a handsome reading desk to Brough church, and built the bridge at Stainmore, still bearing the name of Buckle Bridge. William Thompson, author of the poem on "Sickness," in four books, and of some political poems, was born at Brough.

There are two public-houses in the south part of the township, at a place called the Slip Inn; and others in the north part at Dummah Hill.

Augill and Dowgill, with other streams, have their source in the hills here, and after a course of from six to seven miles fall into the river Bela.

CROSBY GARRET PARISH.

THIS parish, which is situated between the river Eden and Crosby Fell, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Asby, Orm-side, Warcop, Musgrave, and Kirkby Stephen; on the west by the parishes of Ravenstonedale and Orton; on the south by the parish of Ravenstonedale; and on the east by Musgrave and Kirkby Stephen. It consists of the townships of Crosby Garret and Little Musgrave, lying on each side of the chapelry of Soulby, which is in the parish of Kirkby Stephen. Crosby Fell is a lofty green eminence, at the south-west end of the parish, below which the soil is a fertile loam resting on clay.

CROSBY GARRET.

The area of this township is 3,008 acres. The population in 1801 was 177; in 1811, 194; in 1821, 193; in 1841, 202; and in 1851, 211.

The first possessors of Crosby Garret on record are the Soulbys, one of whom, William de Soulby, occurs as early as the year 1296, when he appears to have been under age, and a ward of Isabella, daughter of the last Robert de Veteripont. In the next generation we find the manor in the hands of the Musgraves, and it is very probable that it came to them in marriage, as William de Soulby had a daughter Joan, who is mentioned about this period. In the 8th Edward II. (1314-15) Richard de Musgrave occurs as holding Crosby Garret and Little Musgrave, as also a moiety of the manor of Orton; the *cornage* paid for the three amounting to 26s. 3d. In the 13rd Edward III. (1369-70) Peter Morland, John de Kabergli, and the Prior of Walton held the manor of Crosby Garret (probably as trustees in a settlement) paying 8s. 6½d. *cornage*. In the 15th Richard II. (1391-2) Thomas de Musgrave and the Prior of Walton held Crosby Garret, by homage, fealty, and 10s. 1d. *cornage*. In the 10th Henry V. (1419) Richard Musgrave held the manor, paying the *cornage* just mentioned; and in the 31st Henry VI. (1452-3) Richard Musgrave, Knt., held three parts, and the prior of Walton the fourth part, of the manor of Crosby Garret, paying 8s. 6d. *cornage*. Crosby Garret continued to be held by the Musgraves till the reign of Charles I., when Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., conveyed the manor and advowson to Sir Richard Musgrave, Knt., his eldest son, who had issue only two daughters, the elder of whom died an infant, and the other daughter, Mary, was married to John Davison, Esq., of Blakeston, in the county of Durham. Early in the eighteenth century the manor and advowson were sold to Thomas Gale, Esq., of Whit-haven; who, by his last will and testament devised the same to the Rev. William Bird, whose grandson, of the same name, sold them for a term of three lives, and they are at present held by William Crawford, Esq. The land-owners are the Earl of Lonsdale, Jonathan Alderson, S. Greenwood, D. Fawcett, John Sewell, Matthew

Thompson, Isabella Stowell, and many other small proprietors.

The village of Crosby Garret lies in a deep secluded vale, at the foot of Crosby Fell, three and a half miles west-by-north of Kirkby Stephen. Its name was formerly written Crosby Gerrard, which means the cross town, or village of Gerrard, supposed to be the name of one of its ancient owners.

THE CHURCH.

Crosby Garret church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient Gothic structure, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a small turret containing two bells. The chancel is kept in repair by the lord of the manor. Inside of the communion rails is a neat marble tablet to the memory of several members of the family of Bird, both clergy and laity, from 1723 to 1822. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £19 1s. 1½d., and certified at £17 2s. 6d. to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, who subsequently gave £200 for its augmentation, which sum, together with £200 given by the Rev. James Bird, was expended in the purchase of a piece of land near the church. A modus of twelve guineas a year was formerly paid in lieu of the hay and corn tithes of Crosby Garret, and £5 for those of Little Musgrave; but the whole of the tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge of £88 14s.; besides which the rector has about seventy four acres of glebe land and a goal house and garden. The living is now worth £127 a year. The advowson seems to have been always attached to the manor; William Crawford, Esq., is the present patron. The parish registers commence in 1550.

Rectors.—Thomas de Burgh, sub Mora, 1296; Henry Sandford, 1354; John de Calvo, 1381; Lancelot Shaw, died 1595-6; Richard Fallowfield, 1595-6; Edmund Mauleverer, 1636; Christopher Jackson, ejected 1662; Thomas Denton, 1662; Joseph Forster, 1702; James Lamb, 1713; William Bird, 1717; James Bird, 1742; James Fenton, 1763; William Bird, 1769; Thomas Bird, 1822; Mark Newby, 1832.

The rectory is a plain commodious dwelling.

A Baptist chapel was erected here in 1815, by Mr. George Greenwood. It is a neat structure, in the Gothic style; the Rev. William Fawcett is minister.

CHARITIES.

The School.—The school of Crosby Garret possesses the following endowments:—£10 given in 1682 by Reginald Robinson; £2 10s. given in 1683 by James Bell; £40 given in 1684 by Thomas Bowland; £2 10s. given in 1732 by Isabella Bird; and several smaller donations. The school stock was laid out, together with a poor stock belonging to the parish, in the purchase of lands at Waitby. These lands were sold in 1803, and produced £300, of which £226 8s. 6d. was invested in the purchase of £399 1s. 9d. stock in the Three-per-cent Consols. The dividends amount to £11 19s. 4d., out of which 6s. are paid to the rector, who retains one shilling, giving the rest to such poor persons as he thinks fit, and 1s. 6d. a year is applied to the repairs of Smardale Bridge. The rest is divided into two equal parts, and half given to the schoolmaster, and the other half to the overseers, who carry it to the poor rates. Before the estate was sold the rent was divided in the same manner. The school is also entitled every other year to a payment of 5s. from lands at Sandford, in accordance with a bequest of John Sympson, of Sandford, who in 1648 gave to the use of the school at Crosby Garret and Warcop 5s. a year, to be paid one year to Crosby and one year to Warcop. The school has also received an additional benefaction from Thomas Wilson, who, by will, dated 16th of April, 1767, gave £80 to the minister of Crosby Garret for the time being, and to two trustees, to pay one half of the interest to the schoolmaster of Crosby, for the education of the poor children, boys if poorest, to be nominated by the trustees: the other half of the interest to go to the education of three poor children of Soulby: on account of this bequest 30s. a year are paid to the schoolmaster at Crosby Garret for teaching the poor children; and a similar sum is paid to the schoolmaster of Soulby. The total income of the school is now about £9 a year.

Poor Stock.—£10 given by Reginald Robinson to the poor stock of Crosby Garret in 1682, the interest to be

divided at Easter by the parson and churchwardens; £2 by George Robertson in the same year; £2 10s. by James Bell in 1683; £40 by Thomas Bowland in 1684; £10 by Richard Bell in 1687; £3 by an unknown hand in 1709; £2 10s. by Isabella Bird in 1732; making a total of £70. The investment of these sums in land, and the subsequent sale of that land, has been already stated in the account of the school. Half of the rent of the land, and half of the dividends of the stock since the sale of the land (deducting 7s. 6d. as before mentioned), has always been carried to the account of the poor rates.

Rev. William Bird's Charity.—The Rev. Wm. Bird, who died in February, 1822, left by will £50 to the poor of Crosby Garret, not directing whether the interest was to be distributed annually or the principal sum given away.

LITTLE MUSGRAVE.

The area of this township is 1,216 acres, and its rateable value is £851 18s. 2d. Its population in 1801 amounted to 68; in 1811, 66; in 1821, 80; in 1831, 75; in 1841, 72; and in 1851, 63; who are engaged in agriculture. The soil is principally good, on a clay sub-soil. The Eden Valley railway runs through the township.

The manor of Little Musgrave, which is separated from that of Great Musgrave by the river Eden, has been held by the Musgrave family from time immemorial. In the reign of Charles II. Sir Christopher Musgrave, Knight, member of parliament for Westmoreland, resided here during the lifetime of his elder brother Sir Richard. The landowners are Sir George Musgrave, Bart. (who is also lord of the manor); Matthew Thompson, Esq.; John Loy; Rev. Mr. Collinson, and several yeomen.

Poor Stock.—There is in this township a poor stock of £30, the interest of which is distributed annually to poor widows.

DUFTON PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Milbourn Forest, on the west by Long Marton parish, on the south by Murton and Warcop Fells, and on the east by the river Tees, which separates it from the county of Durham. It is a mountainous district, containing excellent veins of lead ore. In the neighbourhood of this parish the Tees expands into a broad lake, called the Wheel, and forms the cataract known as Caldron Snout. Dufton parish has no dependent townships.

The area of Dufton is 18,129 acres, and its rateable value £2,161 3s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 392; in 1811, 489; in 1821, 511; in 1831, 551; in 1841, 466; and in 1851, 488 souls; who are chiefly resident in the village of Dufton, and some scattered farm-houses. Appleby is the market usually attended. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture and lead mining. The Dufton Fell Mining Company has extensive works here, access to which is gained by numerous shafts, which vary in depth from thirty to sixty fathoms. The strata bored through here are the Melmerby Sear limestone, twenty fathoms in thickness; the Robinson limestone, four and a half fathoms; the Little ditto, five fathoms; the Rough ditto, four fathoms; the Smeddy ditto, five fathoms; the Little ditto, ten fathoms; the Jew ditto, four fathoms; the Tyne Bottom, four and a half fathoms; the Cockle ditto, two and a half fathoms; and the Sear ditto, two and two-thirds fathoms.

The Greystoke family are the first recorded possessors of Dufton after the Norman Conquest; of its history previous to that period we have no account. By an inquisition taken in the 9th Edward II. (1335-6), it appears that at that period Ralph de Greystoke held the manor of Dufton, Brampton, Bolton, and Yanwath, the wardship of which was worth 100 marks a year, and the coruage 25s. 6d. Another inquisition, taken in the 10th Henry V. (1422), informs us that John, son of Ralph de Greystoke, held the manors just named, with the same coruage as before. Again, in the 31st Henry VI. (1452-3), it was found by inquisition that Ralph Lord Greystoke held of Lord Thomas Clifford, Yanwath, Bolton, Brampton, and Dufton; and that Lancelot Threlkeld held Yanwath of the said Ralph, Nicholas Radcliff held Bolton, and Thomas de Lancaster held Brampton, while Dufton was held by Lord Daere himself. In the 14th Edward IV. (1464-5), Ralph Baron of Greystoke was still possessor. He died in the 2nd Henry VII. (1486-7), when it was found at the time of his demise he was seized of the manor of Dufton, and the advowson of the church there, held of Henry Lord Clifford, as of his manor of Appleby, by the service of rendering to the said lord 25s. 6d. yearly for coruage, and by suit to the county court at Appleby yearly from month to month, and that Elizabeth Greystoke, his grand-daughter, was his kinswoman and heir, being the daughter and heir of Robert Greystoke, Knight, son and heir of the aforesaid Ralph. This Elizabeth was married to Thomas Lord Daere of Gilsland, and brought with her Dufton into that family. By an inquisition of knights' fees in Westmoreland, in the 18th Henry VIII. (1526-7), it appears that William Daere, Knight, lord

of Daere, held then the manor of Dufton: and by a like inquisition in 1554 he appears also to have held the same. This family of Daeres ended in daughters, co-heirs, on the demise, unmarried, of George Lord Daere, when the inheritance came to his three sisters, the eldest of whom, Anne, married Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk, and in the partition of the estates Dufton became her property. She had a son and heir, Thomas Earl of Arundel, whose son and heir, Henry Earl of Arundel, granted a lease of the lordship of Dufton for ninety-nine years to Sir Christopher Clapham, Knight, in which lease the clause prohibiting having been omitted, he cut down all the wood called Dufton Wood, and sold it for more than the estate cost him. The remainder of the term, and afterwards the perpetuity of the estate, was purchased by John Winder, Esq., of Lorton, in Cumberland, who was succeeded by his son and heir William Winder, Esq., who, dying without issue, demised the same to Edward Milward, Esq., son of the Rev. Thomas Milward, M.A., rector of Marton and Kirkby Thore. In 1785 it was purchased by the Earl of Thanet, from whom it has descended to the present possessor, Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., besides whom the Rev. Edward Heelis, Rev. Thomas Jackson, Messrs. Allison, John and Thomas Boyles, Robert Blencarn, senior, Robert Blencarn, junior, Thomas Blencarn, John Elwood, John E. Robinson, Thomas Watson, John Milner, and others, are landowners.

Dufton Hall, a very ancient building on the north side of the village, is now occupied as a farm-house.

The village of Dufton, which is small but well built, is about three miles and a half north of Appleby. It is situated on the south side of a rivulet, which rises in Seardale Head and flows westward to the river Eden. It is very probable that its name is derived from the Scandinavian proper name *Duifr*, and the adix *ton* signifying the town or village of *Duifr*.

THE CHURCH.

Dufton church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a plain substantial edifice, about half a mile north of the village. It was rebuilt in 1775, and underwent considerable repairs in 1853. It consists of nave, chancel, and tower containing two bells. All the windows are filled with stained glass, and the seats are low and open. Take it altogether, Dufton church is one of the neatest country churches in the county. There are a few mural monuments. The patronage of this living has always been appendant to the manor, and is now enjoyed by Sir Richard Tufton, Bart. The living is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £19 2s. 6d.

Three large stinted pastures, containing 2,500 acres, were enclosed here in 1827, when about forty acres were allotted to the rectory in lieu of tithes for that part of the parish; and in 1847, the tithes of Dufton were commuted for an annual rent-charge of £148. The value of the living is about £250 a year. The parish register commences in 1560.

Rectors.—Sir Robert —, died 1293; Henry de Waley, 1293; Matthew de Remaw occurs 1315; Roger de Kendal, 1324; William Hawys, resigned, 1340; Robert de Helton, 1340; William de Brampton, died 1366; William de Threlkeld, 1366; Robert Coldall, 1412; Roland Threlkeld, died 1566; John Dent, 1566; Christopher Walker, 1575; Richard Burton, 1625; Simon Webster, 1661; James Buchanan, 1675; John Lindsey, 1680; William Gibbon, 1728; Thomas Milward, 1736; William Milner, 1762; John Heelis, 1803; Edward Heelis, 1823; Edward Jackson, 1833; Joseph R. Henderson, 1849.

The rectory is a fine house, in the neighbourhood of the church, erected in 1821 by the then rector, the Rev. John Heelis.

The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village.

The parish school possesses an endowment.

CHARITIES.

Todd's Charity.—Michael Todd, by will, dated August 11th, 1692, devised to his wife, Mary Todd, all his freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property, during her life and widowhood, charged after her decease with the payment of the following annuities, viz.:—£5 to the churchwardens of Dufton, to be distributed at Michaelmas among the poor people of the said parish; £4 a year to the said churchwardens, to be employed in the binding and putting apprentice to some trade two poor boys, natives of the said parish; £4 yearly to the schoolmaster of Dufton for the time being; 10s. a year to the minister of Dufton for a sermon on Michaelmas Day, or the Sunday after; and 20s. a year to be distributed among twenty poor men of the said parish, who should be present at the said sermon, share and share alike. These charities, amounting to £14 10s. per annum, were charged upon premises at Knowle Green, in the county of Middlesex, subsequently exchanged for lands, &c., at Dufton, which in consequence became charged with the annuities. Arrears having taken place in the payment of these various charges to the amount of £123 10s., that sum when obtained, was, with £76 10s. hereafter mentioned, called St. Thomas's Money, amounting altogether to £200, put out at interest, which is distributed annually with the annuities as specified above.

St. Thomas's Money.—*Walker's Charity.*—In Nicolson and Burn's "History of Westmoreland" (page 358) it

is stated that Christopher Walker, by will, in 1670, gave £10, the interest thereof to go to a schoolmaster at Dufton, to be appointed by the rector, the lord's bailiff, and six sufficient men of the town of Dufton. It is understood that this legacy forms part of the sum of £76 10d. known as St. Thomas's Money, as above mentioned, the residue of which is supposed to be ancient poor stock. The interest of £10 is accordingly applied to the use of the schoolmaster; and the interest of the remaining £36 10s. is annually applied on St. Thomas's Day for the use of the poor, in sums varying from 2s. to 5s. each.

Richardson's Charity.—Joseph Richardson, by will, dated 11th February, 1799, gave £100 stock in the Four per Cents. in trust, to be paid to the churchwardens of Dufton, the interest to be given to the poor of the parish yearly on St. Thomas's Day. This charity is distributed as directed.

HARTLEY.

This township contains an area of 3,350 acres, and its rateable value is £1,819 4s. 11d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 139; in 1811, 141; in 1821, 136; in 1831, 125; in 1841, 158; and in 1851, 177; who reside principally in the village of Hartley, and some scattered farmhouses. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. The soil in the vale is a good fertile loam, and the greater portion of the township is devoted to pasturage. Hartley is intersected by the Durham and Lancaster railway, which crosses the Podd Gill by a splendid viaduct of eleven lofty arches, and the Merry Gill by one of nine arches. Kirkby Stephen is the market usually attended.

The manor of Hartley appears to have belonged to the family of Harela, or Hercla, at a very early period. This family occurs as owners of the manor of Dalston in Cumberland as early as the first year of the reign of Edward I. (1272-3). In the fourteenth year of the same king's reign (1285-6) they occur as holding the manor of Hartley under the Veteriponts. In the 8th Edward II. (1314-15) it was found by inquisition that Andrew de Hercla held the manors of Hartley and Smardale; and that the wardship of the former, when it should happen, was worth £40 a year, and of Smardale £6 13s. 4d.; and the cornage for them both was 26s. In the fifteenth year of the same king (1321-2) this Andrew de Hercla was created Earl of Carlisle, to him and the heirs male of his body; which is the first record that mentions the curtail of a title to the heir male. He afterwards, in the reign of the same king, rebelled against Edward, "and," as Capgrave says, "drow to the Scottis, and favoured ther part ageyn the

kyng. Thanne was there a nobil knyte in that cuntre, cleped Sir Anthony Luey; he, supposing to stand the bettir in the kyngis grace, sodeynly fel upon this tyraunt at Karllhil, took him, put him in yrunnes, and brout him to London to the kyng, and there was he schamefully deposed of alle worchip, and deed as a tretoure." Well might the old monk write "schamefully deposed of alle worchip," for the sentence on Sir Andrew de Hercla, earl of Carlisle, ran to this effect:—"He and his heirs are to lose the dignity of the earldom for ever; he is to be ungirt of his sword, and his golden spurs are to be hacked from his heels. He is further adjudged to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded: one of his quarters to be hanged at the top of the tower of Carlisle, another at the top of the tower of Newcastle, the third on the bridge at York, the fourth at Shrewsbury, and his head to be spiked on London Bridge." But the memory of this warrior lay green in the heart of his sister Sarah. When the restless, changeful king, had fallen by the hands of assassins, and his high-spirited son had come to the throne, though the crows and kites had feasted on the flesh of her brother's body, and its bones had whitened to the sun and the storm, fit burial was obtained for the relics. The king's prerogative was exercised for their sacred solace in the following formula:—"The king to his beloved and faithful Anthony de Luey, warden of the castle of Carlisle, greeting. We command you that you cause to be delivered without delay the quarter of the body of Andrew de Hercla, which hangs by the command

of the Lord Edward, late king of England, our father, upon the walls of the said castle, to our beloved Sarah, formerly the wife of Robert de Leyburn, sister to the aforesaid Andrew, to whom we of our grace have granted that she may collect together the bones of the same Andrew, and commit them to holy sepulture, whenever she wishes, or to her attorney. And this you shall in no wise omit. Witness the king at York, the tenth day of August, by the king himself." The like letters were directed to the authorities of the towns in which the earl's remains had been exposed. The record of this mandate is on the Close Roll of the tenth year of King Edward III., among the great chancery records of the country. On the attainder of Sir Andrew Hercla, as above-mentioned, the manor of Hartley was granted to the Nevilles of Raby, who sold it to Sir Thomas Musgrave, Knight, in whose posterity it still continues, Sir George Musgrave, Bart., being the present lord of the manor.

The family of Musgrave often resided at Hartley Castle, during which time it was kept in good repair. Nicholson and Burn tell us "it was a noble building, standing upon an eminence, and overlooking the village of Hartley, the town of Kirkby Stephen, and many other villages." Sir Christopher Musgrave demolished the greater portion of this castle, a few remains of which may still be seen.

The principal landowners are Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; Thomas Robinson, Esq., Matthew, Chaunley; Mr. C. Harker; with some other small proprietors.

KIRKBY STEPHEN PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Brough and Wareop, on the west by those of Crosby Garret and Ravenstonedale, and on the south and east by Yorkshire. It is very extensive, being about ten miles in length, and averaging about five in breadth. The district is rugged and uneven, consisting of lofty fells, hills, and valleys. The river Eden rises at the southern extremity of the parish, receiving in its course many tributary streams: the Smardale rivulet flows down its western side, and on its northern limit is the river Belo; there are also a number of small becks. The land in the valleys is tolerably fertile, and some of the higher lands and fells afford good pasturage for cattle. The parish comprises the townships of Kirkby Stephen, Hartley, Kaber, Nately, Smardale, Waitby, Warton, and Winton, and the two chaperies of Mallerstang and Soulbly, whose united area is 27,921 acres. Lead, copper, and a variety of minerals are found in this parish.

KIRKBY STEPHEN.

The area of this township is 3,522 acres, and its rateable value £2,925 6s. 3d. The population in 1801 was 1,111; in 1811, 1,235; in 1821, 1,312; in 1831, 1,109; in 1841, 1,315; and in 1851, 1,339; who are principally resident in the town of Kirkby Stephen. Agriculture is the principal employment. The manor

of Kirkby Stephen in the time of Roger Lord Clifford was held by his family as parcel of the manor of Brough; part of it has been sold off, and it now belongs to Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., Sir George Musgrave, Bart., and the Earl of Lonsdale. Courts are generally held by each lord annually. The landowners are Matthew Thompson, Esq.; Miss Thompson; Matthew

Robinson, Esq.; James Brougham, Esq.; Mrs. Stowell; Messrs. Isaac Sowerby, Joseph and John Thompson, and many smaller proprietors. The soil in this township is a good fertile loam. The Eden Valley railway terminates a little south of the town, on the Kendal road. A station is in course of erection, which will serve for the Eden Valley line as well as for the North Durham and Lancaster.

THE TOWN OF KIRKBY STEPHEN.

The ancient market town of Kirkby Stephen is situated on the left bank of the Eden, eleven miles south east from Appleby, and consists principally of one long street, extending from north to south. The houses have a clean and respectable appearance. Of the foundation of the town we possess no authentic information. Its name, Kirkby Stephen, or the church town of Stephen, brings us back to the time of the Danish settlements in this part of England, but whether a town existed here previous to their coming we have now no means of ascertaining. In the 25th Edward III. (1351-2) Roger de Clifford, baron of Westmoreland, obtained a charter for a market to be held here on Friday, and two yearly fairs on St. Mark's and St. Luke's Days, and the day following. James I., by his charter, in 1606, granted to George Earl of Cumberland, instead of the foregoing markets and fairs, "one market on Monday and two fairs yearly; one on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday after Whitsuntide, and the other on the two days next before the feast of St. Luke, and on that feast day, with a court of piepowder, tolls, tollages, and other jurisdiction thereunto belonging." In accordance with this charter the market is still held on Monday, and is well attended. The Whitsuntide fair is obsolete: but St. Luke's fair is noted for a very extensive show of sheep, and is proclaimed by the lord's bailiff with the usual formalities. Two other fairs for sheep and cattle are held here in spring, viz., on the Monday before March 20th, and April 24th: there is also one on the 29th of October. The horse fair, held on the day previous to Brough Hill fair, is the largest. The market-place, which is tolerably spacious, has a middle row of shops, and on its north side a convenient market-house and piazza, called the cloister, on account of its being raised over the entrance to the churchyard. It was erected in 1810. The upper part of the building rests on eight stone pillars. The markets and fairs of Kirkby Stephen seem to have been of considerable importance for a lengthened period. Holliushed, in his chronicles, published in 1577, mentions one of the spring fairs. Burn and Nicolson say that "Kirkby Stephen is a

considerable market town, noted for the sale of a great number of stockings knit there and in the neighbourhood," for many years this species of manufacture has ceased to be of any importance. About sixty years ago an attempt was made to establish a manufactory of coarse woollen hats here, and about the same time a cotton mill was attempted, but without success. A tannery was also commenced here, but with no better result. The curfew is still rung in Kirkby Stephen.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a venerable structure, consisting of nave, aisle, north and south transepts, chancel, and a lofty tower, containing four bells. The nave is in a very dilapidated state, but the other parts of the church have been recently restored. The chancel was rebuilt by subscription in 1817, at a cost of £1,200, half of which was contributed by the vicar. The chapel belonging to Hartley Castle was restored in 1819, by Sir George Musgrave, Bart., at an expense of £300; and the Wharton chapel was rebuilt by subscription in 1850. During these restorations several antiquities, &c., were discovered. Previous to the rebuilding of the chancel there stood under the arch, which divided the chancel from the Hartley chapel, a tomb, which has been removed to the north-west corner of that chapel, its site being required for a pillar. It is a fine altar tomb, ornamented with carved niches on each side, but the figures which stood in them are defaced. On the tomb is the recumbent figure of a knight in armour; his gauntleted hands being uplifted in the attitude of prayer. It is traditionally said to be the tomb of Sir Andrew Herch, who was beheaded by Edward II. (see page 740). At the time of the removal two skeletons were discovered in a vault under the tomb. The bones were re-interred in an old stone coffin, which had been taken out of the ground on the south side of the tomb thirty years previous, when some workmen were repairing the floor. It should be stated, that it is the opinion of many that the effigy just mentioned is that of some member of the Musgrave family, to whom, as owners of Hartley Castle, the chapel belongs. At the time of rebuilding the chancel, on raising the old flags, the foundation of an old Norman wall, which ran across the chancel, were discovered, and is supposed to be all that remains of the Norman church which formerly stood upon the site occupied by the present church. In the chapel belonging to Wharton Hall is an elaborate altar tomb, on which recline three full-length figures of Thomas, the first Lord Wharton, the hero of Sollom Moss, in complete armour, who died in 1568; on his right side

is Eleanor, his first wife, and on his left, Anne, his second wife. On the west end of the tomb is the inscription.

"Thomas Whartonus, jaceo hic, hic utraque conjux;
Eliouera, sumu hinc, hinc habet Anna locum;
En tibi, terra, tuum, carnes ac ossa resume;
In cœles animas, tu Deus alme, tuum."

Which has been thus paraphrased:—

"I, Thomas Wharton, here do lie,
With my two wives beside me,
Ellen the first, and Anne the next,
In Hymen's bands who tied me,
O Earth, resume thy flesh and bones,
Which back to thee are given,
And thou, O God, receive our souls,
To live with thee in heaven."

In Hartley chapel is a gravestone with this inscription—"Hic jacet Ricardus Musgrave, miles, juxta Elizabetham, uxorem suam, et Thomam filium, et heredem eorum; qui obiit ix^{to} die mensis Novembris, anno Domini m^occccc^o lxxviii^o, ejus anime propitietur Deus. Amen."—(Here lies Richard Musgrave, Knt., near Elizabeth, his wife, and Thomas, their son and heir; who died on the 9th day of November, 1464. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.)

In the time of William the Conqueror the church of Kirkby Stephen was in the patronage of Ivo de Tailbois, who granted it to the abbot and convent of St. Mary at York, who continued to hold it till the period of the Dissolution, when it was given to Sir Richard Musgrave, Knt., of Hartley, with the advowson of the vicarage, in 1517. In the following year Sir Richard, in consideration of £271, granted to Thomas Lord Wharton all the rectory and advowson, with the exception of the tithes of corn and hay of Hartley, Soulby, and Kuber. Thomas Lord Wharton sold the advowson to Matthew Smales, Esq., whose daughter Jane brought it in marriage to the Chaytor family, from whom it descended to the Rev. T. P. Williamson, who sold it to the Rev. Henry King, the present vicar. The improPRIATORS at present are the Earl of Lonsdale, Sir G. Musgrave, Bart., John Wakefield, Esq., and various other landowners. In the early part of the thirteenth century it was decreed that the vicarage, which had been previously taxed at a hundred shillings, should in future enjoy the whole altarage, with all the appurtenances of the said church and its chapels, except a small portion of the tithes; and that the vicar, who was also to have a good manse and eight oxgangs of land, should pay out of the whole of his revenues an annual quit rent of twenty shillings to the abbey of St. Mary

at York, and sustain all archidiaconal charges. In 1318 the vicarage was valued at £5, and in 1535 it is entered in the King's Book at £18 18s. 5d., but it is now worth about £160. The tithes have been commuted for £360; glebe, £130.

VICARS.—Thomas de Capella, 1292; Thomas de Leicester, 1301; Henry de Killington, 1318; John de Botel, 1319; John de Bowes, 1336; John de Danby, 1362; Peter de Morland, 1376; John de Bradderford, 1386; Thomas Wincop occurs 1422; Peter Vaux, 1562; Percival Wharton, 1563; John Swinbank, 1568; Anthony Wetherell occurs 1620; Francis Higginson, —; Joshua Stepford, 1663; John Rawlet, 1673; Samuel Shaw, 1681; John Atkinson, 1691; Henry Ryecroft, 1733; Alderson Hartley, 1746; Wm. Fawcett, 1755; Henry Chaytor, 1759; — Cookson, —; Thomas P. Williamson, —; E. Serjeantson, 1835; Henry King, 1844.

The vicarage is a plain structure, situated on the east side of the church.

The Independents have a chapel in the New Inn Yard, purchased in 1810, and previously occupied by the Sandemanians and Baptists.

The Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, erected in 1839, is a neat structure, with school attached; there is also a small burial ground.

SCHOOLS, &c.

Kirkby Stephen Grammar School was founded in 1556, by Thomas Lord Wharton, under letters patent granted for that purpose by Queen Elizabeth. The founder endowed it with the ancient rectory-house, gardens, and buildings adjacent, besides the yearly rent-charges of £12 for the master, 26s. 8d. for the usher, and 26 13s. 4d. to two exhibitioners, to be sent to Oxford or Cambridge, to have each 23 6s. 8d. a year for seven years. These sums, amounting to £90 per annum, were to be paid out of the corn tithes of Kirkby Stephen and Winton; but in 1736, by a decree in Chancery, they were ordered to be paid out of the tithes of Winton, then belonging to Robert Lowther, Esq., purchaser of the residence of the Wharton estate, and now to the Earl of Lonsdale, as his successor. During the confusion of the Duke of Wharton's affairs, the school was closed eleven years, after which an arrear of £280 was recovered, and expended in repairing the school and master's house, and in the purchase of a field near the south end of the town, now worth £10 a year. An annual rent charge of £6 was subsequently bequeathed to the school by Sir Thomas Wharton, to be paid out of an estate at Nately. In 1623 the Rev. John Knewstible bequeathed to St. John's College, Cambridge, an annuity of £5, to be paid there to a poor scholar from this school, till he "be of standing to take the degree of master of arts;" after which another is to be nominated by the vicar and schoolmaster. The school is

open to all the boys of the town and neighbourhood for grammar, the master receiving five shillings per quarter for other subjects of education.

There is also a boarding and day school for ladies in the town.

The Temperance Hall and Literary Institution is a neat structure, erected by subscription in 1856, at a cost of about £600. The hall is spacious, and has a gallery at the end. The library and reading-room are well supplied with books, periodicals, papers, &c.

There is a book club and reading-room in the market-place, and also a book club at the Post-office.

CHARITIES.

John, Eleanor, and William Thompson's Charities.—John Thompson, by will, in 1718, gave £100 to be laid out in land, the rent of which he directed should be employed as follows:—Half for helping poor children in Kirkby Stephen to learning, and the other half for helping some of the poorest boys in the same town to trades. He also directed that his executors should take care that £40 was provided by them for the poor of Kirkby Stephen, and that the interest should be given to them every year, at Christmas time. Eleanor Thompson, by will, in 1747, gave to the poor of Kirkby Stephen, for ever, the sum of £10, the interest of which was to be distributed yearly to the uses mentioned above. The sum total of these charities, £180, was further increased by £11 given by William Thompson, and this £191 was expended in the purchase of land, the rent of which is distributed as above directed.

Dorothy Munkhouse's Charity, and Jane Hartley's Charity.—Dorothy Munkhouse, by will, dated 2nd June, 1755, gave the interest of £50, for ever, for the purchase of six loaves of bread to be given in the parish church of Kirkby Stephen every Sunday, to six poor persons residing within the parish. Jane Hartley, in 1713, left £100, the interest of which she directed should be given in bread to the poor.

Philip Waller's Charity.—The particulars of Philip Waller's bequest of £3 18s. yearly, for bread to the poor of this parish, have been fully given in our account of the parish of Brough.

Robert Barnett's Charity.—Robert Barnett, about the year 1780, gave £100 Four-per-cent Stock, the interest to be given away in six threepenny loaves weekly, to six poor persons of the parish.

Nelson and Bliss's Charity.—Joseph Nelson, of Kirkby Stephen, being desirous of granting a rent charge of £2 12s. a year, to be applied in the purchase of six twopenny loaves weekly throughout the year, to be distributed amongst certain poor persons of the

parish, died without being able to carry his design into effect, whereupon William Bliss, as a token of his respect and esteem for the memory of the said Joseph Nelson, granted an annuity of £2 12s. a year, arising out of his close at Millriggs, within the townfields of Penrith, upon trust, to lay out the same for the purchase of six twopenny loaves, and to distribute the same every Sunday to poor persons belonging to the parish.

John Waller's Charity.—John Waller, by will, dated 30th July, 1808, gave to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish of Kirkby Stephen, £1,000 Four-per-cent Consols, for the poor of that parish, the interest to be paid half-yearly, as the dividends should become due, and to be distributed in such portions as they should think best. By the payment of £100 legacy duty, this bequest was reduced to £900, the dividends for which are received regularly; but the distribution is only made once a year, when the different officers of the parish meet for that purpose. The overseer of each township receives the share allotted to him for distribution, and it is given away in each township to the poor who need it.

Ann Thompson's Charity.—By indenture, dated 27th June, 1821, enrolled in Chancery, Ann Thompson charged certain property belonging to her with the payment of £6 a year, for the purchase of bread for the poor of Kirkby Stephen parish; and also with the payment of a like sum, for the same purpose, for the benefit of the poor of the townships of Langdale and Tebay, in the parish of Orton.

Higmore's Charity.—For the particulars of this charity see Waitby and Smardale school.

Lord Wharton's Charity.—The vicar of Kirkby Stephen annually receives, on account of this charity, forty bibles and forty-eight catechisms, together with 10s. for distribution, and every third year the further sum of 10s. for a sermon. He distributes the bibles and catechisms to the most deserving poor.

Edward Barnett's Charity.—In the parliamentary returns of 1786 it is stated that Edward Barnett gave £20 to the poor of this parish. This charity appears to have been lost.

For the other charities of the parish see the different townships.

POOR-LAW UNION.

The East Ward Poor-law Union has its workhouse in Kirkby Stephen. The union is divided into three sub-districts, viz., Appleby, comprising Newbiggin, Milbourne, Temple Sowerby, Kirkby Thore, Long Marton, Dufton, Crackenthorpe, Murton, Hilton, Bongate,

Appleby, Scattergate, Colby, Burreis, Hoff and Row, Drybeck, and Ormside; Kirkby Stephen, including Warcop, Great Musgrave, Brough, Hilbeck, Stainmore, Brough Sowerby, Kaber, Winton, Hartley, Kirkby Stephen, Nateby, Wharton, Mallerstang, Suardale, Waitby, Soulby, Little Musgrave, and Crosby Garret; Orton, embracing Ravenstonedale, Orton, and Asby. The area of the union is 177,910 statute acres. Its population in 1851 was 13,660, of whom 6,830 were males and 6,830 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 2,824, of uninhabited 147, and twelve were in course of erection. The receipts of the union for the year ending the 25th March, 1859, amounted to £3,839 3s. 8d.; the expenditure for the same period was £3,898 17s. 11d.

KABER.

Kaber township comprises an area of 3,962 acres, and its rateable value is £1,956 14s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 135; in 1811, 152; in 1821, 164; in 1831, 180; in 1841, 211; and in 1851, 207. The Durham and Lancaster railway passes through the south-east end of the township.

The first recorded possessor of the manor of Kaber is Robert de Kabergh, who lived in the reign of Henry II. Another Robert de Kabergh occurs in the reign of King John; and in the 8th Edward II. (1311-15), an Alan de Kabergh, who held Kaber by homage, fealty, and 17s. 8d. coruage. In the next king's reign we find Kaber, or at least a part of it, in the possession of Thomas de Rookby, who obtained from Edward IV. a grant of free warren in his lands there; and in the 31st of the same king's reign (1357-8), John de Rookby levied a fine of the moiety of the manor of Kaber; or rather, as is observed by Nicolson and Burn, "this seems to denote the village of Rookby as being part of the manor of Kaber at large." The Fulthorps next occur as holders of the manor, possessing it from the 13rd Edward III. (1369-70) till the first Philip and Mary (1554). It came afterwards to the Wandesforths of Kirklington, in the county of York, by whom it was conveyed, in the 2nd James I. (1604-5), to Robert Wadeson of Yafforth, in the said county; and in the fifteenth year of the same king's reign, John Wadeson, afterwards Sir John Wadeson, Knt., in consideration of the sum of £1,200, sold the manor of Kaber to Robert Jackson, of Brough; Thomas Robinson, of Nateby; Robert Hindmore, of Kirkby Stephen; and Anthony Fothergill, of Trama-hill, in Ravenstonedale, in trust for the inhabitants and landowners. Sir Richard Tufon, Bart., Rev. John Dickinson, Rev. Seward Hoelis, the Trustees of the late John Morland, Miss Pattinson, Joseph Thompson,

William Dent, and John Moreland, are the principal landowners.

The village of Kaber is two and a half miles north-north-east of Kirkby Stephen. Here is a small Primitive Methodist chapel, erected in 1859. In 1663, after the restoration of Charles II., an insurrection of the republican party was intended, and a great number of the disaffected party held their meetings at Kaber Rigg, where several of them were taken prisoners by the militia, and afterwards executed at Appleby, for joining in this conspiracy, called the Kaber Rigg Plot. A cattle fair, established here in 1833, is held on the Friday before Hawes fair, which is held on the last Tuesday in February.

Higher Scales and Rookby are two villages in this township, the former, three miles north-east of Kirkby Stephen, and the latter two miles.

This township is in the south division of Stainmore Forest, and being mostly on the south side of the river Belo, is principally in the parish of Brough.

CHARITY.

Kaber School.—The only evidence we have been able to obtain respecting the origin of this school is afforded by an ancient document in the possession of the trustees, which states that several of the inhabitants of Kaber and others promised to pay upon demand various sums of money therein specified, from £1 to £3 each, towards purchasing a house and croft for the use of a free school, and that Thomas Waller, the elder, of Kaber, did promise to give to the maintaining of the same £125, which will produce £7 10s. per annum, to be paid to the master yearly. The subscriptions of the parties mentioned in this document amounted to £34 10s. These sums were increased by £5, left by Miles Monkhouse, in 1725; £20, left by George Petty, in 1744; and £50, left by Anthony Morland, in 1792. The income of the school is now about £11 a year; the first bequest having been long lost. The number of children in attendance is about twenty.

NATEBY.

The area of Nateby township is 2,075 acres, and its rateable value £977 6s. 8d. The population in 1801 was 108; in 1811, 111; in 1821, 140; in 1831, 136; in 1841, 108; and in 1851, 103; who are chiefly resident in the village of Nateby. Agriculture is the principal employment. The Durham and Lancaster railway goes through a portion of this township.

Nothing is recorded of the manor of Nateby previous to the 8th Edward II. (1314-15) when we find Nicolas de Hastings holding the manors of Nateby and Crosby

Ravensworth. Nateby continued in his family till the reign of Henry VIII., when it passed to Thomas Wharton, one of whose successors sold it to Robert Lowther, Esq., from whom it has descended to its present owner, the Earl of Lonsdale, besides whom Sir George Musgrave, Bart., Rev. J. Boyd, Thomas R. Rakeshall, Mrs. Robinson, the trustees of the late John Morland, Robert Waistell, and Thomas Clesby are the principal landowners.

The village of Nateby is about a mile south-by-east of Kirkby Stephen, and is supposed to have derived its name from having been, in feudal times, the residence of the Nativi, or bondmen of the lords of Pendragon Castle. It occupies a romantic situation on the east side of the Eden, near Stenkrith Bridge, where the river forms a loud foaming cataract, falling to a considerable depth, amidst numerous broken and hanging rocks. About two and a half miles east of the village is the lofty mountain, Nine Standards, so called on account of some stones set up there to mark the boundary of Westmoreland and Yorkshire. There is no school at Nateby, though there is an endowment of £5 15s. a year, arising from £20 given many years ago to the township for educational purposes, and which is now invested in land. The children go to Kirkby Stephen Grammar School.

SMARDALE.

Smardale contains 1,735 acres, and its rateable value is £530 1s. 8d. It contained in 1801, 39 inhabitants; in 1811, 57; in 1821, 55; in 1831, 52; in 1841, 35; and in 1851, 36.

Thomas de Helbeck, who held this manor in the reign of Edward I., sold it to a family who, assuming the local name, styled themselves De Smardale. It subsequently became the property of Sir Andrew de Hercla but after his attainder came again to the Smardales. This family ended in a daughter, who brought the manor in marriage to Thomas, son of John Wareop, who held it in the reign of Richard II. The Wareops continued to hold the manor till the reign of Elizabeth, when the family terminated in two daughters, co-heirs, the eldest of whom, Frances, brought Smardale in marriage to Sir John Dalston, Kut., of Dalston, in Cumberland. The manor is now held by John Wakefield, Esq., in addition to whom Matthew Thompson, Esq., is the principal landowner. Smardale Hall is now a farm-house. There is a corn mill in the township.

The hamlet of Smardale is situated in a deep vale between Crosby Fell and Ash Fell. Near the hall is a place called Chapel Well, where there was formerly a small chapel.

WAITBY.

The area of Waitby is 972 acres, and its rateable value £527 3s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 60; in 1811, 58; in 1821, 46; in 1831, 41; in 1841, 51; and in 1851, 54. The Durham and Lancaster Railway runs through a part of the township.

In the old records the name of this manor is sometimes written Wadeby, and sometimes Waldeby, meaning the seat of Waldeve or Waltheof. In the reign of King John mention is made of a Torphin de Wadeby, whose daughter, Maude, granted all her lands in Westmoreland to Robert de Veteripont in 1206-7. Shortly after this the manor of Waitby appears to have been divided into moieties, and the name of a male member of the De Wadeby family, Gilbert de Wadeby, clericus, appears for the last time. In 1309-10 William de Daere held a moiety of the manor. Five years later Henry de Wartheop appears as the holder of the other moiety. In 1317-18, Robert Parving held a moiety of Waitby; and in 1369-70, William de Daere levied a fine of a moiety of the manor, the other moiety being held by Robert Parving, Helena Huthwayt, and William de Thwayts. In 1391-2, and again in 1402-3, William de Strickland occurs as holding a moiety of the manor. In 1422 the manor was held in moieties by William de Lowther and Ralph Earl of Westmoreland; and in 1452-3, Lord Latimer and Thomas Beauchamp occur as owners. From this time we have no further notice of the manor till the 19th Henry VII. (1503-4), when we find Thomas Blenkinsop holding a moiety, which had been held by his father previously. In 1526-7 John Bell, John Hoton, the heirs of Thomas Musgrave, and Thomas Lancaster, in right of their wives, daughters, and co-heirs of Thomas Beauchamp, held a moiety of the manor of Waitby, and Geoffrey Lancaster the other moiety. After this we have no particular account till the reign of James II., when Sir John Lowther, of Sockbridge, who married one of the co-heirs of the Lancasters, sold the lands, consisting of thirty-three tenements, to freehold; and in 1713 his son, James Lowther, Esq., of Whitehaven, sold the manor to Richard Monkhouse, of Winton, from the executors of whose descendants it was purchased by the Rev. John Adamthwaite, and it is now held by John Wakefield, Esq. The landowners are Matthew Thompson, Esq.; Miss Thompson, Isaac Sowerby, Mrs. Atkinson, and Miss Waller.

The village of Waitby is about a mile and a half west-by-south of Kirkby Stephen. Tradition tells us that in ancient times there was a market town here, with a castle, chapel, and cemetery. Traces of the castle are still to be seen at a place called Castle Carrock Hill; it

appears to have been surrounded with a moat and rampart. During the division of the Intack among the various cattlegate owners, the foundations of the chapel were laid bare, the stones being dug up and used in the erection of a wall. It appears to have consisted of a nave and chancel, in the Early English style. The outline of the cemetery may still be traced. In a rental of the estates of Philip Lord Wharton, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, mention is made of a place called Abbot Hall, at Waitby, then in the tenure of the wife of James Hindmore. Can this have any reference to the castle, chapel, &c., just mentioned?

CHARITY.

School.—Townships of Waitby and Smardale.—James Highmore, of London, some time previous to the 31st August, 1682, erected a school at Waitby, and endowed it with £100 for the instruction of the poor children of Waitby and Smardale, of both sexes, in reading and writing, English, and Latin grammar; he also, by his will, dated 23rd July, 1681, gave the further sum of £300 to be invested in land for the maintenance of the said school, and for the providing of twelve twopenny loaves, which he directed should be given every Sunday to twelve poor widows, being sixty years of age and upwards. With the £100 thus acquired land was purchased at Cautleythwaite, near Sedbergh, now let for forty-five guineas a year, out of which the sum of £5 4s. is distributed as directed among poor widows, and the remainder paid to the schoolmaster. About twenty-five children of both sexes attend this school.

WHARTON.

Wharton township comprises an area of 1,183 acres, and its rateable value is £678 8s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 80; in 1811, 67; in 1821, 81; in 1831, 76; in 1841, 55; and in 1851, 67; who reside in farm-houses dispersed over the township, which is about two miles south of Kirkby Stephen.

We have no information relating to Wharton previous to the reign of Edward I., when we find it held by a family bearing the local name. One of these Whartons married a daughter of Philip Hastings, of Croglin, in Cumberland, and in consequence obtained a share in that manor, and subsequently came into possession of the whole. By an inquisition taken in the 3rd Edward II. (1309-10) we find that Henry de Wharton held of Robert Clifford the manor of Wharton, paying for cornage 6s. a year. In the 15th Richard II. (1391-2) and again in the 4th Henry IV. (1402-3) William de Wharton occurs as holding the manor of Wharton, paying cornage as above. In the 10th Henry V.

(1422) Henry de Wharton held the manor of John de Clifford. The following pedigree, certified at the herald's visitation in 1555, will show the subsequent descent of the manor:—

Whartons of Wharton.

Making no mention of the various members of the family noticed above, and of others who occur as presenting to the living of Croglin, the pedigree begins with

THOMAS WHARTON, who held the manor of Wharton in 1452-3 of Thomas de Clifford. About which time begins also the pedigree of the family of the Whartons of Kirby Thore, who descended from John Wharton, probably a younger brother of this family. Thomas Wharton married a Lowther of Lowther, and by her had issue,

HENRY WHARTON, who married Alice, daughter of Sir John Conyers, Knt., of Hornby, and had issue,

THOMAS, who married Agnes, daughter of Reginald Warecop, of Smardale, and by her had issue,

- i. THOMAS, his heir.
- ii. Christopher.
- iii. Joan, married to John Fulthorp, of Hipswell.
- iv. Florence, married to Thomas Forster, of Ederston.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir THOMAS WHARTON, Knt., who, in consequence of his victory over the Scots at Solum Moss, was created a baron by Henry VIII. Sir Thomas was twice married. By his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Bryan Stapleton, Knt., of Wighill, he had issue, besides two other children,

- i. THOMAS, his heir.
- ii. Sir Henry Wharton, Knt., who married Joan, daughter of Thomas Maliverer, of Allerton.
- iii. Agnes, married to Sir Richard Musgrave, Knt.
- iv. Joan, married to William Pennington.

By his second wife, Anne, daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury, he had no issue.

THOMAS, second lord Wharton, married Anne, daughter of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, and died in 1572, leaving issue,

- i. PHILIP.
- ii. James.

PHILIP, third lord Wharton, married twice. His first wife was Frances, daughter of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

- i. Sir George Wharton, Knt., who married Anne, daughter of John Manners, earl of Rutland, but died without issue, in 1603.
- ii. Thomas, who married Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Robert Cary, Knt., and died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue,
 1. PHILIP, who succeeded to the title and inheritance.
 2. Francesca, married to Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.
 3. Margaret, married to Thomas Lord Wootton.
 4. Eleanor, married to William Thwaytes, Esq., of Long Marston, co. York.

His lordship's second wife was Dorothy, daughter of — Colbie, Esq., and by her he had a son, Henry. He was succeeded by his grandson,

PHILIP, fourth lord Wharton, colonel of a regiment of horse during the Parliamentary wars, and noted for his activity against the Royalists. He was three married. By his first wife,

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Wandesford, he had a daughter,

- i. Elizabeth, married to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and afterwards to Robert Earl of Lindsay.

His second wife was Jane, daughter of Arthur Goodwin, of Upper Winchendon, Bucks, by whom he had,

- I. THOMAS.
- II. Goodwin.
- III. Colonel Henry Wharton.

- i. Margaret, married to Major Dunch, of Pusey, co. Berks.
- ii. Mary, married to William Thomas, Esq., co. Glamorgan.
- iii. Philadelphia, married to Sir George Lockhart, of Carnwath.

His third wife was Anne, daughter of William Carr, Esq., by whom he had a son,

- I. William, who was killed in a duel.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS, fifth lord Wharton, who took an active part in effecting the revolution in 1688, and afterwards in opposing the Tory ministry in Queen Anne's time; for which services he was created Viscount Winchendon, and Earl of Wharton, and ultimately Marquis of Wharton. By his first wife, a daughter of Sir Henry Lee, of Diehley, in Oxfordshire, he had no issue. His second wife was Lucy, daughter of John Lisburne, and by her he had issue,

- I. PHILIP, his heir.
- I. Jane, married to John Holt, Esq., of Redgrave, Suffolk.
- ii. Lucy, married to Sir William Morice, Bart.

On his decease,

PHILIP, his eldest son, succeeded as sixth lord Wharton, and second marquis Wharton, though only in his seventeenth year. This nobleman is described as "a person of unbounded genius, eloquence, and ambition: had all the address and activity of his father, but without his steadiness: violent in parties, and expensive in cultivating the arts of popularity; which, indeed, ought to be in some measure charged to his education under such a father, who, it is said, expended £80,000 in elections—an immense sum in those days; by which the estate became encumbered, and the son was not a person of economy enough to disengage it." The young marquis set out in the world a violent Whig, and for his extraordinary services was created Duke of Wharton. After that he set up in opposition to the ministry, then became a Tory, then a Jacobite, then he quitted the country and accepted a commission in the army which the King of Spain was employing against Gibraltar. He ended his life in a Bernardine monastery, in Spain, where the charitable monks sheltered this outcast of society, who, as Pope says, "wanted nothing but an honest heart." He died in the thirty-second year of his age, and though thrice married left no issue.

In 1728 the manor of Wharton was sold to an ancestor of its present owner, the Earl of Lonsdale. The hall, the splendid residence of the Duke of Wharton, has long been in ruins; a small part of it is still occupied as a farm-house. It was a large quadrangular building, with four corner towers, and a central court. The date, 1539, and the arms of the family are on one of the towers. Its park, which was very large, was extended over the ancient village, which was destroyed, and the inhabitants driven to Wharton Dikes, on the opposite side of the

Eden. About half a mile south of the hall are the ruins of an old building, called Lamerside Castle. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, Matthew Thompson, Esq., Mrs. Bowness, and some small proprietors.

WINTON.

The area of Winton township is 3,383 acres, and its rateable value £1,752 15s. 3d. The population in 1801 was 262; in 1811, 252; in 1821, 284; in 1831, 267; in 1841, 358; and in 1851, 257; who are principally resident in the village. The soil in the vales is fertile. The township is intersected by the Durham and Lancaster railway.

The manor of Winton has always been held by the lords of Brough barony, but several portions of the manor are held by inferior lords; among others by the Earl of Lonsdale, John Wakefield, Esq., Henry Jackson, Esq., and Matthew Robinson, Esq. The landowners are Matthew Thompson, Esq.; Messrs. John Longrigg, junr., Joseph Whiteside, Matthew Robinson, William Hutchinson, junr., John Dodd, Robert Hengill, Isaac Ebdale, and Captain Tinkler, with several small proprietors. Winton Hall is now a farmhouse.

The village of Winton is one mile north-by-east of Kirkby Stephen. Here is a Baptist chapel, erected about twenty years ago.

CHARITY.

School.—Winton school was erected in 1659, by subscriptions raised principally through the exertions of the Rev. William Morland, who had been ejected from the rectory of Greystoke by Cromwell's commissioners. It was endowed in 1681, by Robert Waller, with land at Kaber, now let for £9 a year. In 1722 Richard Monkhouse gave, for the better endowment of Winton school, £100, provided the feoffees of the said school for the time being should, within three months after his decease, grant the sole nomination of a schoolmaster on all future vacancies unto his brother, Thomas Monkhouse, and his heirs. He also gave £10 towards the repairs of the said school, and 40s. for making a garden on the waste grounds thereto adjoining. None of the scholars are taught free, but the master is limited to an average charge of 3s. 6d. per quarter for the education of boys and girls.

About a mile north-by-west from Kirkby Stephen is a neat mansion called Beck Foot, the seat of Dorothy Pattinson. Skeleics is a large estate in this township, the property of Matthew Robinson, Esq. Part of the house is old, and bears an inscription and the date 1694.

Winton is the birth-place of Dr. Richard Burn, vicar of Orton and chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, and joint author, with J. Nicolson, Esq., of the "History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmoreland and

Cumberland;" and also of Dr. John Langhorne, a prolific writer, who, with his brother William, translated "Plutarch's Lives."

MALLERSTANG CHAPELRY.

THE chapelry of Mallerstang extends from the source of the Eden northwards to within two and a half miles of Kirby Stephen, being nearly five miles in length, and containing the hamlets of Castlethwaite, Hanging Land, Outh Gill, Short Gill, and Southwaite, with several scattered dwellings dispersed through the deep vale of the Eden, and the secluded glens and thwaites on either side of that river. This district was anciently a vast forest, inhabited by every description of game.

Mallerstang contains 4,944 acres, and its rateable value is £1,272 8s. In 1801 it contained 314 inhabitants; in 1811, 249; in 1821, 243; in 1831, 256; in 1841, 223; and in 1851, 201, who are principally engaged in agriculture. In the lower end of the township there is a small coal mine, worked by Messrs. Horn and Brothers. The soil in the vales is fertile: but the township is principally grazed.

Before the grant of the barony of Westmorland to Robert de Veteripont, the forest of Mallerstang, with the remainder, belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville, and a large round hill is still known as Sir Hugh Morville's seat, where Anne Countess of Pembroke erected a stone pillar, with an inscription, "A. D. 1664." The castle of Mallerstang, of which more hereafter, is said to have been erected about the time of the landing of the Saxons in this country, by Uther Pendragon. Who this Uther was we have no means of ascertaining. After the death of John de Veteripont, in the reign of Henry III., the wardship of his son Robert, during his minority, was committed to the Prior of Carlisle, who suffered great wastes to be committed in the estates of the said Robert; and particularly, as we learn from an inquisition taken at the period, in the vale of Mallerstang, which was much decayed by the multitude of vaccaries, and chiefly by the archery of Roger the Forester, and other archers of Lonsdale, by default of the prior, and for want of keeping. After the death of Roger de Clifford, in the 11th Edward I. (1282-3), it was found, by inquisition, that the forest of Mallerstang, in herbage and agistments, and all other issues, was worth yearly £11 7s. 6d. In the 8th Edward II. (1314-15) the jurors find, that in the vale of Mallerstang there is one castle, called Pendragon, with a vaccary, held by Andrew de Herela of the rent of 6d. a year; and six vaccaries more, worth 20s. a year each; agistment, worth 6d. a

year; turbary, 6s. 8d.; pleas and perquisites of court, 13s. 4d. In the 15th Edward III. (1341-2), the Scots burned Pendragon Castle to the ground; and in the 36th of the same king's reign (1362-3), Edward granted to Roger Clifford, in fee, the vaccary called Southwaite, in the forest of Mallerstang. In the reign of Edward IV., during the attainder of Henry Lord Clifford, part of the estate was granted to Sir William Parr, of Kendal Castle; and after the death of Sir William, his son Thomas being under age and in wardship of the king, the said king granted to Laneclot Wharton the office of bowbearer of Mallerstang in right of his ward. Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., is the present lord of Mallerstang; besides whom, John Grimshaw, Matthew Thompson, George Blades and Sons, Thomas Cleasby, and Mary Fawcett, with a number of small proprietors and yeomen, are the landowners.

THE CHAPEL.

Mallerstang chapel, which stands near the centre of the township, is of very ancient foundation, and about sixty years ago had a burial ground attached to it. It is now much in need of repairs. After remaining about sixty years in a state of dilapidation, this chapel was repaired in 1663, by the Countess of Pembroke, who endowed it with lands at Cautley, near Sedburgh, in Yorkshire, then worth £11 a year, which was to be given to the curate, on condition that he teach "the children of the dale to read and write English in the chapel." The property now lets for £26 a year. In 1711 it was augmented with an estate at Gardale, now worth £60 a year, purchased with £100, given by the Earl of Thanet and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; the latter of whom, in 1772, gave £200 more, which, with another £200, given by the Countess-dowager Gower, was expended in the purchase of

another estate at Cautley, now let for £55 a year, so that the living is at present worth, after deducting payments which have to be made by the incumbent, about £100 a year. Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., is patron. The chapel is licensed for burials and baptisms. The burial-ground was consecrated in 1813, by Bishop Goodenough. The registers commence in 1730.

INCUMBENTS.—Jeffrey Bowness, —; John Bird, —; William Bird, —; John Fawcett, —; Robert Robinson, 1844.

CHARITIES.

School.—It is stated in Nicolson and Burn's "History of Westmoreland" that the Countess of Pembroke, in 1663, repaired the chapel of Mallerstang, and endowed the same, as above, for the maintenance of a person qualified to read prayers, and to teach the children of Mallerstang to read, &c., in the chapel there. This statement is confirmed by an original document, which the Charity Commissioners in their report state to be in the possession of the schoolmaster. The lands thus settled are in the possession of the incumbent, who hires a teacher for the school. There is also £5 from some charity in London. Adam Robinson, by will, dated September 15th, 1813, left two cattle-gates in Aisgill, and other leasehold property, charged with a yearly payment of £2 out of the rents if they cleared so much, for the purpose of buying school-books for the children attending the chapel school, and also to buy coals for the fire in the said school for those scholars who should not be able to pay for coals. The school is attached to the chapel, and is attended by about twenty-eight children, all of whom are taught free, and supplied with the requisite school-books gratis.

Middleton's Charity.—George Middleton, of Sedbergh, in the county of York, by will, dated 8th May, 1781, left £100, the interest of which he directed should be expended in the purchase of bread, to be distributed weekly, every Sunday, in the chapel of Mallerstang, among such of the poor residing in the said chapelry who should not receive parish relief.

Hunter's Charity.—Lancelot Hunter, who died in 1731, left £10 to the poor of the dale of Mallerstang. This money was laid out, some years ago, in the purchase of two cattle-gates in Mallerstang, which now produce generally from 25s. to 28s. each. This money is given away on Christmas Day, with the share of

John Waller's money, and the interest of the poor stock next mentioned, to the poor of the township not receiving parish relief.

Poor Stock.—The poor stock consists of the sum of £11, of which the origin is unknown.

Castlithwaite is a hamlet in this township about four miles south of Kirkby Stephen. Here are the ruins of Pendragon Castle, one of the most interesting relics of antiquity in the county. This castle, formerly the capital seat of the Forest of Mallerstang, which, as we have already seen, belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville before it was granted to the Veteriponts, was a very strong fortress, the walls being battlemented, and in some parts four yards thick. It was burned by the Scots in 1340, but subsequently restored. It was again laid in ruins in 1541, and continued in this state till 1660, when it was repaired by Anne Countess of Pembroke; but in 1685 it was dismantled by the Earl of Thanet, and has since suffered so much from age and neglect, that the mouldering ruins of a square tower, which stands on the eastern bank of the secluded vale of Eden, are all that now remain. Its name of Pendragon (the dragon's hill) has reference, no doubt, to its site, though why it should be called dragon's hill, we have now no means of ascertaining. We can only conjecture that tradition located here one of those dragons, or worms, so much spoken of in the old legends. In later times, this story was probably forgotten, and to account for the name, tradition handed over the castle to Uther Pendragon, one of the mystic heroes of Welsh history, and one of the supposed fathers of the world-renowned King Arthur. It is said he built the castle, and attempted to turn the course of the Eden, so as to surround his dwelling with the river; but in this he failed, and hence arose the popular rhyme:—

"Let Uther Pendragon do what he can,
Eden will run where Eden ran."

Besides repairing this ancient structure, the Countess of Pembroke also built the bridge across the river Eden, near the castle.

The other hamlets in this chapelry, and their distance from Kirkby Stephen are as follow:—Hanging Lund, six and a half miles south; Outingill (where the chapel is situated), four and a half miles; Shortgill, five miles south; and Southwaite, three miles south.

SOULBY CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the township of Soulby, the commons of which were enclosed in 1810. The soil here is tolerably fertile. The Eden Valley railway runs through the chapelry.

Soulby township comprises an area of 2,195 acres, and its rateable value is £1,921 9s. 3d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 237; in 1811, 193; in 1821, 251; in 1831, 256; in 1841, 300; and in 1851, 309; who principally reside in the village.

The first owner of Soulby on record is Henry de Sulleby, or Soulby, who occurs as a witness to the grant of the advowson of the church of Kirkby Thore by Adam de Kirkby Thore to Robert de Veteripont, in the reign of King John. Several other members of this family occur at different periods down to the reign of Edward II., when the manor appears to have passed to the Musgraves, but how we are not informed. It was afterwards held in moieties by the Musgraves and Whartons; and some property in the manor appears to have been held by the Stricklands and Lowthers; but from the 10th Henry V. (1422) the manor of Soulby seems invariably to have continued in the Musgrave family, with the exception of two or three tenements which are held of Smardale Hall, Sir George Musgrave, Bart., being the present lord of the manor, besides whom, Thomas Hutton, Esq., and E. J. Jackson, Esq., are the principal landowners. The hall, or manor-house, seems to have been in the grounds now called Hall Garths.

The village of Soulby is situated near the confluence of the Eden and the Smardale Beck, two and a half miles north-west of Kirkby Stephen. Two large cattle fairs are held here annually, viz., on the Tuesday before Easter and on the 30th of August; the latter was established about 1797, and the other in 1825. There is a good bridge of three arches in the village, erected in 1819.

THE CHAPEL.

Soulby chapel, which stands in the centre of the village, is a neat building, with turret containing one bell. It was erected in 1665 by Sir Philip Musgrave, lord of the manor, and consecrated on St. Luke's Day, in the same year, by Bishop Stern. In the act of consecration it was set forth that the said Sir Philip Musgrave and his heirs and assigns, lords of the manor of Hartley Castle, shall repair the said chapel from time to time, and have the power to nominate a fit

minister to be approved and licensed by the bishop, Sir George Musgrave, Bart., is therefore patron of the living, which, by various augmentations, now possesses about 100 acres of land, worth £96 a year. The chapel, which will accommodate upwards of 100 persons, is licensed for baptisms and funerals. There is a small marble tablet to the memory of the Tebay family. John Wakefield, Esq., is the impropiator of the corn and hay tithes, which have long been let to the inhabitants on a lease for 999 years, at £50 a year. The registers commence in 1813.

INCUMBENTS.— Sewell, —; Joseph Briscoe, —; S. Hutchinson, 1831.

There is a small Wesleyan chapel in the village, erected in 1836.

CHARITY.

School.—Lancelot Bell, in 1768, gave £10, with which was purchased a yearly rent-charge of 30s., issuing out of a close called Flatts, at Waitby, in this parish; and also out of two cattle-gates in Waitby intack, to which he directed to be paid on the 13th August and the 13th February yearly, at the chapel of Soulby, in trust, to pay the same to the schoolmaster of Soulby, who, in consideration of the same, should duly teach three poor boys of Soulby. A further annual sum of 30s., derived from the charity of Thomas Wilson (see Crosby Garrett parish, page, 738), is also paid to the schoolmaster for teaching three other poor boys of this township. There is also the interest of £5, left by Mrs. Jane Grainger. The total income from these endowment is now £2 16s., for which six children are taught free. The average attendance is about fifty.

Poor Stock.—The sum of £24 poor-money, the origin of which is unknown, was laid out some years ago, with other moneys, in the purchase of a house for the use of the township, and the annual sum of 22s. has been since paid out of the poor-rates as interest upon it. This interest, with the addition of the share of John Wallor's money, and a rent of 8s. arising from small lots of ground belonging to the township, is distributed at Christmas among the poor not receiving parish relief.

KIRKBY THORE PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Crowdundale and Newbiggin, on the west by the river Eden, on the south by Longmarton parish, and on the east by that of Dufton. The soil is generally fertile and in a good state of cultivation, except at its western extremity, where there is a mountainous tract comprising Dun Fell and Milburn Forest, bordering on the source of the river Tees, the north of which is Cross Fell, in Cumberland. In the neighbourhood of the river is a sandy loam; the higher grounds have a mixture of gravel and clay. The parish comprises the townships of Kirkby Thore, Milbourn, and Temple Sowerby, whose united area is 11,030 acres. The commons were enclosed in 1812.

KIRKBY THORE.

The area of this township is 4,572 acres, and its rateable value £2,593. Its population in 1801 was 247; in 1811, 305; in 1821, 377; in 1831, 468; in 1841, 412; and in 1851, 412. The Eden Valley railway crosses the western portion of this township. The Troutbeck, which runs through Kirkby Thore, falls into the Eden, and turns a corn and saw mill, near the bridge.

Of the importance ascribed to Kirkby Thore in the Roman period of British history, we have evidence in the fact of its being selected as the site of a station on the line of road between Verteræ, (Brough), and Brocavium, (Brougham). This station, supposed to be the *Brononæ* of the *Notitia*, stood near the spot where the Maiden Way branched off from the road which led from York to Carlisle. An account of the Maiden Way will be found at page 3. The site of the Roman station, now known as Burwens, has been fertile in antiquities. In 1687 Mr. Machell found a four-fold wall here, made of hewn stone, each wall being two feet four inches thick. Several arched vaults were also discovered, lead pipes, &c., and an altar, inscribed *FORTVNAE SERVATRICI*. He also discovered near the bridge and the great Roman road, an ancient well containing urns, curious earthen vessels, the clasp of a spear, and sandals. Horsley tells us that the following inscription was found here:—"DEO BELATVCADRO LIBENTER VOTVM FECIT IOLVS." Many other Roman antiquities have since been discovered here. In 1838, while making the foundations of a new bridge, on the river Troutbeck, the following were brought to light:—A bronze ligula, five bow-shaped fibulae, and four ring-shaped fibulae; also four bow-shaped Roman and two enamelled fibulae—one of the crescent-shaped, the other in the form of a cock—and the upper ornament and the chape or lower end of a scabbard of Romano-Celtic workmanship. In September of the present year (1859) some workmen, employed on the Eden Valley railway in this township, discovered a number of Roman antiquities, amongst which were several vases containing bones and ashes, which, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to pieces. A beautiful specimen of sculpture,

in a high state of preservation, of a horse and rider, said to be about seven feet in height, but wanting a portion of the horse's legs, was also found, which, after having been exhibited during the day to the curious, was privately conveyed away in the evening.

Whelp is the first lord of the manor of Kirkby Thore on record. He occurs about the reign of Stephen or Henry II., and from him probably Whelp Castle (of which more hereafter) derived its name. Whelp had a son, Gamel, whose son Waldeve, or Waltheof, gave lands at Kirkby Thore and Hale to the abbey of Holme Cultram, which grant was confirmed by Lyulph, the son of Lyulph, who seems to have held a portion of the manor under Waldeve, for in his charter of confirmation he styles the said Waldeve his lord. By another charter Waldeve released to Holme Cultram Abbey all his right and claim, as lord of the manor, in certain lands therein specified, given to the said abbey by Lawrence de Newbiggin. This Waldeve had two sons, Adam and Alan, the former of whom confirmed the grants made by his father. This Adam de Kirkby Thore granted the advowson of the church to Robert de Veteripont. Adam de Kirkby Thore had a son Gilbert, who confirmed the grants made to Holme Cultram Abbey by his father and grandfather; and also, by charter, dated 1217, made some gifts of his own to the same community. A considerable portion of the land in this manor appears to have been given to Holme Cultram Abbey about this period; among the grantors we find Lyulph son of Lyulph, Adam son of Lyulph, Robert de Broy, and Amabil, daughter of Robert de Beroford. John de Veteripont also gave certain lands here to the said abbey, and this John, as lord of Westmoreland, of whom this manor was held in chief, granted to the inhabitants of Kirkby Thore freedom from pature of his foresters in Westmoreland, and from finding testimony to his foresters which is called witnessman, and that if they should be found guilty of offences in hunting or vert, they should not be called to account for the same in any of his courts of the forest, but only in the county court. After Gilbert, John de Kirkby Thore occurs (probably the son of Gilbert), who in the 8th Edward II. (1314-15) held the manor of Kirkby Thore. In the

following year, and again in 1310, John de Kirkby Thore occurs as knight of the shire for Westmoreland. In the 31st Henry VI. (1452-3) an inquisition was taken, when it was found that "Gilbert de Kirkby Thore heretofore held three parts of the manor of Kirkby Thore, and paid yearly for cormage 19s. 10d.; and owed wardship, marriage, and relief; and now John de Kirkby Thore holds the same three parts by all the services aforesaid, and makes fines by suit of the county court, notwithstanding that the lord of Westmoreland re-leased to one of his ancestors the said suit. And Robert de Berford heretofore held immediately the fourth part of the same vill of Kirkby Thore, and paid yearly for cormage 12s. 8d., and owed wardship, marriage, and relief. And now Ralph Pudsey, Bart, lord of Berford-upon-Tees, holds immediately the same fourth part, by the services aforesaid. And John Wharton holds the said fourth part of the said knight, by all the services aforesaid." This is the first mention of the Whartons in connection with this manor. This family continued to possess the manor of Kirkby Thore from the period just named till the middle of the eighteenth century, when the male issue failed. The manor is now held by Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.; Sir T. B. Lennard is lord of a large portion of the township, and the rector receives lords' rent from eight different tenements. The landowners are the Rev. Edward Cookson, Sir T. B. Lennard, John Crosby, W. Crackenthorpe, and J. L. George, Esqs.; Messrs. John and Thomas Nicholson, James Crosby, and a number of small proprietors. Kirkby Thore Hall has long been used as a farm-house. Mr. Machell says that the hall and a great part of the village were built out of the ruins of Whelp Castle, which stood on the site of the Roman station, and was the principal seat of the manor. It is said to have been a fortress of some strength, but its site has long been cultivated.

The village of Kirkby Thore occupies a pleasant situation, near the confluence of the Eden and Troutbeck, four miles and three-quarters north-west of Appleby, and consists of three clusters of buildings, some of which are very neatly built. In the vicinity is Pott's Well, a spring of a sulphurous nature, supposed to rise from a bed of alabaster, lying at a great depth below the surface. The name of this village has long been held to mean "the village of the temple of Thor;" but Mr. Sullivan, in his "Cumberland and Westmorland, Ancient and Modern," remarks, "Kirkby Thore cannot have any connection with the god Thor; it is so called from the Roman, road; Norse, *thor*; Hiberno-Celtic, *tochar*, a highway." We are inclined to agree with him in this derivation.

THE CHURCH.

Kirkby Thore church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, in the early English style, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower, containing one bell, said to be the largest in the county, and formerly belonging to the abbey of Shap. The interior has a very chaste appearance. The nave is lofty and spacious, and is filled with low open seats. A lofty pointed arch separates the nave and chancel. The windows are all filled with stained glass; the eastern one, of three lights, with tracery above, commands general admiration. The pulpit is of oak, most elaborately carved, as are also the rails of the communion table. In the chancel is a brass plate, bearing a long Latin inscription to the memory of John Dalston, Esq., of Acorn Bank, who died in 1692, aged eighty-six years. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., as the descendant of Robert de Veteripont, who purchased it in the thirteenth century of the then lord of the manor. It is valued in the King's Book at £37 19s. 8½d.; but is now worth £615 a year, arising from 667 acres of land, of which sixty-four are ancient glebe, the remainder being allotted to the rectory at the enclosure, in 1812, as a commutation for the great and small tithes.

RECTORS.—Roger de Clifford, 1313; Ralph de Brantingham, 1345; Thomas de Riplyngham, resigned 1354; Adam de Hoton, 1354; William de Corbrigg, 1362; Roger de Crackenthorpe occurs in the reign of Henry VI.; Henry Wharton occurs in the reign of Edward IV.; Richard Rawson, resigned, 1526; Richard Evenwode, 1526; Michael Crackenthorpe, died 1568; Robert Wareop, 1568; Thos. Wareop, 1597; Lancelot Lowther, 1629; Thomas Wareop, —; William Walker, died 1677; Thomas Machell, 1677; Edmund Wickens, 1699; Carleton Atkinson, 1722; Thomas Milward, 1762; Gilpin Corst, 1775; John Rippon, —; Gerald Elliott, 1810; John Brown, 1815; Charles H. Barham, 1848; Edward Cookson, 1852.

The rectory, situated north of the church, is one of the finest in the county.

In the village are two Methodist chapels, and one belonging to the Presbyterians.

Kirkby Thore school is a neat building, erected by subscription in 1832. It possesses a small endowment; the interest amounts to £6 14s. 3d. £20 of the endowment was left in 1823 by Mr. John Horn. The average attendance is forty children.

CHARITY.

Poor Stock—There is an ancient poor stock of £20, the origin of which is unknown. It is secured upon the tolls of the turnpike road from Brough to Eamont Bridge, and the interest, amounting to 16s. a year, is given to poor persons of the township of Kirkby Thore.

In this township is a freehold estate called the Spittle, said to have formerly belonged to some religious house, most probably some hospital for lepers.

MILBURNE.

This township contains 5,282 acres: its rateable value is £1,263 1s. 7d. In 1801 it contained 237 inhabitants; in 1811, 281; in 1821, 303; in 1831, 325; in 1841, 348; and in 1851, 320.

The first account we have of Milburne is in the reign of King John, who granted to William de Stuteville the forest of Milburne. Some time afterwards Nicholas de Stuteville granted to Robert de Veteripont the whole village and grange of Milburne, as William de Stuteville or his ancestors had held the same. Robert de Veteripont granted to Shap Abbey the whole village of Milburne Grange. In the 3rd Edward II. (1309-10) Patrick Earl of Dunbar appears to have held Milburne of the Cliffords, that is, that portion of it which had not been previously granted away. In the 43rd Edward III. (1369-70) it was found, by inquisition, that Bertrine de Johnby and Robert de Vallibus had held the manor of Milburne of Patrick Earl of Dunbar, who held the same of Robert de Clifford, and the said Robert de Clifford held the same of the king, *in capite*, by knight's service. This Earl Patrick forfeited the manor for his adherence to Robert Bruce, and it came into possession of the Lancasters, very probably by grant from the crown. These Lancasters were descended from Roger de Lancaster, bastard brother of William de Lancaster, third baron of Kendal of that name. Milburne continued in this family till the reign of Henry VI. when, on the demise of Sir John de Lancaster, of Howgill, the estate came to his four daughters, co-heirs. Christian was married to Sir Robert de Harrington, Knt.; Isabel, married to Sir Thomas Le Fleming, Knt. of Coniston; Margaret, married to Sir Matthew de Whitfield, Knt.; and Elizabeth, married to Robert de Crackenthorpe, Esq., a younger branch of the Crackenthorpes of Newbiggin. In the partition of the estates, consequent on the demise of Sir John de Lancaster, Christian and Elizabeth were to have the manors of Deepdale, Blencoyne, Howgill, and Knock Saleok, and the lands there, as also in Milburne and Lowenthwaite; and Margaret and Isabel were to have the manor of Rydal and Loughrigg. In the division between Christian and Elizabeth, Howgill fell to the latter, who thereupon brought the same in marriage to the Crackenthorpes, with whom it remained for only two generations, the family failing in issue male, on the decease of Anthony Crackenthorpe, brother of Ambrose, son of Robert de Crackenthorpe. This

Anthony had three daughters, co-heirs, the eldest of whom, Anne, had Howgill for her portion of the family estates. She became the wife of Sir Thomas Sandford, Knt. of Askham, thus bringing the manor to that family. From the Sandfords the manor passed, by marriage, to the Honeywoods of Marks Hall, in Essex, from whom it was purchased, in 1780, by the Earl of Thanet, and it is now held by Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., besides whom, Joseph Parker, Esq., and John Brown, Esq., are the principal landowners. Howgill Castle, the ancient manor house, now occupied by a farmer, stands half a mile south-east of the village. It was formerly a fine building. Some of the walls are ten feet thick, and part of the rooms in the lower story are strongly arched over. Close to the castle is the rivulet Howgill, from which its name is derived.

The village of Milburne is three miles north-by-east of Kirkby Thore.

THE CHAPEL.

Milburne chapel is a very ancient Gothic edifice, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel, with low turret, containing two bells. It is much in want of repairs. It contains a mural brass to the memory of Anne, the wife of Richard Sandford, Esq., and mother of eighteen children, who died in 1605. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart. In 1752 Sackville Earl of Thanet, gave £600, and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty £100, for the joint benefit of this chapel and that of Temple Sowerby; to be paid out of land which had been purchased at Firbank, Howgill near Sedbergh, and Dillicar, now let for about £100 per annum, besides which the curates of these chapels receive a yearly rent of £20 each from the rector. This chapel was augmented in 1762 with £400, with which land was purchased at Bolton, now let for about £30 a year. In 1838 the tithes of Milburne were commuted for an annual rent charge of £100. The curacy is now worth about £93 a year. There was anciently a chantry at Milburne, which seems to have been intended as an augmentation to the chapel, for the abbot and convent of Shap had to pay £1 a year to a chantry priest out of the property given to the community by Robert de Veteripont.

INCUMBENTS.—Henry Wilkinson, 1738; Thomas Kilner, 1763; Philip Threlkeld, 1786; Philip Threlkeld, jun., —; John Wharton, 1842; William D. Tyson, 1858.

The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

CHARITIES.

School.—Sarah Atkinson, of Milburne, who died in 1790, left £100, the interest of which she directed should be applied for the education of the children of

the poor within the chapelry. There is a neat school in the village of Milburne, erected in 1851, and has an average attendance of twenty-five children. The above bequest is applied to this school.

Margaret Atkinson's Charity.—Margaret Atkinson, who died in 1767, gave in her lifetime £10, the interest to be given annually to the poor, who had no parish relief. The interest of this money is distributed as directed at Easter.

Jackson's Charity.—Thomas Jackson, of Kirkhouse, who died in 1755, gave £10 for the same purpose, to be distributed on St. Thomas' Day.

Gullom Holme is a small hamlet in this township, two miles and three-quarters from Kirkby Thore; Milburne Grange is a village a mile and a half east of Milburne. Kirkhouse is an estate here, held of the rector of Kirkby Thore. In this township, near to a place called Green Castle (a round fort surrounded with deep trenches, on the south end of Dun Fell) was found an altar bearing the inscription, DEO SILVANO.

TEMPLE SOWERBY.

Temple Sowerby comprises an area of 1,176 acres, and its rateable value is £1,986 1s. 2d. The population in 1801 was 299; in 1811, 328; in 1821, 371; in 1831, 438; in 1841, 381; and in 1851, 372.

The ancient name of this manor was Sowerby, and several persons are on record who derived their name from the place, such as Adam de Soureby, William de Soureby, and others; but whether any of these held property here we are not informed. It received the prefix of Temple from the Knights Templars, to whom the manor was granted at an early period, but at what particular date history is silent: it is equally reserved with respect to the name of the grantor. The lords of this manor claim and exercise for themselves and their tenants many privileges granted to the Knights Templars, the most important of which is the exemption from toll throughout England. The order of the Temple was suppressed in the year 1312, and eleven years after their possessions were, by act of parliament, given to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem: in the intermediate period, we find Temple Sowerby in the possession of Robert Clifford, who held it by way of escheat. The Knights of St. John continued to hold Temple Sowerby till the dissolution of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., which king, by letters patent, bearing date July 15th, 1543, granted to Thomas Dalston, Esq., with other possessions, the whole of the manor of Sowerby, with the appurtenances in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, reserving to

himself all mines of lead and coal within the manor. This Thomas Dalston was the eleventh in descent from the first of that name of Dalston in Cumberland, and was the common ancestor of the Dalstons both at Dalston and Temple Sowerby. This manor continued in the possession of the Dalston family till the demise of Sir William Dalston, when his daughter brought it in marriage to William Norton, Esq., and subsequently to Mr. Edmondson. It afterwards passed to William Hodgson, Esq., whose sister brought it in marriage to John Boazman, Esq., of Ayeliffe, in the county of Durham, and it is now possessed by Henry Boazman, Esq. The landowners are William R. Boazman, Esq.; Admiral Caton, Richard Atkinson, George Gibson, John Cleaton, and Richard Temple, with a number of small proprietors. Acorn Bank, the ancient manor-house, commands an extensive and delightful prospect of the surrounding country.

The village of Temple Sowerby is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Eden and Crowdundale Beck, on the Penrith road, six and a half miles north-west of Appleby. It is large and well built, and consists of two spacious streets, in which are many good houses. Two important fairs for sheep and cattle are held here annually, on the last Thursday in January, February, and March, the second Thursday in May, and the last Thursday in October: these fairs were established about half a century ago. The Eden bridge below Temple Sowerby was erected in 1743, at a cost of £550. There is a free library in the village.

THE CHAPEL.

Temple Sowerby chapel, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome structure of red sandstone, rebuilt and considerably enlarged about the year 1770 by Sir William Dalston, the inhabitants defraying the expense of carrying the stone from Crowdundale. The clock was given in 1807 by the lady of the manor. There are a few mural monuments to the memory of John Mariot, Esq.; Matthew Atkinson, Esq.; and the family of Dalston of Acorn Bank. Under the date 1338 there is an entry in the episcopal register of Carlisle of a confirmation of an old award made by Ralph de Iron, bishop of Carlisle, between the parishioners of Kirkby Thore and the inhabitants of Temple Sowerby, whereby it is declared that the latter "are and shall be (as they have ever been) free from contributing anything towards the repairs of the church, bellry, or churchyard walls, at Kirkby Thore; saving that if hereafter it shall be thought necessary to enlarge the nave or body of the church, they shall then bear a third part of the expense." In the valuation made by King Henry VIII. the chapel at

Temple Sowerby is rated at 20s., by a pension from the rector of Kirkby Thore. The curacy was augmented in 1752 in connection with that of Milburne, and of the land then purchased the Davy Bank estate, in Firbank, is allotted to this benefice, which is in the patronage of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart. The living was again augmented in 1762 with £100, including an allotment of eight acres, awarded at the enclosure: besides which the curate has also a stipend of 20s. from the rector of the parish. The total income is now about £114 per annum. In the registers of this chapel, as well as in others, are certificates of persons who have been buried in woollen only. The first legible entry in the register occurs in 1678. The titles of the chapelry are now commuted for £115.

INCUMBENTS.—William Burton, 1670; John Langhorn, 1750; Jonathan Sewell, 1776; Robert Harrison, 1803; Bryan Killock, 1839; Robert Harrison, 1845.

There is a parsonage house in the village.

The Methodists have a small place of worship here.

Temple Sowerby school is endowed with £6 14s. 6d. a year, and is attended by about thirty children.

Some years ago a curious sun-dial was found in this township. It is now at Mill Rigg, formerly a residence of the Dalston family.

CHARITY.

Lowes' Charity.—Richard Lowes, of King's Meaburn, in the parish of Morland, by will, dated 23rd September, 1691, gave to the poor of the township of Temple Sowerby five roods of land, situate at Kurrydale, within the manor of Temple Sowerby, and directed that the rents should be divided amongst poor widows or fatherless children of the township of Temple Sowerby, upon St. Thomas's Day, yearly. This charity now produces about £5 a year.

LONG MARTON PARISH.

THIS parish lies on the east side of the river Eden. It is bounded on the north by Alston, in Cumberland, on the west by Kirkby Thore, on the south by Appleby St. Michael's, and on the east by Dufton. It comprises the townships of Long Marton, Brampton, and Knock, whose united area is 3,200 acres. The commons have been enclosed in the following order:—Brampton in 1770; Knock in 1815; and Long Marton in 1824. The population in 1801 was 132; in 1811, 599; in 1821, 711; in 1831, 819; in 1841, 804; and in 1851, 762. Agriculture is the principal employment, and Appleby the market attended.

LONG MARTON.

The area and population of this township are included in the returns for the parish. The rateable value is £1,961 2s. 1d.

The manor of Marton appears to have belonged to the Veteriponts. In the partition of Marton between the daughters of Robert Veteripont each of their shares was estimated at £13 3s. 5d., besides the advowson of the church, which was estimated at forty marks. In 1369 the heirs of Thomas de Wake held the manor of Marton of Roger de Clifford, by homage and fealty, paying 8s. 6d. cornage. In 1391-2 John de Holland, Knt., held Marton; and in 1422 John de Gray and Margaret, his wife, held the same manor, as of the right of the said Margaret. In 1452-3 we find Thomas Gray, Knt., holding Marton, and afterwards, in the same year, Thomas Salinger, Knt. In 1526-7 the manor was in the hands of the king, Henry VIII., but we have no information as to the manner in which he became possessed of it. Marton came subsequently to the Lowthers, with whom it still remains, the Earl of Lonsdale being the lord of the manor. The landowners

are the Rev. Edward Heelis; Joseph Jameson, Esq.; George Atkinson, Esq.; Messrs. Jonathan and Edmund Thompson, John Simpson, John Pearson, Joseph Pearson, George Belasis, John Ballas; and Mrs. Courtney. The old hall serves at present for the rectory.

The village of Long Marton is situated on the north side of the Troutbeck rivulet, three miles north-east of Appleby. Most of the houses have been rebuilt within the last forty years, so that it is now one of the neatest villages in the county.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Margaret and St. James, is a large plain structure, standing in the fields of Brampton, about a quarter of a mile south of the village of Long Marton. It comprises different periods of Gothic architecture, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower, containing three bells. It is much in need of repair and renovation. There are mural tablets to the memory of members of the Rippon, Milward, Thompson, Atkinson, and Ballas families. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of Sir Richard

Tufton, Bart. It is valued in the King's Book at £21 15s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but it now possesses forty-five acres of glebe, besides 415 acres awarded at the enclosure, in lieu of the tithes of Knock and Marton townships. The tithes of Brampton township have also been commuted for a yearly rent charge of £165 1s. 11d. The total income is now about £500 a year.

RECTORIALS.—John de Hardela, about 1170; William de Coumb occurs 1298; John de Medburn, 1299; Thomas de Herewood, 1330; Ralph de Malton, 1331; John de Morland, 1334; Wm. de Loundras, 1358; Robert de Wolsey, 1362; John Donkyn, 1369; Henry Kirkby, 1393; Edward Wharton occurs 1476; William Bury, died 1562; George Bury, 1562; John Baynes, 1577; Richard Burton, 1591; Henry Hulton, 1640; Lancelot Lowther, died 1661; Robert Symson, 1661; Barnaby Symson, died 1712; Christopher Grandorge, 1712; Robert Leyborne, 1726; John Middleton, resigned 1730; Thomas Milward, 1730; Joseph Milward, 1775; Gilpin Gorst, 1782; John Ripon, 1803; Edward Heelis, 1833.

The rectory (Marton Hall) stands on a gentle eminence on the north bank of the Troutbeck.

The Wesleyans have a chapel here, built in 1816, at cost of £100, on land given by Mrs. Mary Brunskill, who afterwards bequeathed two acres of land, which sold for £160, to assist in paying off the debt contracted in its erection.

The parish school, near the church, was endowed in 1821 with the interest of £20 left by Mr. Thomas Machel, who also bequeathed £20 for the encouragement of a singing master to teach psalmody at church. The number of children in attendance is about fifty.

There are also two private schools. A good library was established in 1858.

CHARITIES.

Burton's Charity.—Poor Stock.—Burton, by will, about 1655, gave to the poor stock of the parish of Marton £10, the interest to be applied in binding apprentice a poor boy born in the said parish. It is understood that £10 of this legacy was lost by the insolvency of a person to whom it had been lent. The remainder is supposed to form part of a sum of £100 now belonging to the parish, the other £70 being understood to be an ancient poor stock, applicable to the use of the poor not receiving parish relief. The apprentice money accumulates till it amounts to a sufficient sum to put out a proper object.

Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.—Five or six Bibles, with catechisms, and other small books, are annually received by the minister of Long Marton, on account of this charity, who duly distributes them among the poor of the parish.

BRAMPTON.

For acreage and population see parish returns. The rateable value is £1,865 12s. 7d. This township lies between the Eden and the Troutbeck.

The manor of Brampton appears to have been held by the family of Greystoke as early as the reign of Edward II., and they continued to possess it till 1422. It subsequently became the property of a family bearing the name of Lancaster, said to be a younger branch of the Lancasters of Sockbridge, by whom the manor was held of the Greystokes, as the latter held it of the Cliffords, by homage, fealty, and seutage. The family of Lancaster ended in three daughters in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and upon their respective marriages the manor became divided into three portions, one coming to the Birbecks of Hornby, another to the Backhouses of Morland, and the third to the Whartons of Kirkby Thore. That part held by the Birbecks was subsequently exchanged with the Earl of Thanet for land at Hornby; the other parts were afterwards sold to the tenants; in consequence of this arrangement Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., possesses the manorial rights of one-third of the township. The landowners are Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.; Rev. Thomas Bellas; William Spedding, Esq.; T. B. Lenard, Esq.; Rev. Edward Heelis; Messrs. John Thornburrow, Jonathan Thompson, Richard Atkinson, Samuel Crosby, R. Blackburn; Miss A. Milner, and many other small proprietors. The ancient manor-house, or at least a portion of it, now serves as a farm-stead.

The villages of Brampton and Brampton Croft End are about two miles north-by-west of Appleby. Brampton Crofts and Brampton Tower are neat residences, the former being the seat of William Hopes, Esq., and the latter of William Spilling, Esq.

Hopes of Brampton Crofts.

WILLIAM HOPES, Esq., of Brampton Crofts, co. Westmorland, J.P., born 2nd December, 1809; married 11th March, 1838, Jane, daughter of Thomas Swanwick, Esq., of Macclesfield, co. Chester, and has issue a daughter, Jane. Mr. Hopes is only son of William Hopes, Esq., of Stainmore, co. Westmorland, and Jane, his wife, daughter of William Dickinson, of the same place.

EDEN.

The area and population of this township are included in the parish returns: its rateable value is £1,174 18s.

The manor of Knock, anciently Knock Shalcock, belonged to the Veteriponts and Cliffords, lords of the barony of Westmorland. It appears to have been held under the Cliffords by the Boyvills, Rookbys, Soulbys, and Lancasters, from the co heirs of which last family

it was probably purchased by the Clifords, and has since continued in the possession of their descendants, Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., being the present lord; besides whom Francis F. Pearson, Esq.; Rev. Edward Heelis; John Milner, Esq.; Messrs. Richard Atkinson, Joseph Bland, Thomas Bland, Robert Bland, Richard Lowes, and others are landowners. The abbey of

Shap had some lands here, given by John de Veteripont.

The village of Knoek is two miles north-north-east of Long Marton, in the neighbourhood of Knoek Pike and Dufton Fell. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

Close Houses is a hamlet in this township, two miles and a quarter north-north-east of Long Marton.

GREAT MUSGRAVE PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north and west by Wareop, on the south by Crosby Garret and Kirkby Stephen, and on the east by Brough and the county of York. It comprises a small district lying on the east side of the river Eden, and consists of but one township.

The area of Great Musgrave is 4,080 acres, and its rateable value £956 13s. 7½d. The population in 1801 was 159; in 1811, 165; in 1821, 188; in 1831, 179; in 1841, 167; and in 1851, 175; who are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits; they attend the market of Kirkby Stephen. The Eden Valley railway passes through a part of this township.

The manor of Musgrave is still held by the family which gave name to the place, and is called Great Musgrave to distinguish it from Little Musgrave, which also belongs to the Musgrave family, and is situated in the parish of Crosby Garret, on the other bank of the Eden. A full account of the Musgraves will be found in the account of Eden Hall, given at page 532. The landowners are Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; Thomas Mason, Esq.; Samuel Highmore, Joseph Collinson, William Ladley, John Raine, Thomas Alderson, and other small proprietors. The lord of the manor holds a court baron at Hall Garth at midsummer annually. The township is nearly all held by customary tenants, who pay arbitrary fines on the change of lord or tenant, limited so as not to exceed two years' value. The township has been enclosed.

The village of Great Musgrave occupies a pleasant situation on an eminence about two miles south-west of Brough, and commands a fine view of the picturesque vale. Rush bearing, an ancient custom of old midsummer day, is still performed here annually, when twelve or eighteen couples of females, dressed in their holiday gub, and each bearing a garland of flowers to the village green, proceed to the church, where they hang up their garlands and take down those placed there on the preceding anniversary; the day is closed with rustic sports.

THE CHURCH.

Great Musgrave church, dedicated to St. Theobald, is a small neat building, consisting of nave, chancel, and small western tower containing two bells. It is in the early English style, and was erected upon the site of an older church in 1845-6, at a cost of £550, of which Sir George Musgrave, Bart., gave £125; the Church Building Society, £40; and the remainder was raised by local subscription. The windows are lancet-shaped, that at the east end containing three lights. There are several ancient monuments in the church, as well as some neat mural tablets to the memory of members of the Collinson, Loy, and Pindar families. A valuable communion service was presented to the church in 1809 by the late Rev. Septimus Collinson, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and a native of this parish. Musgrave church was appropriated to the Abbey of St. Mary at York, but has always continued a rectory. The living, valued in the King's Book at £16 1s. 11½d., was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the clear yearly value of £48. About the year 1750 it was augmented with a small estate at O-ton, purchased with £200, given by the Rev. Simon Pindar, rector of the parish, and £200 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. It is now worth about £200 a year. The tithes have been commuted for £120. The patronage is vested in the Bishop of Carlisle, to one of whose predecessors it was granted in 1218 by the community of St. Mary at York.

RECTORS—Thomas Ouds, —; William de Burton, 1298; Robert de Halouton, 1303; John de Burton, 1313; Thomas de Gouldington, 1317; Robert de Denham, 1330; Adam de Lovinton, 1337; John de Brydkirk, 1338; John de Stoketon, 1342; William de Sandford, —; William de Ellerton, —; John de Souby, 1359; Peter de Morland, 1361; Richard de Upton,

1375; Edward Crackenthorpe, 1490; Thomas Anggrome, 1556; John Birbeck, died 1577; Jeoffrey Birbeck, 1577; — Barker, resigned, 1599; Bernard Robinson, 1599; John Spencer, 1612; William Dodding, 1613; John Vaux, 1646; John Andrey, 1671; Christopher Thornton, 1684; Simon Pudar, 1719; Robert Hall, 1755; Edward Knowsley, 1756; William Paley, 1775; Robert Whitehead, 1807; Richard Atkinson, 1813; John Bowstead, 1832; Alfred Heslop, 1841; Joseph Chapelhow, 1846.

The rectory is a plain commodious building, which the present rector has modernised and otherwise improved.

Longrigg is a hamlet in this township.

CHARITIES.

The School.—The Rev. Septimus Collinson, D.D., provost of Queen's College, Oxford, by will, in 1827, gave £1,500 in the Three-per-cent Consols for the endowment of a free school in this, his native parish, to be conducted on the Madras system. His nephews

and executors paid the legacy duty themselves, and also contributed £300 towards the erection of the school and teacher's house, which were built in 1829 at Longrigg, where Dr. Collinson resided in his youth. The late Rev. Sir C. J. Musgrave gave the timber required for the buildings. The parish previously possessed a school endowment of £3 a year; the total income of the school is now (1859) £17 per annum. The average attendance is about thirty children.

Poor Stock.—Mr. Hall left by will £10 to poor house-keepers not receiving parish relief. The interest of this money is given away with the other charity money about Christmas.

Richardson's Charity.—George Richardson, in 1715, left by will a rent-charge of 13s. a year to poor house-keepers not receiving parish relief. This money is also given away at Christmas.

NEWBIGGIN PARISH.

This parish, which is very small, being only three miles in circumference, is surrounded on all sides by the parish of Kirkby Thore, except on the north, where it is separated from Kirkland parish, in Cumberland, by the Crowdun-dale Beck. It comprises no dependant townships. The area is 1,184 acres. The population in 1801 was 126; in 1811, 136; in 1821, 152; in 1831, 140; in 1841, 140; and in 1851, 111.

The earliest possessor of the manor of Newbiggin on record is Gannel, son of Whelp, who granted it to Robert, steward of Appleby, who, in consequence, assumed the name of Robert de Newbiggin. The descendants of this Robert continued to hold the manor till about the year 1331, when Emma, daughter of Robert de Newbiggin, brought it in marriage to the Crackenthorpes, in which family it still remains. Newbiggin Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a large structure with towers and turrets, erected in 1533, by Christopher Crackenthorpe, on the site of the ancient manor house. Over the door of the hall is the following inscription:—

“Christopher Crackenthorpe men did me call,
Who in my tyme did builde this hall,
And framed it as you may see,
One thousand five hundred thirty and three.”

The hall is delightfully situated in the deep and sequestered vale of Crowdun-dale, and has been greatly improved by its present owner.

Crackenthorpe of Newbiggin.

This is an ancient Westmoreland family, branches of which have occasionally settled in Cumberland.

The first of the family connected with the manor of Newbiggin is

ROBERT DE CRACKENTHORPE, who, as we have just seen, married the heiress of the Newbiggins, by whom he had a son and heir,

WILLIAM DE CRACKENTHORPE, who, in the 18th Edward III. held a third part of the manor of Brougham. This William married — Grimston, by whom he had a son,

JOHN DE CRACKENTHORPE, who married a daughter of Baiseo, and in the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV. represented Westmoreland in parliament. His son and heir,

JOHN DE CRACKENTHORPE, married one of the Blencow family, and died in the 14th Henry VI. (1456) leaving a son and heir,

JOHN DE CRACKENTHORPE. This gentleman, during his father's lifetime, was receiver to the Lady Elizabeth Percy, widow of John Lord Percy, of her revenues in Westmoreland. Thomas Crackenthorpe, brother to this John, in 1448-9, served the office of sheriff for Cumberland, and two years afterwards represented the same county in parliament. Thomas de Crackenthorpe and his brother James were killed at the battle of Towton, along with their general, John Lord Clifford. In the 31st Henry VI. John Crackenthorpe of Newbiggin occurs, with two others, as owner of the manor of Brougham. He died in 1467, leaving by his wife, — Leyburn, a son and heir,

JOHN DE CRACKENTHORPE, who appears to have married a Musgrave. This gentleman, like his father, occurs as a holder of Brougham manor; he also filled the office of sheriff of Cumberland. He had, besides Christopher his son and heir, a

younger son, William, to whom he appears to have given the third part of the manor of Brougham, for in 1554-5, Margaret, widow of William Crackenthorpe, and John, their son and heir, held the third part of Brougham; these are the last of the Crackenthorpes we find at Brougham. John de Crackenthorpe was succeeded by his son,

CHRISTOPHER CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., who built Newbiggin Hall, as described above. In the 35th Henry VIII. (1543-4) this gentleman, for the sum of £255 3s., purchased of the crown Hale Grange, in Kirkby Thore, the property of the suppressed abbey of Holme Cultram, with lands in Kirkby Thore and Newbiggin belonging to the said abbey, amounting in the whole to 182 acres; and also the house and other possessions of the Carmelite friars, in Appleby, and the whole manor of Hardendale and Wasdale, the property of the monastery of Byland in Yorkshire; to hold of the king, *in capite*, by the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and paying to the king yearly, for Holme Cultram 8s. 4d., for the Friary 2s. 8d., and for Byland 16s. This Christopher married a daughter of Blenkinsop of Helbeck, and had, besides Henry, his heir, a younger son John, who was founder of the family of the Crackenthorpes of Little Strickland. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., who was married four times, but had issue by his fourth wife only. This lady was Winifred, sister of Sir Christopher Pickering, and by her he had four sons and four daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHRISTOPHER CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., who married Mary, daughter of Sir James Bellingham, and by her had issue,

- i. Henry, killed at Wigan during the parliamentary wars.
- ii. RICHARD who succeeded his father.
- iii. Robert, who died unmarried; and four daughters.

He was succeeded by his second son,

RICHARD CRACKENTHORPE, Esq. This gentleman was twice married. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Dalston, Knt., of Acorn Bank, he had issue,

- i. Henry, who died young.
- ii. CHRISTOPHER, who succeeded his father.
- iii. John.
- iv. THOMAS, of whom hereafter.
- v. William.
 - i. Mary.
 - ii. Barbara.

His second wife was Lettice, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lowgher, a clergyman in Staffordshire, by whom he had four sons and a daughter.

CHRISTOPHER CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., second son and heir of Richard, married Anne, daughter of Robert Rawlinson, Esq., of Cark Hall, Cartmell, co. Lancaster, and by her left issue,

- i. RICHARD.
- ii. Robert.
- iii. Christopher.
 - i. Mary.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

RICHARD CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., who married Deborah, eldest daughter and co-heir of Samuel Mottram, Esq., of Thorp Hall, co. Lincoln, and by her had issue,

- i. MOTTRAM.
- ii. Henry, who died an infant.
 - i. Deborah, who died unmarried.

ii. Anne, who became the wife of Adam Askew, M.D., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; who after the death of her brothers and sisters without issue remained heir general of the Crackenthorpes, but by the entail on the male issue was excluded from the inheritance.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

MOTTRAM CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., who dying unmarried, the direct line failed, and the property came to

CHRISTOPHER CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., son and heir, by Mary, daughter of Threlkeld of Melmerby, of Thomas Crackenthorpe, fourth son of Richard Crackenthorpe, as above. This Christopher married Dorothy, second daughter of William Sandford, Esq., of Askham, and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

RICHARD CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., who married Dorothy, daughter of Edward Crewe, Esq., of London, and had issue five sons and five daughters, most of whom died young. He was succeeded by his only surviving son,

JAMES CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., of Newbiggin. This gentleman married Anne, second daughter of George Vane, Esq., of Long Newton, co. Durham, and died without issue, when the name of Crackenthorpe of Newbiggin became extinct. He devised the inheritance to his widow, during her life, and after that to his sister Dorothy, wife of William Cookson, Esq., of Feurith, and the heirs male of her body; in defect thereof to the Rev. Adam Askew, second son of Dr. Adam Askew above mentioned. Under this settlement, on his demise, Newbiggin passed to his nephew,

CHRISTOPHER CRACKENTHORPE COOKSON, Esq., who thereupon assumed the additional surname and arms of Crackenthorpe. He married Charlotte Cust, and dying in 1800, left (with two daughters, Charlotte and Sarah), an only son,

WILLIAM CRACKENTHORPE, Esq., of Newbiggin Hall, J.P., high-sheriff of Cumberland in 1826, born 25th February, 1790.

Arms.—Or, a chevron, between three mullets, pierced, az.

Crest.—A holly tree, ppr.

The village of Newbiggin is seven miles north-west-by-north of Appleby.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a neat structure, in the Early English style, consisting of nave and chancel, with small turret containing two bells. It was erected in 1853-4 on the site of the former church at the expense of the lord of the manor. The east window is of three lights, and is filled with stained glass, on which is emblazoned the arms of the Crackenthorpes. The living is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £4 11s. 2d., and is in the patronage of the lord of the manor. In 1759 it was augmented with £200, given by Mrs. Dorothy Crackenthorpe, and £200 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, with which sum the Potter Banks estate at Kirkoswald was purchased, now let for £40 a year, besides which the rector has eleven acres of ancient glebe, and receives a prescriptive rent of £9 6s. 8d. from the lord of the manor, for the corn tithe of the parish. The tithes were commuted in 1814 for about £62 a year. The

rectory is now worth £82 a year, irrespective of forty-eight acres of land and common.

RECTORS.—Thomas de Newbiggin, 1313; John de Hale, 1339; Gilbert de Tindale, 1342; Robert de Appleby, resigned 1361; Thomas de Appleby, 1364; Robert de Merton, 1367; John de Culwen, 1375; Roger de Kirkoswald, 1375; Giles Robinson, died 1581; Roland Vaux, 1584; Thomas Dawson, died 1698; Thomas Jackson, 1698; Richard Smith, 1731; George Dawson, 1766; John Murray, 1813; John Robinson, 1818.

The rectory is a good commodious house, erected some years ago.

Hale is a small hamlet, partly in this and partly in Kirkby Thore parish, three quarters of a mile south of Newbiggin.

CHARITIES.

Poor Stock.—There is an ancient poor stock of £57, arising from £6 left by some person unknown; £1 by William Jackson; £3 by Mary Crackenthorpe; £10 by Dorothy Crackenthorpe; £5 by John Teasdale; and £1 by John Harrison. The interest of this money is distributed yearly amongst such poor persons as do not receive parish relief.

ORMSIDE PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by those of St. Lawrence and St. Michael Appleby, on the west by the parish of St. Lawrence, on the south by the parishes of Wareop and Asby, and on the east by Wareop. It comprises a small fertile district on the west bank of the Eden, and consists of the two villages and constablewicks of Great and Little Ormside, whose united area is 2,130 acres. The population of the parish in 1801 was 171; in 1811, 195; in 1821, 202; in 1831, 190; in 1841, 190; and in 1851, 198. The rateable value is £1,034 10s. 3d.

The first noteworthy person we meet with at Ormside is John de Ormsheved, who occurs in the reign of King John. He, together with Robert de Boell, was appointed to receive possession of Appleby Castle, in behalf of Robert de Veteripont, to whom the king then granted the same during his pleasure. In the eighth year of the same king, we find John de Ormsheved sheriff of Westmoreland under Robert de Veteripont. In the 36th Henry III. (1254-2) Robert, son of Guy de Ormsheved witnessed a grant of lands at Appleby made by the last Robert de Veteripont. In the 14th Edward I. (1285-6) John de Ormsheved, son of Robert, lord of the manor of Ormsheved, granted to John, his son and heir, certain lands in Ormsheved, and also land in Little Ormsheved; in the same year John de Vesci occurs as holding part of the manor of Ormsheved of the two daughters of Robert de Veteripont. In 1309-10 John de Derwentwater held the manor of Ormsheved, and it continued in his family till 1406, when we find it in the possession of John de Barton and Alice his wife, who made a settlement of the manor. In 1422 Nicholas de Ratcliffe held the manor in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John de Derwentwater. In 1451 there is a letter of attorney from Thomas Barton, of Ormsheved, and others, to Richard Martendale of Patterdale, to deliver seisin to John de Barton and Catherine his wife, of lands in Ormshead, Great Salkeld, and Great Asby; and in the following year Thomas Ratcliffe held a moiety of Ormshead imme-

diately of Thomas de Clifford, called Ormshead Vesci, because it had been previously held by John Vesci, and John Barton held the same of Thomas Ratcliffe. Robert Barton in 1526 held the manor of Ormshead of Cuthbert Ratcliffe. From this time the Bartons continued to hold the manor till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was sold by Thomas Barton to Sir Christopher Pickering, Knt., who, dying unmarried, left the manor to his natural daughter, the wife of John Dudley, Esq., of Dufton. This gentleman dying before his wife, she married Cyprian Hilton, Esq., of Burton, who had with her the manor of Ormside. From the Hiltons the manor passed with a heiress in marriage to Thomas Wybergh, Esq., of Clifton, in whose time the manor was sold to George Stephenson, Esq., of Wareop, who died intestate and without issue, and his property descended to two co-heirs, sisters of his father, John Stephenson, and upon the partition thereof, this manor came to the share of John Fawell, of Temple Sowerby, who in the year 1770 sold the same to the Earl of Thanet; it is now held by Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.; besides whom John Wakefield, Esq., is the principal landowner. The manor house is an ancient building now used as a farm-house; as is also Becks Hall, another old mansion. Near to the former, in the bed of the river Eden, several brass vessels were found in 1689, supposed to have been buried during the turmoil of the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.

The village of Great Ormside occupies a pleasant

situation near the Eden, three miles south-south-east of Appleby.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedication unknown, but supposed to be St. James, is a small ancient edifice, standing on a considerable eminence, near the hall, and consists of nave, chancel, chantry or chapel belonging to the Tufton family, and a tower with two bells. Inserted in a slab in the floor of the nave are three brasses bearing the dates 1620, 1625, and 1693: the first commemorates Sir Christopher Pickering, who was five times high-sheriff of Cumberland; the others, members of the Hilton family. The church, a rectory, was appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary at York, and in 1248 the abbot and convent granted the advowson to the Bishop of Carlisle, whose successors have continued to exercise the patronage. The living is valued in the King's Book at £17 17s. 3½d., and certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the clear yearly rent of £10. The tithes were commuted in 1846 for an annual rent charge of £78 16s. 4d.; the living is now worth about £200 a year.

RECTORS.—William de Gosford, 1294; John de Morland, 1343; John de Grete, 1363; Robert Bix, 1367; Richard de Colleby, 1406; Christopher Parker, died 1565; Richard Towlson, 1565; John Watson, 1569; John Barnes, 1571; John Corry, 1572; Lancelot Mansfield, 1577; John Braythwaite, 1582; John Hudson, 1587; Richard Burton, 1591; Robert Symson, 1635; Barnaby Symson, 1661; John Symson, 1679; Thomas Nicolson, 1726; William Nicolson, 1727; Thomas Cautley, 1731; William Preston, 1762; Thomas Spooner, 1778; William Monkhouse, 1807; Robert Whitehead, 1811; James Bush, 1851; Christopher Parker, 1851; Thomas Clarke, 1856.

The rectory is a handsome modern house, situated on a gentle eminence about a quarter of a mile south of the church.

There is a national school in the parish.

CHARITIES.

Rudd's Charity.—The sum of 8s. is received every fourth year from Rudd's Charity (see Appleby, page 719) and is given away to the poor of the parish.

Sarah Michaelson's Charity.—This charity consists of a sum of £1, which appears to have been given by Sarah Michaelson, the interest to be paid to the poor of Ormside, yearly, for ever.

Mary Hilton's Charity.—Mrs. Mary Hilton, in 1756, gave the sum of £12, the interest to be given to the poor of the parish of Ormside, for ever.

Burton's Charity.—Poor Stock.—Burton, by will, about 1655, gave to the poor stock of Ormside the sum of £40, the interest to be applied yearly to the binding of some honest poor man's legitimate child, born in the said parish, and apprenticed to some honest trade; the said child to be elected by the incumbents of Ormside, Appleby, and St. Michael's, or the major part of them.

Little Ormside is a small village, lying north-east of the parish church, about three miles south-by-east of Great Ormside. The tenants seem to have been purchased off the manor of Ormside at large, and are now within the manor of Gathorne, in the parish of Asby; but most of them have been enfranchised.

ORTON PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Asby, Ravensworth, Crosby, and Shap; on the west by the parish of Kendal; on the south by Kendal and Sedbergh, in Yorkshire; and on the east by Ravenstonedale, Crosby Garret, and Asby. It is very extensive, being about ten miles in length and eight in breadth, and comprises many fells and valleys, in which grazing is largely carried on. Limestone and freestone are abundant here. The river Lune, and many of its tributary streams, have their sources in this parish. The moors are well stocked with game, and Orton Scar is famous for dotterels. Besides a portion of Fawcett Forest and Birkbeck Fells, the parish contains the townships of Orton, Bretherdale, Langdale, Raisbeck, and Tebay, whose united area is 24,430 acres. The population in 1801 was 1,230; in 1811, 1,323; in 1821, 1,525; in 1831, 1,501; in 1841, 1,419; and in 1851, 1,456. The population of the townships of this parish have not, as yet, been returned separately.

ORTON.

The rateable value of this township is £2,700, its area and population are included in the parish returns. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, who generally attend the markets at Kendal.

The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township.

Of olden time Orton possesses a few remains. The Britons have left a tumulus at Grantlands, about a mile east of Orton. It is circular in form, and nearly

one hundred yards in diameter, rising gradually from the circumference to the height of about three yards in the middle, and is composed of stones promiscuously thrown together. A human skeleton was found here. In 1847 there were found on a hill, not far from Orton, some ancient jewels, which a writer in the Kendal newspaper supposed to have been deposited there in the time of Petilius Cerealis. Behind Orton Scar, nearly two miles north-east of the town, is a place called Castle Folds, formerly surrounded by a strong wall, with a small fort, for the defence of the cattle, &c., during the border forays. There was also a beacon on the high grounds, which communicated with those of Penrith, Stainmore, and Whin Fell. At a place about a mile south of the parish church is a well, called Lady Well, near to which, according to tradition, a chapel formerly stood; its site is now recalled by the name of Chapel Field. In this vicinity is a farm, bearing the name of Friarsbiggin, probably on account of the community of Conishead having built a house here for their tenant.

The first lord of the manor of Orton on record is Gamel de Pennington, who gave the church to the priory of Conishead in the reign of Henry II. In the reign of Edward I. we find the manor divided into moieties, which were held by the Daere and Musgrave families respectively. The Daere moiety continued to be held by that family till the year 1611, when it was sold to the landowners. The Musgrave moiety, after having been subdivided and successively held by the families of Henecastle, Hilbeck, Blenkinsop, Warcop, Dalston, and Bowes, was also sold to the landowners, for the sum of £965. The whole is now consigned in trust to four nominal lords, for the purpose of holding courts leet and baron, for the convenience of tenants. The landowners are Richard Burn, Esq.; Rev. C. Parkin; E. Braithwaite, Esq.; Robert Wilson, Esq., and a number of small proprietors. Orton Hall, for many years occupied as a farm-house, is a fine old building, bearing the date 1662. Where the ancient manor-house stood is unknown.

THE TOWN OF ORTON.

The market town of Orton (anciently Sear Overton) is pleasantly situated on the road between Appleby and Kendal, from the former of which it is distant nine miles and a half south-south-west, and from the latter fifteen miles north-north-east. The market is held under a charter granted by Edward I., but the market day has been changed from Wednesday to Friday. At the request of the Countess of Pembroke, Oliver Cromwell, in 1658, granted to the inhabitants of Orton a license to hold a fair, annually, in Whit-week, and

a fortnight fair "to begin on Wednesday next after Whitsun-week and continue till the day of St. Simon and St. Jude following, with a court of pie-powder, and power to take tolls." The seal appended to this document is about six inches in diameter. On one side are the arms of the Commonwealth, with this motto underneath, "Pax queritur bello," and circumscribed "Magnum Sigillum Reipublice Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ." On the reverse is the Protector in armour, with the legend "Olivarius, Dei Gratia, Reipublice Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, Protector." The fairs are now held on the 3rd of May, Friday before Whitsuntide, and the second Friday after Michaelmas Day, for sheep, black cattle, &c.; there is also a cattle fair on the 20th of August.

THE CHURCH.

Orton church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large Gothic structure, comprising nave, aisles, chancel, and low embattled tower, with a clock, porch, and peal of four bells. The chancel possesses a window of three lights; and a portion of the ancient sedillia still exists. In this part of the church is a monument to the memory of Dr. Richard Burn, a former rector; another to the memory of John Burn, of Orton, son of Dr. Burn; and in the north aisle is one commemorating John and Thomas Redman. In the south aisle, an ancient piscina with a trefoil-headed canopy, shows the existence of an ancient chapel. All the seats, with the exception of the vicar's, are repaired at the public expense, and no one of the parishioners has a right to any particular seat. The church of Orton, as above stated, was appropriated to the priory of Conishead in the reign of Henry II., this appropriation being confirmed by John Bartholomew, prior of Carlisle, in the time of Hugh, third bishop of that see. On the suppression of the religious houses, the advowson of Orton came to the crown. It was purchased by Francis Morice, Esq., and Francis Phelps, Esq., who in their turn sold it, in 1618, to the landowners of the parish for £570. The patronage is therefore in about 240 individuals, but in order to avoid confusion they keep the advowson in the hands of twelve trustees, who are bound to present according to the majority of votes when an election takes place. The living is valued in the King's Book at £16 17s. 3½d. At the enclosure, made about eighty years ago, it was augmented with two allotments, called the Knott and Vicar's Moss, consisting of about 200 acres given in lieu of the tithes of lamb and wool, and the living is now worth about £280 a year. The parish registers commence in 1596.

VICARS.—Richard de Barnard Castle, 1293; Henry——, 1302; Thomas de Appleby, died 1338; Richard de Wessington, 1338; Robert de Berdeshay, 1373; Thomas Bell, —; William Birkbeck, 1455; Thomas Lorde, 1534; Philip Machel, died 1573; Robert Corney, 1573; Henry Atkinson, 1594; John Corney, 1595; Alexander Featherstonhaugh, 1643; George Fothergill, ejected in 1662; Roger Kenyon, 1662; Thomas Nelson, 1703; Richard Burn, 1736; John Redman, 1785; Robert Milner, 1802; J. S. Sisson, 1849.

The vicarage is an old house, much in need of renovation.

Here is a Wesleyan chapel erected in 1833. Wesleyanism was first introduced into Orton by the late Mr. Stephen Bruuskill.

CHARITIES.

School.—This school appears to have originated in private subscriptions about the year 1730. From the fund then raised a school-house was built, which continued to be used for the purposes of education until the year 1809, when, being considered too small, and the situation bad, a new one was built on another spot at the expense of about £210, of which Mrs. Margaret Hulme contributed £135; William Holme, Esq., £25; and Joseph Burne, Esq., £50. The old school-house was conveyed to the church-wardens upon their engaging to pay £3 a year to the church singing-master. In 1740 Agnes Holme left to the school a rent charge of 10s. a year towards paying for the teaching of two poor scholars. Thomas Addison, by will, dated in 1750, gave to the school of Orton £5; Henry Bland, in 1769, gave £10; and Francis Wardale, in 1781, £400. From these various charities the school now possesses an income of £50 a year; it is attended by about sixty children. There is also a female school, built by Richard Burn, Esq., and partly supported by that gentleman.

Agnes Holme's Charity.—Agnes Holme, but at what date is not known, left £10 to be given among such poor single women of the parish of Orton as were not maintained by the parish. This charity is distributed as directed.

Baurgh Estate.—In November, 1729, the closes at Barfe, called Great Closes, or High Closes, were purchased for £110, of which £30 was church stock, and £80 poor stock, in trust for the repairs, &c., of the parish church and the benefit of the poor of the parish. This estate was augmented at the enclosure of the commons, and one moiety of the rent is now appropriated to the relief of poor householders.

Frances Wardale's Charity.—Frances Wardale, by will, dated November 9th, 1781, gave to the overseers of the poor of the parish of Orton, £20, which she

directed should be invested, and the interest distributed amongst the poor of the parish.

Rounthwaite, Bretherdale, Birkbeck Fells, Upper and Lower Scales, and Greenholme School.—George Gibson, by will, dated 23rd November, 1733, gave £100 bank stock towards the endowment of a free school in Bretherdale or Birkbeck Fells, for the benefit of the places named above. With this bequest an estate was purchased at Dillicar which now produces about £50 a year, the whole of which, with the exception of 20s. for a dinner for the trustees, is given to the master.

Langdale, Tebay, and Bretherdale.—Lord Wharton's *Bible Charity.*—These townships share in the annual distribution of bibles, catechisms, &c., distributed in pursuance of the will of Lord Wharton.

Langdale and Tebay.—*Anne Thompson's Charity.*—The particulars of this charity have been given in our account of the parish of Kirkby Stephen. Six four-penny loaves are placed every Sunday in the parish church of Orton, of which three are given to poor persons of Tebay, and three to other poor of Langdale.

Birkbeck Fells.—*Poor Stock.*—A sum of £15, supposed to be ancient poor stock, belongs to this township, amongst the poor people of which the interest is distributed.

Langdale.—*Atkinson's Charity.*—Abraham Atkinson, by will, dated November 1st, 1819, left about £40, the interest of which he directed should be given to the poor people of Langdale.

The Temperance Hall is a neat building, erected by subscription in 1858. In connection with it are a library and newsroom, the former of which comprises about 300 volumes.

Orton Hall, the seat and property of Richard Burn, Esq., is a fine old mansion, occupying a pleasant situation near the town.

Bousfield is a small hamlet in this township, one mile west of Orton. Park and Low Scales are two other small hamlets, the former three quarters of a mile north-west, and the latter about two miles south-west of that town.

BRETHERDALE.

For area and population of this township, see parish returns. This place belonged to the abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire, and is supposed to have been given to that house by Thomas, son of Gospatric. In the reign of Edward I. we find the abbot of Byland holding Bretherdale of the two daughters of the last Robert de Veteripont, with Asby Grange, paying for all services,

31s. 11½d. In the reign of Henry VI. the abbot of Byland paid for Bretherdale a white rent of 5s., for all services. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the Whartons purchased this manor, and it is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale.

The hamlet of Bretherdale is three miles south-south-west of Orton.

LANGDALE.

Langdale, or Longdale, is a mountainous township lying between Ravenstonedale, Yorkshire, Tebay, and Raisbeck. Its area and population are returned with the parish. The rateable value is £961 11s. 8d.

The manor of Langdale was never held of the Cliffords, having been given by Henry II. to the priory of Walton, in Yorkshire, which grant was confirmed by King John, on the 29th March, 1200. In the 36th Henry III. (1251-2) there was a grant of free warren in Langdale and Ravenstonedale to Walton Priory. On the suppression of the monastic establishments, this manor was granted to the Wharton family, from whom it was purchased by Robert Lowther, Esq., of Mauld's Meaburn, and it is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale. The landowners are Matthew Thompson, Esq.; John Beek, Esq.; John Sawyer, Esq.; Thomas Fawcett, Esq.; and some small proprietors.

The hamlet of Langdale is three miles south-east of Orton. Dr. Thomas Barlow, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, and bishop of Lincoln, was a native of this place. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1811.

Coatgill is a hamlet in this township, four miles south-east of Orton.

RAISBECK.

The rateable value of Raisbeck township is £1,773: its area and population are included in the parish returns. The landowners are Richard L. Watson, Esq.; John Wakefield, Esq.; Stephen Bland, Esq.; Matthew Thompson, Esq.; John Brunskill, Esq.; Richard Burn, Esq.; Rev. J. Sisson, and a number of small proprietors. On the south side of the township is Reasgill Hall, where the manor courts were formerly held.

The village of Raisbeck is about a mile and three quarters east of Orton. Sunbiggin is another village, at the foot of a lofty scar, two and three quarter miles north-east of the same town. The hamlets are Coat Flat, one mile and a half south of Orton; Kelleth, three miles south-east; and Rayne, three miles south-south-east. Coatflatt Hall is a commodious dwelling, a mile and a quarter from Orton, erected in 1797, on the site of an ancient castellated structure, at which,

according to tradition, the judges on the northern circuit often regaled themselves between Appleby and Lancaster. Sunbiggin tarn is a small lake, a little west of Sunbiggin. Human bones have been found at several places in this township.

TEBAY.

The area and population of Tebay are returned with the parish; the rateable value is £3,599 3s. 6d. The township is large, consisting of two divisions, called High End and Low End, both of which are fertile.

The first possessor of Tebay on record is Radulph de Tybai, who occurs as a witness to a grant of land at Kirkby Thore to the abbey of Holme Cultram. Herbert de Tibay is the next of the name we meet with, but he does not appear to have held the manor, which was parcelled out amongst several owners. He occurs as a landowner, and it is very probable that he possessed a part of the manor. We afterwards meet with the families of Hastings and English as owning portions of the manor of Tebay. In the 31st Edward I. (1302-3), Henry Threlkeld, of Crosby Ravensworth, had a grant of free warren in Tebay and Rounthwaite. Besides Hastings and Englishes, the Restwolds and Whartons had lands here, and the whole manor came at length to the latter family. The Whartons subsequently sold it to the Lowthers, and it is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale. The landowners are John Beek, Esq.; Richard Brantthwaite, Esq.; John Brunskill, Esq.; the Rev. George Wilson; and the lord of the manor.

The village of Tebay is situated on the Kendal road, two miles south of Orton, near the junction of the Birbeck with the Lune. Here is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Tebay is to be the terminus of the Barnard Castle and Lancaster line. There is a Methodist chapel in the village. In the Galloper Field, in this township, is the Blandery Stone, on which there was formerly an inscription; and near Low Berrow Bridge are the remains of a castle, which seems to have been a fortress of some strength. At Tebay and Greenholme are two places called Castle How, both of which are supposed to have served as places of defence during the Scottish inroads.

ORMOND.

School—By indenture, dated 30th of April, 1672, Robert Adamson gave two messuages and tenements, and the lands thereto belonging, the one called Ormond Biggin, and the other Blacket Bottom, to trustees, for the use of a grammar school at Tebay, and for the maintenance of a schoolmaster there; the school to be

open free of charge to poor children. The property just named bring in about £55 a year, out of which the master receives £45. The school is under the management of six trustees, and is attended by about seventy children of both sexes.

This township also shares in other charities, for which see pages

Ellergill hamlet is two and a half miles south by east of Orton; Gaisgill hamlet, two miles south-by-east; Redgill, two and a half miles south-by-east; and Romthwaite, three miles south of the same town.

BIRKBECK FIELDS.

Birkbeck Fells is an extensive lordship within the

manor of Crosby Ravensworth, and part of it is also in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, where it will be found described more in detail. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township, the part of which in this parish is rated at £135 3s. 4d. At Greenholme, a small hamlet in this division, two miles south-south-west of Orton, is an endowed school. (See page 761.) High Scales is another hamlet in this division, two miles south-west of Orton.

BORROWDALE.

Borrowdale, six miles south-south-west of Orton, is a deep romantic dale, forming part of Fawcett Forest, which is mostly in Kendal parish. This part of Fawcett Forest township is rated at £612.

RAVENSTONEDALE PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by those of Crosby Garret and Kirkby Stephen, on the West by Orton, on the south by Sedbergh and Kirkby Stephen, and on the west by Kirkby Stephen. It comprises a picturesque region of valleys, thwaites, and fells. The river Rother and several streams which form the source of the Lune rise here, as does also the Ravenbeck, which flows northward to Smaridale, through a fine open valley, formed into rich pastures, and from which the parish has its name. Ravenstonedale parish comprises only one manor and township, though, for the convenience of collecting rates, &c., it is divided into four angles or parts, called respectively Town, Bowderdale, Fell-End, and Newbiggin Angles.

The area of Ravenstonedale is 18,450 acres, and its rateable value is £6,428 11s. The population in 1801 was 1,138; in 1811, 1,091; in 1821, 1,059; in 1831, 1,036; in 1841, 973; and in 1851, 939; who are principally engaged in agriculture. Kirkby Stephen is the market attended. The Durham and Lancaster line of railway intersects the parish.

The manor of Ravenstonedale, with the advowson of the church there, was granted by Torphin, son of Robert, "to God, and the Blessed Virgin, and all the holy men serving God in the monastery of Walton." This community belonged to the order of Sempringham, founded by St. Gilbert at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, in 1148. Numerous privileges were granted to this order by several popes and kings, in all of which the manor of Ravenstonedale participated. Pope Celestine III., who was elevated to the pontifical chair in 1191, granted to the order of Sempringham the privilege of exemption from payment of tithes of lands which they had in their own cultivation. King John, Henry III., Edward III., and Henry VI. confirmed the immunities enjoyed by the order. From these confirmations we learn that besides freedom from toll

and other personal and pecuniary charges, the monks of Sempringham had also the privilege of sanctuary throughout their whole possessions. In pursuance of these grants it is recorded that if in Ravenstonedale "a murderer fled to the church or sanctuary, and tolled the holy bell, as it was called, he was free; and if a stranger came within the precincts of the manor, he was safe from the pursuer." The privilege of sanctuary was abolished here, as well as in other places, in the reign of James I., and many of the other privileges have been taken away by act of parliament. After the suppression of the monastic institutions Henry VIII. granted the church and manor of Ravenstonedale to the Archbishop of York during his life; and in November, 1546, he granted the reversion to Sir Thomas Wharton, Knt., for the sum of £935 16s. 8d. The rectory and manor continued to be held by the Wharton family till they were sold by the Duke of Wharton to Robert Lowther, Esq., from whom they have descended to the Earl of Lonsdale. The greater number of the estates have been enfranchised. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; Matthew Thompson, Esq.; Richard Winn, Esq.; John Hewitson, Esq.; Richard

Hunter, Esq.; Robert Hewitson, Esq.; John Hewitson, Esq.; Thomas Fawcett, Esq.; John Fawcett, Esq.; John Fothergill, Esq.; Thomas Fothergill, Esq.; Rev. A. Gibson; Richard Gibson, Esq.; Rev. Thomas Jackson; and Anthony Morland, Esq.; with a number of small proprietors.

In what is called the Lord's Park, a little north of the town, is Gallows Hill, probably on account of criminals, condemned by the manor court, having been executed there in olden time. The park was walled round by Lord Wharton in 1660. Upon a hill called Ash Fell, on the north side of the park, is a house, cut out of the rock; and near Rother Bridge is a circle of stones supposed to be druidical. At a place called Rosate are two tumuli, in which many human bones have been found. In 1774 there was discovered in the peat moss, about half a mile from the Town Head, a large copper vessel, capable of containing about eight and a half gallons of liquid.

THE TOWN OF RAVENSTONEDALE.

The town of Ravenstonedale is pleasantly situated in a mountainous district, near the confluence of Scandall Beck and Cold Beck, four and a half miles south-west of Kirkby Stephen, eight miles east-south-east of Orton, and 270 miles north-north-west of London. It contains about 100 houses, but bears evident marks of having been at some former period much larger than at present. The market, which was held on Tuesday, is obsolete; but a fair is held here on the Thursday after Whitsuntide; three cattle fairs are also held annually; one on the second Wednesday in March, another on the Wednesday previous to the second Sunday in April; and a third on the 29th of August.

THE CHURCH.

Ravenstonedale church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a neat and commodious edifice, erected in 1774, near the site of a previous church, and consists of nave and chancel. Below the communion table of the old church were two rows of seats, "where, it is said, the steward and jury of the manor sat formerly, in their court of judicature." The prisoners were confined in a hollow arched vault, which was discovered when making the foundations of the present church. There are mural monuments to the memory of the Fothergill, Milner, and Mounsey families. The advowson of the church has descended with the manor, as seen above. The great and small tithes did not, however, pass with the living, but were sold to the inhabitants and landowners. None of these tithes or other dues were ever set out for the use of a vicar, as the duties and requirements of the

parish were attended to by monks sent from the monastery of Walton, and the living has, in consequence, continued to be a perpetual curacy even to our own times. In 1777 the whole glebe and houses belonging to the curate were worth about £18 a year, exclusive of the ancient salary of £8 paid by the lord of the manor, as impropiator: a rent charge of £5 1s., purchased in the manor of Bleatarn, with £100 left by the Rev. W. Morland; 27s. a year arising from land purchased with £28, left by John Fothergill, for a sermon on the 10th of August; and the interest of £5, left by Henry Fothergill, for a sermon on St. Bartholomew's Day. But the living has been augmented with various bequests, &c., amounting to £800, with which land was purchased in 1826, at Dubbs. The interest of £20 was left in 1780, by Mr. Giles, for an annual sermon. The living is now worth about £120 a year. The parish registers commence in 1570.

CURATES.—Toppin occurs 1546; Robert Mounsey, died 1780; Jeffrey Bowness, 1780; John Robinson, 1813; Thomas Moss, 1834; William C. Kendal, 1843; William Yarker, 1849.

The parsonage is a neat and commodious house, pleasantly situated on the Suardale Beck, south of the church.

The Independent chapel, formerly Presbyterian, situate about the centre of the town, ranks amongst the oldest dissenting places of worship in the county, having been erected about the year 1662, when the congregation was formed by the Rev. Christopher Jackson, who had been ejected from the living of Crosby Garret, in pursuance of the Act of Uniformity. It was endowed by Philip Lord Wharton with £100, which was invested in land, together with £86, left by Mr. Pindar, John Thompson, Isabella Langhorn, James Fawcett, and George Murthwaites. Various other benefactions, amounting to upwards of £100, have also been invested by the trustees. The chapel has a burial ground and dwelling-house attached.

Here is also a Wesleyan Centenary chapel, erected in 1839. There is a Primitive-Methodist chapel at Newbiggin.

CHARITIES.

School.—The Free Grammar School of Ravenstonedale was founded about the year 1688, by Thomas Fothergill, B.D., master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and by several others of his name and kindred, all natives of the parish, who endowed it with £450, with which three small estates were purchased—viz., Horn-gill, in Asby parish; Foxhill Bigg, in Sedbergh parish; and land at Bous-fell, in Orton parish; but only the last-mentioned belongs to the schools, the

trustees for the time being, in 1703, exceeded their authority, and converted the other two with rent charges of £11 a year, though the land is worth now more than £70 per annum. The entire income of the school is now only about £10, inclusive of a rent charge of £5 a year, left by Philip Lord Wharton. The school is free to the whole parish for Latin and Greek; a charge is made for other branches of education. The present school was erected by subscription in 1758, aided by three donations, amounting to £10 given by Thomas Fothergill, D.D., principal of Edmund Hall, Cambridge; Thomas Fothergill, D.D., provost of Queen's College, Oxford; and Henry Fothergill, M.A., three brothers, born at Loekholme, in this parish, and members of a family located here for centuries. From its foundation this school has had the advantage of able preceptors, and many eminent men have received the rudiments of their education here; we may mention the Rev. John Robinson, D.D., author of the "Theological Dictionary," &c., &c., and Dr. Dawes, the present dean of Hereford, who was the pupil of Dr. Robinson. The school is a small plain building; average attendance about forty children.

Various Charities.—This parish being subdivided into four parts or "angles," some of the following charities are only applicable to one or more of these "angles."

There is belonging to the parish £700 stock, in the Three-per-cent. Consols, which was purchased in the year 1800, with £150, being the amount of different sums of money applicable to several purposes in the parish. The money invested was applicable to the following uses, and the dividend of the stock is disposed of proportionably:—For the minister £55, dividend £2 11s. 11d.; for the clerk £20, dividend 18s. 8d.; money for apprentices £35, dividend £1 12s. 8d.; poor stock £196 12s., dividend £9 3s. 5d.; Mr. Giles's legacy for the poor £10, dividend £1 17s. 4d.; parish money £69 8s., dividend £3 4s. 10d.; Fawcett's and Powson's money £31, dividend £1 11s. 9d.: of these different items, the first is composed of £20, left by Mr. Giles in 1786 for a sermon, and of the residue of some previous bequests, for the same purpose. The £20 left to the clerk was a legacy from John Holme, who died in 1776, for the increase of his salary. It is not known from what source the apprentice money was derived, but it is an old stock, and the interest has always been employed in giving small sums to boys when they are bound out. We find no account of the origin of the poor stock, but it seems to be of long standing. John Giles, of London, by will, dated June 11th, 1786, gave the sum of £60 in trust, directing

one-third of the interest to be paid to the minister of Ravenstonedale, for preaching a sermon there yearly on his birthday, being the 1st of January, and the remaining two-thirds to be distributed among the poor inhabitants of the parish, one-fourth to be given to poor persons in Bowerdale Angle, and one-fourth part in every of the other three angles. The parish money belongs to the parishioners, and no charitable use is attached to it. The last item of £31 is composed of two gifts, one from Richard Fawcett of £30, and £1 from Richard Powson, to be given to the poor of Newbiggin and Bowerdale Angles.

Hunter's Gift.—Beside the stock just mentioned, there is the fourth sum of £10, left by Lanneclot Hunter, who died in 1731, the interest to be given to poor housekeepers in Fell End Angle.

Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.—The trustees of Lord Wharton's Charity send yearly to the parish 30 bibles, 36 catechisms, and three Crossman's introductions, and 7s. 6d. for the trouble of distribution.

Newbiggin Angle.—Holme's Charity.—John Holme, who died about 1776, left, besides £50 to the minister, and £20 to the clerk, as above stated, £20 in trust for the teaching of poor children in Newbiggin Angle.

Robinson's Charity.—John Robinson, of Sythe Side, left the interest of £200 to be distributed in bread every Sunday, in the church.

Airey's Charity.—William Airey left £150, and directed the interest to be distributed amongst the poor at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens.

The Town Angle forms the north-east division of the parish, and includes the hamlets of Cross Bank, Lockholme, and High and Low Stennerskeugh, distant from one to two miles south-east of the town.

Bowerdale Angle, the south-western portion of the parish, includes the deep dale and village of its own name, with Weasdale, from two and a half to four miles west-south-west of the town.

Fell End Angle comprises the hamlets of Beckside, Dovengill, Murthwaite, and Wardle, distant from two and a half to four miles south of the town.

Newbiggin Angle, which forms the north-west division of the parish, includes the village of Newbiggin, and the hamlets of Coldbeck and Greenside, situate within about one mile north-west of the town.

A full account of the customs of the manor of Ravenstonedale will be found in Nicolson and Burns's "History of Westmorland," page 525; it is sufficient for us to remark here, that the tenants were not allowed to divide their ancient tenements without a special agreement from the lord; the estates were mostly kept

entire, and so descended from father to son. It appears from an indenture, made between Lord Wharton and the tenants in 1579, "that any tenant having no issue of his body, lawfully begotten, and being of the age of sixteen years, may, by his last will in writing, or by any other lawful act done in the presence of four of the tenants of the said manor, give and bequeath his

tenements to whom he will." Bishop Nicolson, on his visitation, in 1783, was informed by the churchwardens that they had not had a beggar in the parish within the memory of man, nor never had any gentleman amongst them "except only the curate and schoolmaster."

There are many good residences in the parish.

WARCOP PARISH.

WARCOP parish is a large irregular district, lying partly on the west, but mostly on the east side of the Eden, from which it extends to Warcop Fells. It is bounded on the north-east by a part of Yorkshire, on the west by St. Michael's Appleby, Ormside, and Asby; on the south by Crosby Garret and Kirkby Stephen; and on the east by Musgrave parish. The western portion, being in the vale of the Eden, is very fertile, but the remainder is chiefly a wild mountainous region. The parish comprises four manors and townships, whose united area is 10,020 acres. The population in 1801 was 767; in 1811, 673; in 1821, 713; in 1831, 680; in 1844, 705; and in 1851, 740. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants: Appleby and Kirkby Stephen the markets attended.

WARCOP.

The area and population are returned with the parish. We possess no information relating to Warcop during the Roman period. Behind the hall is what is considered to be a Roman camp, or station; and a Roman road is supposed to have passed through the township near a place called the Street House, and so on towards Brough.

This manor appears to have been held at an early period by a family bearing the local name. In the reign of King John, William de Warcop occurs as a witness to a grant of lands made by the first Robert de Veteripont to Robert de Sandford. In the time of John de Veteripont, son of the Robert just mentioned, the lord of the manor of Warcop, as well as the lords of Sandford, Burton, and Helton, received a grant of freedom from "culture of the foresters," and other privileges. The manor continued to be held by the Warcop family till the period of the wars of the Roses, when it seems to have been forfeited and granted to the Nevilles, several of whom occur as holding Warcop even so late as the 1st Philip and Mary (1554). Shortly after this the Warcops appear to have regained possession, and we find the manor held in 1574-5 by Edward Warcop, Esq. The last mention of the Warcops in connection with this manor occurs in 1589-90, when the manor was sold by John Warcop to Thomas Braithwaite, Esq., the eldest in the direct line of the Braithwaites of Ambleside, in whose family it continued for six generations, and was then purchased by Thomas Carleton, Esq., of Appleby, who gave it as a marriage portion with his younger daughter, Dorothy, to George

Stephenson, Esq. This last-named gentleman dying without issue, his property came to co-heirs, sisters of his father, John Stephenson, and upon a partition thereof, the manor of Warcop came to Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Preston, rector of Brougham, in whose family it still remains. The Rev. William Preston came from the western division of the county, where the family originally possessed large landed estates. Some of the elder branches of the family ending in daughters carried the bulk of the property by marriage into other families; other branches siding with the king against the parliament in the civil wars, by confiscation and misfortune lost nearly all they possessed in that part of Westmoreland. Mr. Preston, of Brougham, having, through his wife, succeeded to the manor of Warcop, seems to have sold what property he possessed in the west of the county and removed to Warcop. William S. Preston, Esq., is the present lord of the manor, besides whom, the Rev. C. M. Preston, William Wilkinson, Esq.; Matthew Charnley, Esq.; Sir Richard Tufon, Bart.; William Tudler, Esq.; Mrs. Aikinson, Christopher Richardson, Mrs. Beck, Rev. G. D. Whitehead, John Gregson, Henry Campbell, John Blackett, and others, are the landowners. The lord of the manor holds a court leet, and a east may court annually in June. Part only of the township is enclosed by act of parliament, passed in 1815. Warcop Fell is unenclosed.

WARCOP Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a stately mansion, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence overlooking the village. Some parts of the house are very old.

The village of Wareop is situated on the east bank of the Eden, at the confluence of two rivulets, five miles south-east of Appleby, and about the same distance north-by-west of Kirkby Stephen. At a short distance south-east of the village is Castle Hill, where a large fortress once covered more than an acre of ground, but it has long disappeared, most of its ruins being removed for the erection of the church steeple at Kirkby Stephen, at least, so says tradition. Mr. Machell, who was vicar of Kirkby Thore in the seventeenth century, says he saw some parts of the walls of the castle which were fifteen feet in thickness. About 200 yards south of Castle Hill is Kirkstall, where a chapel is supposed to have stood in former times. An ancient cross, which stood on the common, was removed after the enclosure and placed in the village.

The old English festival, called the Rush-bearing, has been in existence at Wareop from time immemorial. The rush-bearing generally took place in old times on the festival of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. At Wareop the custom is somewhat different, for the church is dedicated to St. Columb, but the village festival has always been held on St. Peter's day. Perhaps, as there are various Druidic remains in the parish, our forefathers, in the early days of Christianity, may have fixed the village festival as near as possible to the time of some great heathen gathering. It was the policy of the ancient Christians to give as little a shock as they could to the feelings of the people. It was perfectly lawful to change a heathen gathering into a Christian festival, and certainly easier than to abolish it altogether. With regard to the name:—It was customary in former times to strew the floors both of churches and halls with fresh rushes:—and we may, perhaps, imagine a heathen mid-summer feast with its various offerings of fruits, or flowers, or bloody sacrifices, changed, by the mild and loving influence of Christianity, into the grateful offering in the house of God of that which might make it more seemly and comfortable. With regard to the present village festival,—the young girls of the parish collect flowers in the village and neighbourhood for some days beforehand. These are arranged in tasteful upright garlands, and fixed in a white cushion decorated with green, and adorned with bunches of flowers at each corner. The little maidens have been accustomed to assemble near the centre of the village. The members of the village reading-room have lately shown a great interest in the old festival, and have greatly added to the appearance of the procession by the different flags belonging to them. The procession is now formed near the reading-room. The members of the society,

the children with the garlands, and the flag-bearers, march through the village, preceded by a brass band and the large flag of the society. According to old custom, they then come up to the hall, and the garlands being duly arranged on the grass, and the flags tastefully displayed, a spirited dance is commenced. Refreshments are provided for the children by the lady of the hall. In about an hour the procession is again formed and all march down to church, where the proper service for the day is said, and the garlands of flowers fixed up by the churchwarden, in a place arranged for them, where they remain until next year. They are then replaced by new ones. In the afternoon various country sports used to be the order of the day: but these having given occasion for much real evil and more evil report, they are now nearly discontinued. About two o'clock in the afternoon a procession swelled by numbers is again formed in the hall grounds, which, by the kindness of the lord of the manor, are thrown open to all comers. A tent, decorated with evergreens and flowers, is laid out for a gigantic tea-drinking, under the active and very efficient superintendence of the committee. The services of the band are put in requisition, and dancing commences with spirit and energy. From time to time interesting addresses are delivered on such subjects as may be most useful and amusing. The kindness of the lord of the manor in throwing open his grounds, and the efficient manner in which the various arrangements have been conducted, bid fair to make Wareop rush-bearing one of the most attractive festivals in the country. It is heart-enlivening to see the old festival kept up with so much spirit, somewhat of the old religious character—heartiness, beauty, and simplicity of arrangement, with much that is likely to make it both useful and popular at the present day. It seems calculated to produce good feeling in the neighbourhood, and is a bright spot to which the poor man may look forward—a day of wholesome recreation to cheer him in his round of toil.

THE CHURCH.

Wareop church, dedicated to St. Columb, is an ancient structure, in the Early English style, comprising nave, chancel, north and south transepts, south porch, and tower with two bells. The arch separating the nave and chancel was rebuilt in 1855, by the lord of the manor. The windows are lancet-shaped; the eastern one consists of three lights, filled with stained glass. The centre light contains a full-length figure of the Redeemer, supported by St. John on one side, and St. James on the other. The chancel contains six

other windows, five of which are memorial windows, and, of course, of stained glass, and commemorating various members of the Preston family, among others, Captain Henry Preston, of the 90th Foot, killed within the Redan, at the storming of Sebastopol, September 8th, 1855: and Lieut. Preston, of the 90th Light Infantry, who died at the Alumbagh, of wounds received during the advance upon Lucknow, under Sir H. Havelock, September 27th, 1857. There are also a number of mural monuments. In 1526 Edward Hilton, rector of Blechingdon, bequeathed a legacy for the celebration of masses in St. John's aisle in this church, which aisle appears to have been the chapel belonging to Burton Hall; there was also another chapel on the south side, belonging to Warcop Tower, the ancient manor house. This church was appropriated to Shap Abbey by Robert de Clifford, in the reign of Edward I., which appropriation was confirmed by Bishop Halton, in consideration of the poverty and ruined condition of that abbey, in consequence of the incursions of the Scots. On the suppression of the monasteries the presentation came to the Warcops, probably by purchase from the person to whom the living had been granted by the crown. It has since been attached to the manor. The living is valued in the King's Book at £9 5s. 3½d.; but in 1772 it received forty-three and a half acres of land at the enclosure of Sandford Commons, as a commutation of the tithes of that township; and in 1815, when the inhabitants of Warcop enclosed their common, there were eighty acres allotted, and £100 for the hay and corn tithes, and ninety acres for the vicar's tithes. The only tithes the lord of the manor receives are those of one township, Bleatarn. The living is now worth about £225. The parish registers commence in 1597. In an old book in the registry chest are many curious entries, and some Jacobite songs. Robert de Musgrave was the last rector of this church before the appropriation to Shap Abbey.

VICARS.—William de Warcoppe, 1311; Hugh de Hoveden, 1320; Nicholas de Preston, 1369; Edward Knipe, 1547; David Jack, 1575; Nicholas Deane, 1584; Robert Robson, 1584; Anthony Jacques, 1591; Charles Martin, 1625; John Hewton, died, 1643; John Vaux, 1643; Edward Mawson, 1643; Charles Crow, 1663; Richard Ward, died 1644; Matthias Ward, 1735; John Atkinson, curate till 1783; Richmond T. L. 1786; W. M. Stephenson Preston, 1829; Alexander Harper, and A. Heslop, curates from 1842 till 1843; Thomas Bellas, 1843; Joseph Bland, curate till 1850; Reginald Bradley, curate, 1851; W. S. Preston, 1852; C. M. Preston, 1856.

The vicarage is situated close to the church, and has been much improved by the present vicar. It stands on part of the site of a Roman camp of considerable

extent, some of the entrenchments and embankments of which are still visible.

Here are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and the Wesleyan Association.

CHARITIES.

School.—It appears from an old book, containing minutes respecting parish affairs, that the schoolmaster of Warcop is entitled to receive five shillings every two years, out of four estates in Sandford. The school is partly supported by subscription, and is attended by about sixty children.

Knipe's Charity.—The Rev. Edward Knipe, of Warcop, by will, dated 27th December, 1574, devised a rent charge of £2 9s. 1d. a year to the poor of this parish.

Rudd's Charity.—The sum of eight shillings is received every fourth year on account of Rudd's Charity, particulars of which will be found in our account of the Appleby charities.

Scaife's Charity.—This charity consists of £4, which is understood to have been left by Margaret Scaife, many years ago, to the poor of Sandford, in this parish.

Mary Wilson's Charity.—In the year 1801 Mrs. Mary Wilson gave to the vicar and churchwardens £20, to be put out at interest, and the produce divided, yearly, on St. Thomas's Day. She afterwards gave £20 more, for the same purpose.

Parish Money.—This is a sum of £7, the interest of which is given away, with the other charities, on St. Thomas's Day.

There were some other charities belonging to this parish, but they have been lost.

Warcop reading room was established November, 1857, under the presidency of the lord of the manor, and Matthew Chamley, Esq. It is well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, &c., and has a library of about 300 volumes.

The principal houses in the township, besides the seat of the lord of the manor, are Warcop House, the residence of Matthew Chamley, Esq.; and Fenton Gate, the property and residence of William Wilkinson, Esq., who has filled the office of high sheriff of the county.

The township possesseth a corn and saw-mill.

Brough Hall, so celebrated for its fair, is in this township.

BLEATARN.

The rateable value of this township is £222. Its area and population are included in the parish returns.

In the reign of Henry II. this manor was granted to the abbot and convent of Byland in Yorkshire, to which

it continued annexed till the period of the suppression of the monastic institutions, when it was granted by Henry VIII. in consideration of £2,100 lls. to Margaret Symson, the Rev. Anthony Belasis, and William Belasis, Esq. On Margaret Symson's death the manor reverted to her brothers Anthony and William Belasis just mentioned, and on Anthony's demise the whole came to William, in whose family it continued till the 22nd Charles II. (1670) when it was sold to Nicholas Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale, in the county of Durham, who three years afterwards sold the same to George Fothergill, of Ravenstonedale, from whom it was purchased by Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart., ancestor of the present lord of the manor, Sir George Musgrave, Bart. The landowners are Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.; Sir George Musgrave, Bart.; Matthew Thompson, Esq.; John Hill, Esq.; John Wakefield, Esq.; Michael Richardson, Esq.; Robert Rudd, Esq.; Rev. R. Harrison, and others.

The village of Bleatarn is a mile and a half south-south-west of Wareop.

Birks is a small hamlet in this township, one mile north-west of Wareop. In the neighbourhood of this hamlet, at a place called Black Syke, is a small chapel, with burial ground attached, formerly occupied by the Sandemanians, and afterwards by the Independents, Baptists, and Methodists; it is now used for farming purposes and occasionally for preaching.

Byland Abbey had a cell here, at Sawbridge, in Wolverdale, where the monastic buildings appear to have covered a pretty large parcel of ground, and near to them are the remains of two large fish-ponds. A little south-east of these ponds is a marshy piece of ground, called the Abbey Park, which was enclosed with the rest of the common in 1790, and enfranchised in consideration of an allotment given to the lord, who however still receives 7d. fines from the tenants of the old enclosures, and a yearly rent charge of 6d. per acre from the owners of the enclosed common. The Sawbridge and other estates in this manor, which belonged to the monks of Byland, are tithe free, if occupied by their owners; but if let to farm, the exemption is not enjoyed by the tenants.

BURTON.

For the area and population of Burton township, see the parish returns; the rateable value is £349 l. 1s. 7d.

The manor of Burton was possessed in ancient times by a family bearing the local name, some of whom occur as early as the reign of Henry III. It came afterwards to the Heltons, or Hiltons, who continued its possessors till the year 1720, when it was brought in marriage to the Wybergh family, its present possessors,

John Wybergh, Esq., being the lord of the manor, and owner of the whole township, with the exception of a small portion held by Ralph Brass, of Hilton. The hall, now occupied by a farmer, is said to have been built on the site of an old friary, and has, over the staircase, a bust and coat of arms, supposed to be those of the notorious freebooter, "Johnny Armstrong." From the remains of foundations, &c., seen on every side, the hall must have been, at one time, an extensive building. In the neighbourhood of the hall are the remains of an ancient entrenchment, but whether British or Roman cannot now be ascertained.

The hamlet of Burton is two miles north of Wareop, and four miles west-by-south of Appleby.

Christopher Bainbridge, archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry VIII., was a native of this township.

SANDFORD.

The area and population of this township have not as yet been returned separately. The rateable value is £1,096 l. 10s. 5d.

We have evidence of the presence of the Romans in this township, from the traces of an encampment which still exist near Coupland Beck. Near the village, and not far from the Roman road, are three tumuli, the largest of which is ninety-one paces in circumference, the next eighty-six, and the next forty. The former was opened in 1766, when some remains of arms, bones, ashes, and an iron urn, were discovered, which were supposed to have belonged to some British chieftain. A small hospital formerly stood near Coupland Beck Bridge, and is supposed to have been founded by one of the Veteripont family.

The first recorded possessor of the manor of Sandford is William, son of Robert de Sandford, who granted to Robert de Veteripont his wood of Sandford, and all the turbary of the town, in consideration of his being discharged from homage and service, and of the sum of ten marks of silver, and one palfrey. The same Robert de Veteripont re-granted the wood of Sandford and the turbary to Robert de Sandford, son of the William just mentioned, in consideration of the sum of £20. The Sandfords held the manor for several generations, and many of them represented the borough of Appleby and the county of Westmoreland in parliament; but, like other families, they at length ended in daughters, by whom the manor was brought in marriage to the Berdesey and Wareop families, the latter of whom soon became possessed of the entire manor. But they seem not to have held it long, as it went off to daughters, co-heirs. In the 34th Elizabeth (1591-2) we find that John Dalston, Esq., and Frances, his wife; and Talbot

Bowes, Esq., and Agnes, his wife, daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Warcop, Esq., sold to the tenants their tenements at Sandford to freehold, with a respective proportion of the wastes, mosses and commons; and in 1671 Sir Thomas Braithwaite, of Warcop, Kut., and Elizabeth, his wife, (daughter of the said John Dalston, by his wife, Frances Warcop) sold the manor of Sandford, with the soil, profits of courts, waifs, strays, deodands, goods of felons, escheats, rents, boons, and the like, to Andrew Wharton, Esq., from whom the demesne and rents were purchased by the inhabitants and landowners. The Rev. G. D. Whitehead; Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.; William Wilkison, Esq.; Mrs. Harrison; Messrs. Hugh and Anthony Harrison;

William Stephenson Preston, Esq.; John Hill, Esq.; William Tinkler, Esq.; John and Edmund Fawcett, and others, are the present landowners.

The hall or manor house was sold by the Andrew Wharton above-mentioned to Richard Fawcett. It serves as a farm-house. There was anciently a chapel attached to this hall, many remains of which may be seen.

The village of Sandford is situated on the east bank of the Eden, four miles south-east of Appleby. Here is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Association.

Coupland Beck is a hamlet in the townships of Sandford and Hilton, two miles south-south-east of Appleby.



West Ward.

THIS Ward is bounded on the north and north-west by the county of Cumberland, on the south-west by Kendal Ward, and on the south-east and east by the East Ward. It averages about sixteen miles in length by twelve in breadth, and is nearly all comprised in the barony of Westmoreland. It is a fertile and picturesque region, intersected by the river Lowther, to the west of which it has the lakes of Haweswater and Ulleswater, with several tarns, and a fine range of lofty mountains and deep dales. Its eastern portion presents a smoother aspect: the beautiful vales of the Lowther, Eden, Eamont, and several smaller streams, forming its most interesting feature. The Ward is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Limestone, freestone, and slate are its principal mineral productions, but lead ore has been found at Patterdale, and a variety of spars and other variegated stones at Shap Wells. It comprises the parishes of Askham, Bampton, Barton, Brougham, Cliburn, Clifton, Crosby Ravensworth, Lowther, Morland, and Shap. This Ward is rated to the county rate at £58,165.

ASKHAM PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by those of Lowther and Barton, on the west by Barton, on the south by Bampton, and on the east by Bampton and Lowther. The soil here is mostly incumbent on limestone and generally fertile. The parish comprises the townships of Askham and Helton, whose united area is 4,577 acres; and its rateable value £2,696. Agriculture is the principal employment, and Penrith the market attended.

ASKHAM.

The area and rateable value of this township are included in the returns for the parish. The population in 1801 was (inclusive of that of Helton) 448; in 1811, 466; in 1821 (Askham alone), 355; in 1831, 395; in 1841, 442; and in 1851, 437.

Nothing appears to be known respecting the manor of Askham previous to the reign of Henry III., when Sir Thomas de Helbeck received it in exchange for lands held by knights' service. The Helbecks continued in possession of the manor till the 8th Edward II. (1314-15) when it appears to have passed to the Swinburnes. In the 16th Edward III. (1372-3) Robert de Swinburne conveyed the manor to William de Sandford, sen.; William de Sandford, jun.; Thomas Bannay, and Edmund de Sandford, who, two years afterwards, all joined in a conveyance to William Colynson, which William Colynson re-conveyed the same, in the following year, to the said Edmund de Sandford in fee. This Edmund was the common ancestor of the Sandfords of Askham and Howgill.

He was a younger brother of William de Sandford, lord of the manor of Sandford, in the parish of Warcop. From this period the Sandfords continued to possess Askham till the year 1724, when the family failing in issue male, the manor was brought in marriage to the Tatnams; it was subsequently sold to the Lowthers, and is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale, who is also the principal landowner. The hall or manor house, which for well nigh four centuries was the residence of the Sandford family, is a turreted building, rebuilt in 1574 by Thomas Sandford, Esq., who caused the following inscription to be placed over the gate:—

“ Thomas Sandford esqyr
For thys paid meat and byr;
The year of our Savioure
XV hundredthe seventy foure.”

In 1828 it was converted, by the permission of the bishop of the diocese, into the rectory house for Lowther parish.

The village of Askham occupies a pleasant situation

opposite to Lowther Park, five miles south of Penrith. The ancient form of the name was *Aseum*, or *Ascom*, meaning the dwelling place of *Aske*, one of its Anglo-Saxon proprietors.

THE CHURCH.

Askham church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat Gothic structure, rebuilt by the Earl of Lonsdale in 1852-3, and possesses accommodation for 300 persons. It has a neat embattled tower. There is a small chapel containing several handsome mural monuments to the memory of several members of the Sandford family. There is also a tablet to the memory of the late Edmund Bolton, Esq., of Askham Hall. The old church contained a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, which belonged to the Sandfords. By the first will of Dame Idonea Sandford, made in 1112, her son William was enjoined "on pain of her blessing or malediction, to charge his sons and his sons' sons after him, to provide a fit priest to celebrate mass in the church of Aseome, for ever, for the repose of the souls of their benefactors, and the souls of all faithful people departed this life;" and by her will, made in 1418, she bequeathed to Robert, her son and heir, her son William being then dead, eight oxgangs of land, and half of the mill of Askham upon condition that he found a chaplain to celebrate mass for the soul of her father, and the souls of her ancestors in the chapel of St. Mary of Askham. The church of Askham was granted to the monastery of Warton, in Yorkshire, which appropriation was confirmed by Pope Innocent IV. in 1215. The canons of Warton had also a curate of land in Askham. On the suppression of the monastic institutions, the church was granted to the Earl of Rutland, who sold the rectory and advowson to Lancelot Lancaster and Michael Hudson, and they, for the sum of £256 2s. 3d., in 1512, conveyed the same to Thomas Sandford, Esq., of Askham, whose descendant, William Sandford, Esq., sold the rectory to Sir John Lowther in 1689, but reserved the advowson of the vicarage, which was, however, purchased in 1815 by the Lowthers, so that the entire patronage is now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale. The vicarage is valued in the King's Book at £113s. 8d., but was subsequently certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £31 16s. The tithes have been commuted for a yearly rent charge, and the present value of the living is about £160 a year.

Vicars.—Richard de Settrington, 1295; William de Malton, —; John de Claworth, died 1345; Robert de Dale, 1346; John de Wynteringham, 1359; Robert de Ferriby occurs 1366; Henry de Holme, 1375; John de Merton, 1380; John Dandy, 1437; Robert Wresyl, 1418; Thomas Walter, died 1503; John

Airay, 1503; John Simpson, 1573; Thomas Warwick, 1604; John Hutchinson, 1611; Lancelot Hutchinson, 1635; Christopher Langhorne, —; Joseph James, 1678; Thomas Bell, 1681; David Bell, 1690; John Sisson, 1695; Jeremy Seed, 1696; Archer Chambers, 1707; Lancelot Sisson, 1711; Jeffrey Bowness, 1711; William Milner, 1723; John Cantley, —; John L. Leech, —; James T. Ward, 1832.

The vicarage, which occupies a beautiful situation, has been partly rebuilt, enlarged, and much improved, by the present vicar.

CHARITIES.

School.—There is in Askham an ancient school, of which the Earl of Lonsdale and seven of the principal inhabitants are the trustees. The school had no endowment till about sixty years ago, when the sum of £20 was given for its support by Jane Bowman. About the year 1809 a subscription was raised amongst the principal inhabitants and landowners, to which the Earl of Lonsdale contributed £100. The amount of this subscription was laid out in the purchase of £400 stock Three-per-Cent reduced. The stock was afterwards sold out, and, in 1818, £212, part thereof, was laid out in the purchase of about five acres of land in the parish of Askham, and the remainder thereof, which, with a legacy of £10, left to the school in 1819, amounting in the whole to £121 7s. 3d., is lent out at interest. The total income of the school is at present (1859) £12 a year.

Poor Stock.—There was in this parish an old poor stock of £10, which, for a long period, was handed over from overseer to overseer. It was at length taken to the account of the poor-rate, out of which 8s. 4d. is regularly allowed as interest, and distributed among the poor not receiving parish relief.

Sandford's Charity.—William Sandford, by will, dated February 19th, 1724, left to trustees about forty acres of land, the rents of which he directed should be distributed as follows:—40s. to be laid out in bread and wine for the celebration of the Lord's Supper at Askham four times in the year, namely, Christmas Day, Easter Day, Trinity Sunday, and the first Sunday next after the 11th of September; and if any surplus should remain, that the same should be distributed on St. Stephen's Day amongst poor persons of Askham, by the vicar and overseers. He also directed 20s. a year to be paid to the parish clerk of Askham; and £5 to be distributed amongst the poor. This charity is distributed according to the instructions of the donor.

Mounsey's Charity.—James Mounsey, by will, dated 6th October, 1766, left to the poor of Askham £100. This charity was lost after £150 had been incurred for land expenses.

HELTON.

For area and rateable value see parish returns. The population in 1801 and 1811 were returned with Askham township; in 1821 it was 162; in 1831, 192; in 1841, 193; and in 1851, 179.

The manor of Helton, or Helton Flecket, belonged in ancient times to the De Morville family, from whom it passed by heiress to the Wessingtons and Englishes,

who held the manor in moieties, both of which came ultimately to the Lowthers, and the Earl of Lonsdale is now lord of the whole manor, and principal landowner.

The village of Helton is one mile south of Askham. Helton Dale, one mile south of Helton, forms the southern extremity of the parish, and is watered by a rivulet which flows eastward to the Lowther from Swarth Fell, near Ulleswater.

BAMPTON PARISH.

BAMPTON parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Lowther and Askham, on the west by Askham and Barton, on the south by Shap, and on the east by Shap, Morland, and Lowther. It is surrounded on almost every side by lofty and rugged mountains, but the soil in the vales is very fertile. In the Earl of Lonsdale's manor of Thornthwaite, at the south-western extremity of the parish, is the beautiful lake of Haweswater. Bampton parish has no dependant townships. It includes part of the chapelry of Mardale, the other part of which is in Shap parish. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. In 1856 a company was formed for the working of a mine of copper ore in the south part of the parish. Penrith market is usually attended.

Bampton comprises an area of 10,390 acres, and its rateable value is £2,739 19s. 2d. The population in 1801 was 600; in 1811, 595; in 1821, 614; in 1831, 636; in 1841, 579; and in 1851, 535.

The earliest notice we possess of the manor of Bampton describes it as being divided into moieties, distinguished by the names of Bampton Patrie and Bampton Cundale, the former of which seems to have received its name from Patrius, or Patrie de Culwen, who possessed it in the reign of Henry II., and from whom it descended to the Curwens of Workington, for an account of which family see page 167. In the reign of Henry VIII. we find it stated that the heir of Thomas Curwen, Kut., and Thomas Cliburne, held the portion of the manor called Bampton Patrie. It came subsequently to the family of Warwick and Hassel, but is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale. In the reign of Henry II. we find the other moiety of the manor in the possession of the family of Cundale, from whom it derived its designation of Bampton Cundale. It subsequently passed by marriage to the Cliburnes; and we find that in the 15th Richard II. (1391-2) it was held by Robert de Cliburne in right of Margaret his wife. The last account we have of the Cliburnes here occurs in 1551; it is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale. Thornthwaite is another manor belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. It extends into the parishes of Bampton and Shap, and into the chapelries of Mardale and Swindale. It includes the whole of Haweswater. The landowners of Bampton are the Earl of Lonsdale, Thomas

Atkinson, William Noble, William Stephenson, John Cowburn, the Misses Holme, William Rawlandson, Thomas Mounsey, John Braidley, and many small proprietors.

Bampton and Bampton Grange are two neighbouring villages on the opposite banks of the Lowther, and near the confluence of that river with the stream which flows from Haweswater, four miles north-west of Shap, and about eight miles south of Penrith.

THE CHURCH.

Bampton church, dedicated to St. Patrick, stands in Bampton Grange, and is a neat edifice, with nave, chancel, and square tower containing five bells. It was erected in 1726 on the site of the former church. It contains several mural monuments to the memory of the family of Gibson. There was anciently a chapel or oratory, dedicated to St. Thomas, in connection with this church, to which John de Askeby, vicar of Bampton, in 1362, gave by his will two shillings. Nothing is now known respecting the site of this chapel. The church of Bampton was granted to the abbey of Shap in 1170, and the appropriation was confirmed by Robert, bishop of Carlisle, in 1263, who, in consequence of the smallness of the revenues of the abbey, granted to the community the privilege of officiating in the said church, by two or three of their own canons, one of whom should be presented to the bishop as vicar, to be answerable to the bishop in spirituals, and another to be answerable to the abbot and convent in temporals. The community of Shap was also bound to provide a chaplain

for Bampton church out of the secular clergy, to hear confession, and perform such duties as did not fall within the province of secular canons. The vicarage is valued in the King's Book at £7 5s., but in 1750 it was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £33, having been augmented with land at Rossel Bridge, near Kendal, purchased with £200, obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200 given by Dr. Gibson, bishop of London. The tithes have been commuted for £238 1s., of which the Earl of Lonsdale receives £164, the vicar, £19 16s.; and the grammar school, £54 8s.; the total income of the living is about £96 per annum, together with four acres of glebe land. On the suppression of the religious houses the patronage came to the crown, to which it has since continued to be attached.

VICARS.—Roger de Barton, 1300; John de Appleby, 1309; John de Hanville occurs 1358; John de Morland, 1358; John de Askeby, 1362; Gilbert Raket, 1365; John de Bampton, 1369; William de Wieliff, 1379; William de Sutton, 1382; Edward Harper occurs 1539; John Harrison, 1565; Roland Winter, 1567; Christopher Synson, 1580; Barnabas Scott, 1586; James Atkinson, died 1641; Matthew Wilkinson, 1641; Thomas Knott, 1672; Thomas Wearing, 1698; William Stephenson, 1712; William Langborn, 1763; Thomas Kilmer, 1775; Thomas Pearson, 1802; William Hodgson, 1831.

The vicarage is a plain old structure, situated near the church.

CHARTERS.

Free Grammar School.—This school was founded in 1623 by the Rev. Thomas Sutton, D.D., who endowed it with £500, collected in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and elsewhere, which was afterwards laid out in the purchase of tithes in the neighbourhood. William Walker, Esq., in 1657, bequeathed a yearly rent charge of fifteen guineas, for the purpose of providing the school with books; and in 1693, the Rev. William Stephenson, rector of Laxton, in Nottinghamshire, left to the school a legacy of £150. Thomas Denny, in 1721, gave £5 for buying ink and paper for the poor scholars. In 1816 it received £500 Three-per-Cent. stock from the executors of John Noble, Esq. The school is under the management of twelve governors, six of whom are appointed trustees. According to an agreement made in 1665, the master was required to be in orders, and a licensed preacher, but this regulation has been dispensed with. The present revenue of the school is about £75 a year. A charge is made by the master for all children who do not belong to the parish.

School Library.—There are in the school-house about 200 books, given by Dr. Bray's associates; and there

is also a library from the gift of William Noble, Esq., who in 1798, left £100 for that purpose.

Roughill School.—There is a school at Roughill, in this parish, which is stated to have been founded by Edmund Noble, who, by his will, dated 6th January, 1662, left to trustees £40 for that purpose. £7 5s. have since been added to the school stock by Messrs. William and John Noble, and John and Thomas Hudson, the interest of which is applied for educational purposes. Joseph Noble left £6 to buy books, and Dorothy Noble £5 towards paying for two poor scholars. These sums were all expended in the purchase of land, the rent of which, together with the interest of 20 left by Elizabeth Hotblack, and £10 given by Elizabeth Atkinson, now produces about £10 a year.

Measand School.—This school was founded in 1711, by Richard Wright, who gave for that purpose an estate called Nether Seales, in the parish of Orton. In 1723 Richard Law gave a parcel of ground and customary estate at Measand, called the Old Garth, for the use of the schoolmaster of Measand School. The income is now about £68 a year.

Poor Stock, including Kitchen's, Denny's, Collinson's, Noble's, Atkinson's, and Walker's Gifts.—A terrier belonging to this parish states that Jenny Kitchen, in 1714, gave £10, and Thomas Denny, in 1721, the same sum, the interest of both which legacies were distributed every year, at or before Christmas, to the poor of the parish. The terrier also states that Edmund Collinson, in 1713, gave £5, the interest distributed at the time aforesaid, to the poor of Skews only. Deborah Noble, by will, in 1770, gave the interest of £10, to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Bampton, on St. Thomas's Day. Elizabeth Atkinson, by will, in 1781, left the interest of £10 on the same terms. William Walker, by will, in 1657, gave £10 to the poor stock of this parish. The sum total of these bequests amounts to £113, the interest of which, amounting to £5 13s. per annum, is distributed among the poor.

Tinclar's Library.—By indenture, dated 1st September, 1750, Jonathan Tinclar gave to trustees £50, upon trust, to lay out the same in the purchase of land, and to apply the rents towards purchasing and supplying a library, to be kept and preserved for ever in the parish of Bampton. This library was increased by some works, chiefly on divinity, given by Lord Viscount Lonsdale, in 1710.

Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.—The schoolmaster of the grammar school receives annually, from the trustees of Lord Wharton's Charity, ten bibles, twelve catechisms, and one copy of Crossman's "Introduction," for distribution in Bampton, and five bibles, six catechisms, and

one Crossman, for the manor of Carhullen, which is a district of Bampton, containing only two houses.

Besides the villages of Bampton and Bampton Grange, the parish includes several hamlets, amongst which are Bombay, half a mile south; Butterwick, one mile north-by-west; High and Low Knipe, two hamlets, one mile north-by-east; and Roughill, one mile west-north-west of Bampton. The hamlet of Measand is in Mardale Chapelry, on the west side of Haweswater, four miles south-west of Bampton. Riggendale is a deep romantic glen, stretching from High Street Mountain to the

bridge between Chapel Hill and Mardale Green, distant about eight miles from Shap, in which parish it is partly situated. Of Thornthwaito manor we have spoken above.

Amongst the eminent men born in this parish we may mention Thomas Gibson, M.D., who married the daughter of the Protector, Richard Cromwell. His nephew, Edmund Gibson, D.D., the translator of the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," and editor of two editions of "Camden's Britannia," was successively bishop of Lincoln and London.

BARTON PARISH.

BARTON parish is bounded on the north and west by the parishes of Penrith, Daere, Greystoke, and Crosthwaite in Cumberland; on the south by those of Grasmere and Kendal; and on the east by Bampton, Askham, Lowther, Clifton, and Brougham. It is about fifteen miles in length, and from two to four in breadth, and forms one of the most picturesque districts in the region of the lakes. On its northern side is the beautiful Ulleswater, and at its western extremity the mighty Helvellyn. Penrith is the market usually attended. The parish comprises the townships of High Barton, Sockbridge, Winder, and Yanwath and Eamont Bridge, with the chapelries of Hartsop and Patterdale, and Martindale. Its area is 35,312 acres. The whole parish of Barton, except Yanwath, belonged to Ivo Taillebois, baron of Kendal, whose descendants took the name of Lancaster, and granted the other parts of it to one of his own name, from whom it passed by marriage and purchase to the Lowther family, in the seventeenth century. In the 17th King John (1215-16) William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal, obtained a grant of a market at Barton.

HIGH BARTON.

The population of this township in 1801 was 249; in 1811, 254; in 1821, 322; in 1831, 346; in 1841, 323; and in 1851, 320. Its area is 5,653 acres, and its rateable value £2,750 18s. 11d. The soil here is principally a good loam; agriculture the only employment. The inhabitants reside in the villages and hamlets of Pooley Bridge, Bowerbank, Celleron, and Barton Church, with several dispersed dwellings, from three to five miles south-west-by-south of Penrith. As we have seen above, the manor of High Barton was held in ancient times by the Lancasters, from whom it came to the Multons of Gilsland, and from them to the Daeres, who, in the reign of Charles II., sold it to the Musgraves. It was subsequently purchased by an ancestor of the present lord, E. W. Hasell, Esq. The landowners are E. W. Hasell, Esq.; Frederick Cooper, Esq.; W. B. Sisson, Esq.; Anthony Parkin, Esq.; W. H. Parkin, Esq.; and many small proprietors.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large building situated, in the picturesque vale of

Eamont, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel, with central tower containing two bells. In one of the aisles is a sepulchral brass, commemorating William de Lancaster, who is supposed to have died about the year 1575. It bears the inscription:—"Here lyeth William Lancaster, son of Christopher: on whose soul Jesu have mercy." The coats of arms, &c., which formerly occupied the space above the communion table are now defaced. The church of Barton was given in the thirteenth century by Sir John de Lancaster to the priory of Watre, in Yorkshire, to which it was afterwards appropriated. On the suppression of the monasteries it was granted by the crown to Thomas Earl of Rutland, who sold it to Lancelot Lancaster, of Sockbridge, and Michael Hudson. The Lancaster portion passed in marriage to the Lowthers, who have since become possessed of the entire advowson, so that the Earl of Lonsdale is the present patron. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's Book at £11 1s. 0½d., but is now worth about £170 a year, arising from glebe land, and a yearly rent charge, for which the tithes were commuted in 1841. The impropriators pay an annual pension of £6 to the bishop of the diocese.

Rectors.—William de Corbrige, died 1304; John de Lowther, 1304.

Vicars—Gilbert de Sandale, 1320; William de Elvington, 1322; William de Kyrkton, 1336; John de Fenton, 1345; John de Sherborn, 1354; Robert de Ferby, 1354; John de Whyston, 1354; William de Newton, 1361; William Spencer, 1422; Robert Wresyl, 1476; John Hudson, 1546; Lancelot Dawes, 1608; Timothy Roberts, 1653; John Harrison, 1660; Richard Stainton, 1705; Richard Jackson, 1734; William Lindsey, 1738; Joseph Wilson, 1753; John Cowper, 1759; — Myers, —; — Fletcher, —; Thomas Gibson, —; Arthur Wilkin, —; Thomas Gibson, the younger, 1847; B. C. Hodgson, 1855.

The vicarage is a commodious residence, erected in 1851 by subscription and a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty, at a cost of £1,000.

CHARITIES.

Free Grammar School.—This school was founded in 1649 by Dr. Lancelot Dawes and Dr. Gerard Langhaine, the latter of whom endowed it with £30 and an estate at Culgaith, out of which £10 a year is "to go to bind two poor boys apprentices." Dr. Dawes gave £25 and a yearly rent charge of 20s. out of the tithes of the estate called Barton Kirk. The money, with a donation given by Dr. William Lancaster, and several contributions, was laid out in land at Firbank, in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, and at Howgill, near Sedbergh, now let for about £80 a year, out of which the £10 mentioned above is paid yearly for the binding apprentice two poor boys of Barton parish, the remainder is the master's salary. The school is open to all the children of the parish free of expense. It is under the management of twelve trustees, and is attended by about thirty-five children.

Dudley's Dole.—Agnes Dudley, of Yanwath, by will, dated April 19th, 1671, gave to trustees £100, to be laid out in land, and the profits to be distributed among the aged poor of the parish of Barton, on the 9th of September, yearly. This charity is distributed as directed.

Township of Barton and Sockbridge.—*Nicholson's Dole.*—A legacy of £20, bequeathed by Robert Nicholson for the use of the poor of this parish, between Surthbeck and Sockbridge Hall, was laid out in the purchase of land for the grammar school, the trustees of which pay £1 18s. a year in respect of this legacy, which is divided between the overseers of Barton and Sockbridge, and is distributed by them amongst poor persons of their respective townships not receiving parish relief.

For the other charities of this parish, see the several townships and chapels.

Pooley Bridge is a pleasant village at the foot of Ulleswater, in the township of High Barton, five miles

south-west-by-south of Penrith, where a handsome bridge of three arches crosses the river Eamont, which flows from the lake opposite the conical hill of Duunmallet, or Duunmallard, anciently crowned with a British fort, vestiges of which, surrounded by a luxuriant grove, were visible till a comparatively recent period. A small market for fish was formerly held here: there is still a fair for sheep and cattle on the third Monday in September.

Bowerbank, Celleron, and Barton Church are hamlets in this township. The principal residences are Bowerbank, John Carr, Esq.; Bewlah House, Captain David Ladyman; Barton Hall, Captain D. Ladyman; Ensemere House, Major Bristow; Sharron Bay, Anthony Parkin; Elderbeck, — Scisson, Esq.; Raven Cragg, W. H. Parkin, Esq.

There is a corn-mill on the Eamont, a short distance below Pooley.

Dr. Adam Airey, principal of Edmond Hall, Oxford; Dr. William Lancaster, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, in the seventeenth century; and Dr. Gerard Langhaine, provost of Queen's College, who lived during the time of the Commonwealth, were all natives of this parish.

SOCKBRIDGE.

Sockbridge comprises an area of 11,818 acres, and its rateable value is £1,581 12s. 10d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 175; in 1811, 213; in 1821, 190; in 1831, 263; in 1841, 212; and in 1851, 279; who reside principally in the villages of Sockbridge and Tirril. The manor of Sockbridge was held by the Lancasters from a very early period, till the family failed in issue male, when it passed by marriage to the Lowthers. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor; but the tenants have all been enfranchised. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; John Nicholson, Esq.; William Wordsworth, Esq.; Mrs. Winch; and a number of small proprietors. Sockbridge Hall, long the seat of the Lancasters, but now occupied by a farmer, is an old quadrangular building.

The village of Sockbridge is on the south side of the Eamont, three miles south-south-west of Penrith. Tirril is another village in this township, one mile north-east of Barton church, and contains a meeting house of the Society of Friends, with burial ground attached. A celebrated mathematical academy was established here by John Slee, a member of the Society of Friends, well known for his mathematical acquirements. He was a native of Mungers-lale, in Cumberland, but died here in 1821. His son, Thomas Slee, conducted the school from the time of his father's demise till 1849, when he

died much regretted. Here are also two breweries. Thorp is a hamlet in this township, half a mile east of Sockbridge. There are several good residences in this township.

WINDER.

This is a small township comprising only 298 acres. Its population in 1801 was 12; in 1811, 17; in 1821, 19; in 1831, 19; in 1841, 16; and in 1851, 11. The soil here is a good strong loam. This township is partly in the manor of Barton, and partly in that of Sockbridge. It is of the marquis fee, parcel of the barony of Kendal. George Gibson, Esq., of Kendal, is the owner of the township. Winder Hall, the only inhabited house in the township, now serves as a farm-house.

YANWATH AND EAMONT BRIDGE.

The area of this township is 1,169 acres, and its rateable value £3,077 1s. 8½d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 198; in 1811, 223; in 1821, 211; in 1831, 327; in 1841, 316; and in 1851, 356; who reside in the villages of Eamont Bridge, Yanwath, and a few scattered houses. Agriculture is the principal employment. The soil here is a good strong loam. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township.

The manor of Yanwath, or Evenewit, as it is called in old charters, is the only manor in the large parish of Barton which appears to have been held under the Cliffords, lords of Westmoreland, the other portions of the parish seem to have been comprised in the barony of Kendal. In the year 1314-15 Ralph, son of William, baron of Greystoke, held the manor of Yanwath, as mesne tenant under the Cliffords. The manor was held under the Greystokes by the Threlkelds and Lancasters. The whole manor was subsequently held by the Threlkelds, from whom it passed in marriage to the Dudleys, who continued in possession till about the year 1654, when the family failing in male issue, Yanwath was sold to Sir John Lowther, and is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Yanwath Hall, which stands at the north end of the village of Yanwath, on the banks of the Eamont, is a tower, which in the days of border warfare was found the most convenient form of building. The principal residence of the family was on the ground floor. Yanwath Hall is probably of the fifteenth century, as may be inferred from the battlements and parapets. The bay window of the hall is rather peculiar, being very heavy at the head. The roof is perfect, and there is a large fire-place in the hall of considerable archaeological interest. On the second floor, above the fire-place, is

carved a specimen of the arms of Queen Elizabeth, and from initial letters found in another part of the building it would seem to have belonged at that period to the Daeres. In the tower is seen a massive wooden ceiling, which formerly formed the roof of the principal hall, but is now cut off by an intervening floor. The court yard is a perfect specimen of the period of Henry VIII. About a mile south of the hall, at the end of Yanwath wood, is a circular entrenchment, called Castlesteads. The landowners in the township are the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Brougham, and Frederick Cooper, Esq., with several small proprietors.

The village of Yanwath is one mile and a quarter south of Penrith.

Eamont Bridge is another village in this township, lying chiefly on the south bank of the Eamont, one mile south-by-east of Penrith. A bridge has existed here from a very early period. In 1125 there seems to have been a general subscription towards building or repairing the bridge, and an indulgence of forty days was granted by Cardinal Langley, bishop of Durham, to all those who, observing the usual conditions of going to confession and communion, should contribute towards the carrying out of the work.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Eamont Bridge is the famous monument of antiquity, "King Arthur's Round Table," a trenched amphitheatre, above 160 yards in circumference. Excavations were commenced some time ago with a view to discover some remains which might give a clue to the origin or use of this remnant of the olden time; but no satisfactory result has been obtained, and the general idea now is, that the mound formed part of a sacred grove. Local tradition states, however, that it was devoted to the purpose of combats, and that turf seats for the spectators were ranged around. In modern times it is used as the arena of wrestling matches whenever any occur in the neighbourhood. About a quarter of a mile from the "Round Table," is Mayburgh, the site of another sacred grove, which is deemed of so much importance that it is walled in. Mayburgh rises gradually on every side, about 140 yards from the level of the land below. The summit of the hill is fenced round, except an opening left to the east, with a quantity of loose pebbles, which seem to have been gathered from the bed of the Eamont. Inclining a little to the west and from the centre is a large boulder, consisting of a mass of limestone, of a kind not usually found in the district.

Here is a neat school, with teacher's house attached, erected by subscription in 1855, at a cost of £230. It is under government inspection, and attended by about sixty children. Mr. Wm. Sanderson, of Sockbridge,

who died in 1836, left the interest of £100 for the instruction of the poor children of the villages of Sockbridge, Tirril, Thorpe, and Yanwath. The school at Eamont Bridge shares in this charity.

The West Ward Union Workhouse is in this township. The union consists of two sub-districts; Morland, including Crosby Ravensworth, Shap, Little Strickland, Thrimby, Great Strickland, Newby, Sleagill, King's Meaburn, Bolton, Morland, and Cliburn; and Lowther, comprising Brougham, Clifton, Lowther, Helton, Askham, Low Winder, High Barton, Sockbridge and Tirril, Yanwath and Eamont Bridge, Martindale, Patterdale-with-Hartsop, and Bampton. The total area of the union is 120,523 acres. Its population in 1851 was 8,155, of whom 4,258 were males and 3,897 females.

The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 1,510; uninhabited, 54; and two were building. The workhouse is an old structure, with about forty-five inmates. The total receipts for West Ward union for the year ended Michaelmas, 1859, amounted to £2,483 1s. 1½d.; the expenditure for the same period was £2,752 5s. 8½d.

The residences in the township are Poplar Lodge, C. S. Jackson, Esq.; Grotto, F. Cooper, Esq.; and Bleach Green, Mrs. Mason.

CHARITY.

Dennison's Charity.—John Dennison, about the year 1768, left £20, the interest to be distributed for the use of the poor of Yanwath and Eamont Bridge, on St. Thomas' Day.

HARTSOP AND PATERDALE CHAPELRY.

THIS chapelry comprises no dependant townships, but includes Upper and Nether Hartsop, Deepdale, Glenridding, and Grisedale, as well as Patterdale. Its area is 8,314 acres. The population in 1801 was 261; in 1811, 319; in 1821, 282; in 1831, 400; in 1841, 573; and in 1851, 686. Mining and slate quarrying are the principal employments of the inhabitants, upwards of 300 being constantly engaged at the Greenside Lead Mine, which is worked by the Greenside Mining Company. The mine has one shaft, thirty-seven fathoms in perpendicular depth; the metal bearing strata are from half an inch to seven or eight inches in thickness, producing about 900 tons of lead ore per annum, and 1,600 ounces of silver per month. There are also other lead mines. At Hartsop, Place Fell, and other parts of this chapelry, are extensive slate quarries.

Upper and Nether Hartsop are two adjacent hamlets, two miles south-by-east of Patterdale chapel. They are comprised in the marquis fee of the barony of Kendal, and were formerly held by the Lancasters; they are now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. Hartsop Hall, an ancient building, is now a farm-house. Deepdale is a grand romantic valley, mostly in a high state of cultivation, and decorated with a profusion of wood, one mile and a quarter south of the chapel. The manor of Deepdale is the property of H. Howard, Esq., of Greystoke. The tenants here pay a heriot on the death of lord or tenant. Glenridding is a deep, rocky, and well-wooded valley, stretching from Helvellyn to Ulleswater, three miles west of Patterdale chapel. The manor of Glenridding was purchased by the present lord, William Marshall, Esq., in 1824, previous to which it was held by John Mounsey, Esq., the king of Patterdale. Grisedale extends from half a mile north of the chapel to the confines of Cumberland; the manorial rights of Grisedale, as well as those of Place Fell, are held by E. W. Hasell, Esq. These different places are surrounded by the lofty mountains of Hel-

vellyn, Great Dod, Fairfield, High Street, Dow Craggs, and Place Fell. Patterdale extends six miles southward from Gowbarrow Park, along the highest and most beautiful reach of Ulleswater, to the source of the Goldrill, which flows to the lake from Brotherwater, Haweswater, and Angletarn. Patterdale is also part of the barony of Kendal, and was held by the Lancasters. E. W. Hasell, Esq., is the present lord, who resides at Patterdale Hall. The principal landowners in the township are the lords of the respective manors, as above, together with W. H. Askew, Esq., and Daniel and John Mounsey.

The following memoranda of the visits of royal and other personages will be interesting in connection with Patterdale. On the 15th July, 1840, the late Dowager Queen Adelaide, and her sister Ida, duchess of Saxe-Weimar, with a numerous suite, arrived here; as did also two foreign princes from Ashantee, on the coast of Africa, who were presented to the Queen Dowager on the following morning. On the 19th July, 1844, the King of Saxony and suite visited Patterdale. On Sunday the 18th of August, in the same year, Prince

William of Prussia and suite arrived here, whence they set out for Windermere. On May 16th, 1857, his royal highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Geldard's Hotel from Keswick; on the following day, Sunday, the prince and party attended divine service in the church at Patterdale; and on Monday they departed by way of Pooley Bridge, Lowther Castle, and Brougham Hall, on their tour through the Lake District.

THE CHAPEL.

Patterdale chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a neat Gothic structure, erected by subscription in 1852, from designs furnished by A. Salvin, Esq., of London, at a cost of £1,681 17s. 4d., of which £643 was contributed by William Marshall, Esq.; £100 by Mrs. Marshall; £100 by the Earl of Lonsdale; £200 by the Rev. Henry Askew; £59 by Captain John Washington; and £150 by the Hon. Henry Howard. It consists of nave and chancel, with a small belfry. There are about 300 sittings in the nave, most of which are free and unappropriated. The chancel, which is paved with encaustic tiles, contains sittings for the lords of the different manors in the chapelry; the pulpit is of oak, and has a very neat appearance. The chapel was consecrated by the late bishop of Carlisle on November 3rd, 1853. The communion plate, of Helvellyn silver, is of the most approved ancient form and pattern, by Keith of London. The silver was presented by the Greenside Lead Mining Company as an offering to the church at Easter, 1850. The chapel is situated near the head of Ulleswater, and has in its burial ground two venerable yew trees. The benefice is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, and is worth about £70 a year. The tithes are commuted for £64, of which the Earl of Lonsdale receives £20, William Marshall, Esq., £17 16s., Henry Howard, Esq., £4 4s., and the incumbent £22. In 1807 the present incumbent purchased part of a messuage and tenement, called Bearhow, adjoining the ancient glebe to which it is now attached, for the sum of £168, part of an augmentation of £200 Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1812 the incumbent gave £100, which was promptly met by the Earl of Lonsdale with a like sum, which obtained a grant of £300 from the parliamentary fund, making together the sum of £500 still remaining in the Parliamentary Grant Fund for the augmentation of the living.

INCUMBENTS.— Longhorn, —; Peter Birkett, 1675; Edmund Kilner, 1676; John Mattinson, 1705; Thomas Thompson, 1765; John Thompson, 1800.

The parsonage was erected by the present incumbent in 1820, at a cost of £500.

Near to the chapel is a well called St. Patrick's Well, where it is said that saint baptised several of the inhabitants of the dale. The ancient name of Patterdale was Patrick's dale, of which the modern name is evidently a contraction.

At the head of Ulleswater is a Wesleyan Chapel, erected in 1842 by G. H. Head, Esq., at a cost of about £100.

CHARITIES.

School.—There was a very ancient stock of £116, applicable partly to the school and partly to the poor of Patterdale. Of this stock £96 was laid out in 1766 in the purchase of land; the other £20 was put out at interest. The total income of the charity at present is £12 a year, of which the schoolmaster receives £5 11s. 7d., and the poor £6 5s. 5d. The school is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1836, and is attended by forty-five children.

There is an infant school at Glenridding.

Freeman's Charity.—John M. Freeman, Esq., left by will £50, the interest of which he directed should be distributed by the minister and churchwardens in bread, to poor labourers, not in receipt of parish relief, to be given on Sundays at church, after divine service.

There is a library in the school, established in 1847, the books having been given by the neighbouring gentry. It consists of about 400 volumes; the members contributing two shillings a year.

The principal residences in the chapelry are Patterdale Hall, William Marshall, Esq.; Glenridding House, H. W. Askew, Esq.; and Place Fell House, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson.

Marshall of Patterdale Hall.

This family is derived from

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., of Headingley, near Leeds, M.P. for Yorkshire, born 27th July, 1765, second son of John Marshall, of Yeadon Low Hall, co. York, who acquired great wealth by his successful introduction of mechanical improvements into a branch of the linen manufacture, the spinning of flax, in which he has formed establishments at Leeds and Shrewsbury. He married 5th August, 1795, Jane, fifth daughter of William Polard, Esq., of Halifax, and had issue,

- i. WILLIAM, of Patterdale Hall, in Westmoreland, M.P.
- ii. John, late M.P. for Leeds, born 8th December, 1797, married, 18th November, 1828, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, and died 31st October, 1836, leaving issue,

1. Reginald Dykes.
2. Herbert John.
3. Julian.
1. Janet Mary.
2. Catherine Alice.

Mrs. Marshall married, secondly, P. O'Calaghan, Esq., 11th Hussars.

iii. James Garth, of Monk Coniston Park, Ambleside, and Headingley, Leeds, J.P. and D.L., born 20th February, 1802; married, 9th February, 1811, Hon. Mary Alice Perry Spring Rice, daughter of Thomas Spring Rice, Lord Monteagle, and has issue,

1. Victor Alexander Garth, born 16th November, 1841.
 2. James Aubrey Garth, born 11th June, 1844.
- i. John Mary Garth.
2. Constance Eleanor, died 1853.

iv. Henry Cowper, of Westwood Hall, co. York, born 8th March, 1808; married, 27th June, 1837, Catherine Anne Lucy, second daughter of Thomas Lord Monteagle, and has issue.

v. Arthur.

i. Mary Anne, married, 13th April, 1811, to Thomas Lord Monteagle.

ii. Cordelia, married, in 1841, the Rev. William Whewell, master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

iii. Jane Dorothea, married, 29th July, 1828, to John, second son of Sir Grenville Temple, Bart., and has issue.

iv. Ellen.

v. Julia Anne, married, 31st October, 1833, to the Rev. Henry Venn Elliot, of Bright, and has issue.

vi. Susan Harriet, married in March, 1842, to the Rev. Frederick Myers, Keswick, and has issue.

Mr. Marshall was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Patterdale Hall, co. Westmoreland, M.P. for East Cumberland, born 26th May, 1796; married, 17th June, 1828, Georgiana Christina, seventh daughter of the late George Hibbert, Esq., of Munden, Hertfordshire, and has issue.

Arms.—Arg., three bars, sa., a canton, erm.

Crest.—A man in armour, ppr.

Askew of Redhugh and Glenridding.

The pedigree of this family is deduced from

ADAM ASKEW, M.D. (son of Anthony Askew, M.D., of Kendal, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Adam Storrs, Esq., of Storrs Hall, co. Lancaster, and the lineal descendant of Hugh Askew, of Greymaines, Cumberland), settled at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, about the year 1725, and acquired extensive practice. He married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Richard Crackenthorpe, Esq., of Newbiggin, Westmoreland, and had issue,

- i. ANTHONY, his heir.
- ii. Adam, M.A., rector of Plumbland.
- iii. Henry of Redhugh.
- iv. John of Pallinsburn.
 - i. Deborah, who died unmarried.
 - ii. Anne, who also died single.

Dr. Askew died in 1773, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ANTHONY ASKEW, M.D., of London, so celebrated for his extensive collection of books and manuscripts, born in 1722. Dr. Askew married first, Margaret, daughter of Cutlibert Swinburne, Esq., of Longwitton and the West Gate in Northumberland, but had no issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Holford, Esq., one of the masters in Chancery, by whom he had

i. ADAM, his heir.

ii. Anthony Linnare, fellow of King's College, Cambridge; died in 1818.

iii. Henry, in holy orders, rector of Greystoke, in Cumberland; married in 1799, Anne, daughter of Thomas Sunderland, Esq., of Little Croft, Uiverstone; died December 25th, 1832, leaving issue,

1. HENRY WILLIAM, now of Conishead Priory.

1. Anne Elizabeth, married in 1839 to John Dalrymple Murray, Esq., of Murrythwaite, and died in 1845.

2. Eleanor, married to Captain Washington, R.N.

iv. Richard, formerly major, 27th Regiment.

v. Thomas, married to Lucy, daughter of Robert Carey, Esq., of London.

1. Anne Elizabeth, married to George Adam Askew, Esq., of Pallinsburn.

ii. Sarah, died unmarried.

iii. Deborah, married to Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart., M.D.

iv. Amy, married to the Rev. John Washington, of Winchester.

v. Mary, died unmarried, in 1786.

vi. Elizabeth, married to Henry Percy Pulleine, Esq., of Carlton Hall, York.

Dr. Askew died at Hampstead, in 1774, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ADAM ASKEW, Esq., of Redhugh, high-sheriff of the county of Durham in 1809; married, 18th, Amy, daughter of Robert Carey, Esq., of London, and 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Sir Richard Rycroft, Bart., but died without children. He was succeeded by his nephew,

HENRY WILLIAM ASKEW, Esq., of Conishead Priory, co. Lancaster, and of Glenridding, co. Cumberland, born in 1808; married in 1832, Lucy, third daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D., bishop of Carlisle, and has issue,

- i. Henry Hugh, born July 23rd, 1847.
 - ii. Edmund Adam, born May 26th, 1849.
- i. Charlotte Elizabeth.
ii. Emily Mary.
iii. Frances Louisa.

Arms.—Sa., a fesse, or, between three asses passant, arg.

Crest.—An arm holding a sword transfixing a Saracen's head.

MARTINDALE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the romantic glens of Boredale, Fowlsdale, and Howgrave, with the hamlets of Howtown and Sandwick. It lies between Ullswater, and a chain of hills, which afford pasturage to thousands of sheep. The area of Martindale is 8,060 acres, and its rateable value £1,071 8s. 9d. The population in 1801 was 165; in 1811, 159; in 1821, 155; in 1831, 182; in 1841, 198; and in 1851, 208. Agriculture is the principal employment, and Penrith the market attended.

The manor of Martindale, like that of Barton, came from the Multons by marriage to the Daeres, and is now the property of E. W. Hasell, Esq., who is also the principal landowner. The lord of the manor has a large quantity of red deer on the mountains.

THE CHAPEL.

Martindale chapel is a small old structure, situated in the vale of Howgrave, five miles south-west of Pooley Bridge. It is supposed to have been rebuilt in 1633; and about the year 1833 underwent considerable repairs. All the rites of the church are performed here, except the solemnisation of marriages. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of John de Whelpdale, Esq. In 1682 the living was augmented with £100, left by the Rev. Richard Birkett, who was then the incumbent, and has since received five donations, amounting to £1,000, from Queen Anne's Bounty, all of which, except £115, has been expended in the purchase of thirty acres of land in Martindale, and eleven acres at Salkeld, in Cumberland, and in the erection of a new parsonage, built in 1808, making the present value of the living £65. The township pays £3 per annum for "priest's wages." The registers of the chapelry commence in 1633.

INCUMBENTS.—William Townley, —; John Heaton, 1762; Thomas Cookson, 1765; Thomas Grisdale, 1772; William Sisson, 1782; Henry Johnson, 1783; Joseph Docker, 1819; W. H. Leech, 1821; H. Robinson, 1823; W. P. King, 1827; J. Woodcock, 1843; Thomas H. Wilkinson, 1847; S. Golding, 1858.

The parsonage is an unpretending structure, and of no particular style.

CHARITY.

The School.—The endowment of Martindale School is attributed to — Sisson, who is supposed, about a century and a half ago, to have left a legacy of £20 for that purpose, which was afterwards laid out in land. The school was erected by subscription in 1834, aided by a parliamentary grant of £27. It is endowed with £14 per annum, arising out of property in the township, and an annual subscription of £5 from Betton's Charity. The average attendance is thirty.

Boredale, in this township, is eleven and a half miles south-south-west of Penrith; Fewsdale, five miles south-west of Barton; Howgrave, about five miles south-south-west of Pooley Bridge.

Howton hamlet is pleasantly situated at the south-west angle of the lower reach of Ulleswater; Sandwick hamlet is near the head of Boredale, a mile and a half south-west from Martindale chapel.

BROUGHAM PARISH.

This parish, which is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the West Ward, is about five miles in length, and from one to three in breadth. It lies between the rivers Eden, Eamont, and Lowther, which here unite and bound it on every side, except the south, on which it is bounded by Clifton, Melkinthorpe, and Cliburn. The commons were enclosed and divided about sixty years ago, with the exception of about 900 acres, which have been thickly planted with trees. The soil is generally fertile and in a high state of cultivation. The Eden Valley railway passes through a small portion of the parish. Agriculture is the only employment of the inhabitants; Penrith is the market attended. This parish comprises no dependant townships.

The area of Brougham is 6,040 acres, and its rateable value £3,226. The population in 1801 was 167; in 1811, 164; in 1821, 143; in 1831, 171; in 1841, 249; and in 1851, 179.

The earliest record we find of Brougham occurs in the Itinerary of Antoninus, and the Notitia, from which we learn that it was a Roman station of some importance, bearing the name of Brocavium, from which, no doubt, the modern name is derived. The remains of the station may still be traced, near the present Brougham Hall. Many coins, altars, and other antiquities, have been found upon the site of the camp. One of the altars was dedicated to the transmarine

mothers by a vexillation of Germans, as the following inscription testifies:—

DEAEVS MATRIBVS
TRAMAR VEX GERMA
NORVM PRO SALVTE
IMP V S L M

To the goddess mothers
transmarine, the vexillation of
Germans, for the safety
of the state, perform a vow willingly
and dutifully.

The station of Brocavium appears to have been garrisoned by a company of *Denfensores*. On the fall of the Roman power Brocavium would of course fall into the hands of the Celtic inhabitants of this part of the country, and would continue in their possession till the

arrival of the Angles, who gave it the name of Burgham, or Brougham, meaning the castle town.

Brougham Castle is connected with the Norman period of English history. When or by whom it was erected is not known. It is evidently of Norman and Early English architecture, and was long one of the feudal strongholds of the Veteriponts and Cliffords. Some MSS. in the Tower, of the time of Henry III. inform us that an inquisition of waste was taken of the Veteripont estates during the minority of Robert de Veteripont, and from this inquisition we learn that the house of Brougham had been suffered to go to decay. From this it is evident that the king's license had not then been obtained to embattle. According to the Countess of Pembroke, the greater part of it was built and repaired by Roger de Clifford, who caused a stone to be placed over the inner gallery, bearing this inscription: "This made Roger." His descendant of the same name enlarged and otherwise improved it in 1380; but it was destroyed by the Scots in 1412. In 1333-4 Baliol, king of Scotland, was the guest of Robert Lord Clifford, at Brougham Castle. Whinfall Park was then well stocked with deer. His majesty, on one occasion, accompanied by Clifford—so the tradition runs—chased a stag with a single hound out of the park, and after a run of fabulous length the stag returned to the park, leaped the fence, and fell dead. The hound, which was named Hercules, attempted to leap after the game, but not having strength, fell on the other side and died from exhaustion, and hence arose the couplet—

"Hercules killed Hart a grease,
And Hart a grease killed Hercules."

The antlers of the stag were nailed to a tree in the park. A tree known as "Hart's Horn Tree" was standing within living memory. Edward IV., on the attainder of the Cliffords, in 1460, gave this, with many other castles, to his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. When Henry Clifford was restored to the estates of his ancestors, he found this, and his other castles in Westmoreland, in a very dilapidated state, but he soon had them repaired. After this Brougham appears to have been one of the principal residences of the Cliffords. We find that James I., on his return from Scotland in 1617, was entertained here for three days by Francis Earl of Cumberland. Shortly after this royal visit the castle is supposed to have been destroyed by fire, for an inscription records that it was repaired by the Countess Dowager of Pembroke in 1654, after it had lain ruinous for thirty-four years. The countess died here in 1675. This is the Lady Anne Clifford of whom it is said by the facetious Dr. Donne that she could "discourse of all things,

from predestination to slea silk." Her well-known answer, returned to a ministerial application as to the representation of Appleby, shows the spirit and decision of the woman,—“I have been bullied by an usurper (Cromwell), I have been neglected by a court, but I'll not be dictated to by a subject: your man shan't stand!” The castle has since been neglected, and is now in ruins. Tradition records, but on what authority we know not, that Sir Philip Sidney wrote part of his "Arcadia" at this baronial residence. Wordsworth's "Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle" is one of his noblest lyrical effusions. In its pristine days the castle of Brougham was a place of great strength. The rampart, a portion of which still remains, was five feet in thickness, and upwards of thirty feet high. The entrance was secured by a porteullis, from which a wide paved passage led to the court yard, underneath a portion of the building erected by Roger Clifford in the early part of the fourteenth century. Part of this passage, which is still perfect, is vaulted with beautiful groined arches. The groove for the porteullis is in a perfect state, and surmounting the entrance is the old stone above-mentioned. This stone disappeared after the death of the Countess of Pembroke, and its resting place was for many years unknown. About forty years ago a portion of the weir of the castle mill was carried away by a flood. When the water subsided it was discovered that one particular block of stone had been turned over and carried a short distance down the river. It was the stone which Roger de Clifford, nearly six centuries previously, had placed over the entrance to the fortress. How long it had formed a part of the embankment is not known, but it must have been a considerable period. The central tower, the most ancient part of the castle, formerly comprised five stories, the central one of which was twenty feet in height from floor to ceiling. Near this tower are the remains of the chapel, in which the ancient sedillia may still be seen. A strong watch tower stands at the south-west corner of the court yard. Brougham Castle passed from the Veteriponts and Cliffords to the Tuftons, and is now the property of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart. We have seen at pages 709-12 the descent of the barony of Westmoreland. This barony included the manor of Oglebird, within which Brougham is situated, and is held of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart, as part of the forest of Whinfall. This was not well ascertained till after the division of the common in 1775, when the commissioners were directed to set out such a proportion of ground as they thought proper to Henry Brougham, Esq., for the lordship of Brougham. Mr. Brougham made no claim, knowing he had no manor, and the commissioners, upon inquiry,

found that the manor belonged to the Earl of Thanet, and that the tenants were all freeholders. Mr. Brougham, therefore, took his share among the other tenants, without attempting to establish any claim as lord. The landowners of the township are Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.; Lord Brougham; the Earl of Lonsdale; the Mother and Sisters of St. Ann's Hospital; and John Jameson, Esq.

Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, stands on an eminence, near the river Lowther, a mile and a quarter south-east of Penrith. It has been termed, from its elevated position and the prospect it commands, "The Windsor of the North." It is a structure of a mixed character—half castle and half mansion—of which there are many examples in this part of England. Its origin dates from a remote period. The mansion is irregularly built, and with the court-yard and offices cover a vast extent of ground. The garden-court comprises, on two of its sides, nearly the whole of the buildings occupied by the family. At the tower end of this court is a massive arched entrance gateway, which, together with the surrounding buildings, is very old and picturesque, and clothed with a garb of most luxuriant ivy. The western side of the hall is considered to be the most ancient part of the structure. It is singularly solid in construction, the walls being several yards in thickness. The large tower contains the apartment which was formerly the armoury. The terrace commands an extensive view of scenes rich in historic interest, and of great natural beauty, comprising in the distance the whole of the mountains of the Lake District. The interior of the mansion contains many apartments of great interest; several of them having been renovated in the best possible taste, and in perfect harmony with the rest of the building. The great hall is a double cube, forty feet by twenty, and twenty high; the roof is supported by arches, with open spandrils, made of walnut wood. The ceiling has been lately restored; and the windows (six in number) are filled with very fine stained glass. There is a good deal of curious armour here, especially a very old and perfect suit of Edward IV. or Richard III.'s time. The most curious relic in the hall is an ivory horn, of very early workmanship, and used (as is believed) in the service of cornage—an ancient border service, by which certain of the lands of Brougham are held. In one of the bedrooms is a carved bedstead of the year 1571, brought from Sheffield Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was confined for some years, and it is supposed that if Mary herself has not slept in it, the bed is one which has been occupied by some of her maids of honour. The Shrewsbury arms is carved upon it, and the last time it was occupied was by a member

of that house. In an adjoining room is a bedstead of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

The chapel in connection with the hall is a most interesting and picturesque building. It is a very ancient structure, and was repaired and beautified in 1659. In this chapel there was formerly a well, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, which rose through the ancient font by a hole bored through the shaft into the bowl. The hill near the chapel was cut through about fifty years ago, for the purpose of lowering the road; and from that time the spring which supplied the well was cut off, so that the water now rises only to the height of the chapel floor. At the east end is some very remarkable carving, said to be the work of Albert Dürer. The windows at the east end are said to be Anglo-Norman, and are filled with the earliest stained glass known in England. The ancient ambry still retains its place on the north side of the altar. The vessels used for the communion are said to be of great antiquity. The sedillia and piscina are still in existence. Service is performed here whenever the family are resident, and generally by the rector of the parish.

Brougham Family.

The family of Brougham is of Saxon descent, and derives its surname from Burgham, afterwards called Brougham, which belonged to the family before the Conquest. This is proved from the fact that the earliest of the family had Brougham at the time of the Conquest, and continued to hold it afterwards by the tenure of drengage, a tenure by military service, but distinguished at that time from knights' service, inasmuch as those only held their lands by drengage who had possessed them before the Conquest, and were continued in them after submitting to the Conqueror. Hence, when we find the name of Gilbert de Broham among the drengi of Westmoreland, who made fine with King John that they might not go with him into Normandy, it proves not only that he at that time held his lands of Brougham *in capite*, but that in the time of King John he continued to hold them by the same service of drengage as his ancestors had done from the Conquest to the reign of John, and that his ancestors had been in possession before the Conquest. This Gilbert, about the fourth year of King John, granted to Robert de Veteripont one half of the town of Brougham, together with the advowson of the rectory. We now proceed to the descent of the family from Walter, who possessed Brougham before the Conquest.

WALTER DE BURGHAM was possessor of the estate of Burgham in the time of Edward the Confessor, and he retained possession after the Conquest, as tenant *in capite*, by the tenure of drengage. From him descended

WILFRID DE BURGHAM, who lived in the time of Henry I. He was succeeded by

Sir UDARD DE BROHAM, Knt., (or, as it is sometimes written, Odard de Burgham) who, in the early part of the reign of Henry II., had the custody of Appleby Castle, and was fined in the Exchequer twenty marks for delivering it to the King of Scots. In the 22nd Henry II. he was again heavily fined, as appears by the record belonging to the Court of Exchequer (Account side) in the Public Record Office, in the custody of the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to the statute 1 and 2 Vic., c. 91. He was succeeded by his son,

GILBERT DE BROHAM, mentioned in the record of the Seventeen Drengi. He was succeeded by

HENRY DE BURGHAM, in the reign of Edward I. In 1303 his daughter, Dorothy, married John de Carlton, ancestor of the barons of Dorchester.

In the time of Edward III. JOHN DE BURGHAM possessed Brougham, and was sheriff of Westmoreland in 1351, under Lord Clifford. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir JOHN DE BURGHAM, Knt., who, having some dispute with Lord Clifford respecting the extent of the manor, a solemn deed was entered into between them, for the purpose of defining and fixing for ever the boundaries of the manor of Brougham. This instrument bears date the 2nd Richard II., and is enrolled among the records preserved in the Rolls' Chapel. In 1383 Sir John de Burgham was knight of the shire for Cumberland, with John de Kirkby. He married the daughter and heiress of John de Tynedale, and his daughter, Alice, married John Vaux, of Catterlen. He was succeeded at his decease, as found by the *inquisitio post mortem*, by his son,

JOHN DE BURGHAM, lord of Burgham, M.P. for Carlisle in 1394 and 1396, who was succeeded by

THOMAS DE BURGHAM, lord of Burgham, and in 1436 knight of the shire, with William Stapilton, for Cumberland. This Thomas appears subsequently to have dropped the de before his name. He was one of the king's justices for the northern counties, as appears by the Record of Assizes and Gaol Delivery, preserved in the Treasury of the Exchequer, in the Chapter House, Westminster. Thomas Burgham married a daughter of Sir John Kirkbride, of Braithwaite Howes, in Cumberland, and thus acquired that estate. He was succeeded by

JOHN BURGHAM, who was lord of Burgham in the reign of Edward IV.; and by an *inquisition post mortem*, taken at Burgham in 1494, it was found that the said John died seised of the manor, and that he was succeeded by his son and heir,

JOHN BURGHAM, who, in 1504, possessed Burgham. He married a daughter of Dudley of Yanwath; and his daughter, Isabella, married Thomas de Carleton. He was succeeded by

GILBERT BURGHAM, lord of Burgham *temp.* Henry VIII., who was succeeded by

THOMAS BURGHAM, lord of Burgham in 1553. This gentleman married Jane, daughter and heiress of John Vaux of Catterlen and Trierman, and had two sons, viz. :—

I. HENRY BURGHAM.

II. Peter Burgham, of whom presently.
The elder son,

HENRY BURGHAM, was lord of Burgham in the reign of Elizabeth, as appears by grant signed "Henricus Burgham," and sealed with the seal of his arms. This Henry married Catherine Neville, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Neville, of Thornton Briggs, co. York, and widow of Sir Walter Strickland,

Knt., as appears by a fine levied by her in the 18th Henry VIII. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

THOMAS, who was in the commission of the peace for Cumberland; he died without children in 1607, as appears by deed, dated 29th March, 1608, reciting that Elizabeth, Margaret, and Katherine, being the sisters and co-heirs of the said Thomas Brougham, did, for the consideration therein mentioned, demise unto the said Agnes, his widow, all that manor, capital messuage, and demesne lands called Brougham Hall, with the appurtenances, to hold to Agnes and her assigns during her life, &c.

PETER BROUGHAM, of Blackhall, in the co. Cumberland, uncle and heir of the last mentioned Thomas, married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Southaick, of Scales Hall, in Cumberland, and thus acquired that estate. He died in 1570, and was succeeded by his son,

HENRY BROUGHAM, of Scales and Blackhall. This gentleman served the office of sheriff for Cumberland. He married, 1stly, Jane, daughter of John Wharton, of Kirkby Thore, by whom he had an only daughter, Jane, married to Edward Aglionby. Mr. Brougham married, 2ndly, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Fallowfield, of Melkinton Hall, co. Westmoreland; and dying in 1622, was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS BROUGHAM, Esq., of Scales, who served the office of sheriff for Cumberland. He married Mary, daughter of Daniel Fleming, Esq., of Skirwith (ancestor of the Flemings of Rydal, created a baron in 1705), and had issue,

I. HENRY, his successor.

II. Thomas.

III. Christopher.

IV. William.

V. John.

VI. Toby.

I. Agnes, married to Anthony Wybergh, Esq., youngest son of Thomas Wybergh, Esq., of Clifton Hall, Westmoreland.

II. Mary.

Mr. Brougham died in 1648, and was succeeded by his son,

HENRY BROUGHAM, of Scales, who enlarged his possessions there, and greatly added to Scales Hall. A MS. preserved in the dean and chapter library, at Carlisle, called "Bishop Nicholson's MS.," and described as a cursory relation of all the antiquities of families of Cumberland, written about 1675, speaks thus of this Henry and his predecessors:—"Next adjoining Squire Browham, ancient heir male of all the Squire Browhams of Browham Hall, in Westmoreland, built him a very fine house at Scales, and lives there. His grandfather, Henry Browham, married Jane Wharton, daughter of Squire Wharton, of Kirby Thore. His father, Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Squire Daniel Fleming, of Skirwith, and cousin of Squire Fleming, lord of Rabill; and this Squire Browham married fair Miss Skee, daughter of Mr. Skee, of Carlisle, a jovial gentleman of 2000 a year." By his first wife, Mr. Brougham had four children,

I. Thomas.

II. Henry.

I. Anne, born in 1683; died in February, 1789, at the age of 106, having lived in the reigns of seven sovereigns, viz. Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, and the first three Georges.

II. Joane.

Neither of his sons survived him. He married, 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter and ultimately sole heir of John Lamplugh, Esq., of Lamplugh, in Cumberland, and had,

- i. Thomas, receiver-general of Cumberland and Westmoreland, who died in 1716, before his father.
- ii. Bernard, died without children in 1750.
- iii. John, who succeeded to the estate of Scales Hall, and possessed, besides large estates in Cumberland, among others, the manor of Distington, which he sold in 1737 to Sir James Lowther, Bart. It is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, and from it he derives his chief coal revenue.
- iv. Peter, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Christopher Richmond, Esq., of Highhead Castle, co. Cumberland (who was grandson and heir of John Vaux of Catterlen, through his mother, Mabel Vaux, that gentleman's daughter and sole heir), and left issue,
 1. Henry Richmond, sheriff of Cumberland in 1748, who possessed the estates of Brougham in Westmoreland, and Highhead Castle and Catterlen in Cumberland. He died without children in 1749.
 2. John, who died before his brother, also issueless.
- v. Samuel, married Dorothy, only daughter of John Child, and had two sons,
 1. JOHN, one of the benchers of the hon. society of Gray's Inn.
 2. Henry, born in 1717.
- i. Elizabeth, married to — Forster.
- ii. Mary, married to her cousin, John Brougham, of Cocker-mouth, son of John, sixth child of Thomas, who married Mary Fleming. Her grandson, Peter, took by sign-manual, in 1783, the name of Lamplugh, under a limitation in the will of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, who devised her estates to him, although Mr. Brougham, of Brougham, became by her death, without issue, heir-general of the Lamplughs.

The four eldest sons of Mr. Brougham having died without children, he was succeeded eventually in his estates by his grandson,

JOHN BROUGHAM, of Brougham, in Westmoreland, and of Scales Hall and Highhead Castle, in Cumberland. He had issue two daughters only, both of whom died without issue. On his own death, in 1756, he was succeeded by his brother,

HENRY BROUGHAM, of Brougham, who married Mary, daughter of William Freeman, and had issue,

- i. HENRY, his heir.
- ii. John, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and rector of Bally-laise, and Bailieborough, diocese of Kilmore, Ireland; married, 17th October, 1785, Sarah, daughter of James Scamlin, by Anne Babington, his wife, and died 22nd May, 1811; his widow surviving untill 21st March, 1843. He had issue,
 1. John Henry, died 28th May, 1798.
 2. Henry, born 18th March, 1799, rector of Yallow, diocese of Waterford; married, 16th May, 1826, Catherine Anne Maria, daughter of Sir John Macartney, Bart., by Catherine Hussey Burgh, daughter of Walter Hussey Burgh, chief baron of the Exchequer, distinguished when Ireland had a parliament. Henry Brougham died 30th January, 1831, leaving issue, two sons,
 - Henry William, born 27th February, 1827.
 - John Richard, born 4th August, 1829.
 1. Anna Rebe.
 2. Sarah, died 3rd February, 1808.
- i. Mary, married to Richard Meux (father of Sir Henry Meux, Bart., of Theobald's Park, Herts), and had issue,
 1. Richard, married Catherine Roxby.
 2. Henry, created a baronet in 1832.
 3. Thomas, died without issue.
 1. Mary, married to Richard Arabin.
 2. Fanny, married to Vicesimus Knox.
- ii. Anne, married to George Aylmer, Esq., and had issue,
 1. George, married to Henrietta, daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, of Hepburn, co. Northumberland.
 2. Thomas, a general in the army.
 3. Charles.
 1. Anne.

iii. Rebecca, born in 1733; married, 12th April, 1787, to Richard Lowndes, Esq., of Rose Hill, Dorking, co. Surrey; and died 10th January, 1828, leaving issue,

1. Henry Dalston, born 20th July, 1789; died 17th October, 1831.
2. William Loftus, born 16th March, 1793; one of her Majesty's counsel.
3. Richard John, born 11th January, 1798; died in July, 1798.
1. Rebe, married to the Rev. James Randall, rector of Bugfield, co. Berks.

Mr. Brougham died 21st December, 1782, and his widow in 1807, aged 93 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY BROUGHAM, Esq., of Brougham, born 18th June, 1742, who married, 22nd May, 1777, Eleonora, only child of the Rev. James Syme, by Mary, sister of Robertson the historian, and had issue,

1. HENRY Lord Brougham and Vaux.
- ii. James, born 16th January, 1780; member in the successive parliaments of 1826, 1829, and 1831, for Tregony and Winchester, and in the first reformed parliament for Kendal, co. Westmoreland; died without issue 24th December, 1833.
- iii. Peter, in the army, killed in a duel by Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, in 1801.
- iv. John, married Margaret, daughter of James Rigg, Esq., of Morton, in Scotland, and had issue,
 1. Henry, born 7th February, 1813; died 10th October, 1839.
 2. Peter, born 12th June, 1819.
 3. John, born 27th May, 1821.
 4. James Rigg, born 5th May, 1826.
 5. William, born 27th Nov., 1828; died 2nd April, 1829.
 1. Margaret.
 2. Eleonor.
 3. Katherine.
 4. Mary.
 5. Lindsay.

He died at Boulogne sur-Mer, in October, 1829; his widow in December, 1839.

v. William, M.P. for Southwark in 1831 and 1832, and a master in Chancery; married, 12th August, 1834, Emily Frances, only daughter of Sir Charles William Taylor, Bart., of Hollycombe, co. Sussex, and has issue,

1. Henry Charles, born 2nd September, 1836.
2. Wilfrid, born 22nd January, 1842.
3. Another son, born 2nd December, 1853.
1. Alice Eleonor.
2. Emily Evelyn.
3. Sybil Mary Granville.

Mr. Brougham died 13th February, 1810, aged 68 years, and his widow 31st December, 1839, aged 89. He was succeeded in his estates in Westmoreland and Cumberland by his son and heir,

HENRY BROUGHAM, baron Brougham and Vaux, F.R.S., of Brougham, co. Westmoreland; president of University College, London; born 19th September, 1778; married, in 1819, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas, fourth son of Sir John Eden, Bart., of Windleston, co. Durham, niece of the Lords Auckland and Henley, and widow of John Spalding, Esq., by whom he had two daughters,

1. Eleanor Sarah, died in 1820.
- ii. Eleanor Louisa, died 30th November, 1839.

This eminent person, admitted an advocate in Scotland in 1800, and called to the English bar in 1808, was constituted, after a long series of great and gratuitous public services, lord chancellor, and created a peer of the realm on the accession of the Grey administration, in 1830. He retired with his party in 1834. Lord Brougham is heir-general, and representative of a branch of the ancient and noble house of Vaux.

Creation.—23rd November, 1830.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st, gu., a chevron between three lances, arg., for Brougham; 2nd, or, a fesse, eleqny, gold and gu., between

three bars of the third, banded, of the first—in chief, a label of three points, az., for Vaux, of Catterlen; 3rd, arg., a bend, chequy, or and gu., for Vaux, of Tryermayne; 4th, gu., a cross fleury, or, for Delamore.

Crest.—A hand and arm in armour, holding a Lucy, arg.; on the elbow, a rose, gules.

Supporters.—Dexter, a lion, vert; armed and langued, gules; collared with a Vaux collar, chequy, or, and of the second; sinister, a white hart, antlers and hoofs, or, in his mouth a rose, gu.; barbed and seeded, vert, in allusion to the castle of Highhead, which Lord Brougham holds of the king *in capite*, by the service of the red rose, rendered annually, at Carlisle. It came from the family of the L'Engleys, or English, to the Richmonds, and thence by marriage to the Broughams.

Motto.—Pro rege, lege, grege. (This is not a newly assumed motto; it has been long borne by the family, and is to be seen in an old apartment at Brougham, of the age of Elizabeth.)

THE CHURCH.

Brougham church, dedicated to St. Ninian, stands on the borders of a meadow, close to the river Eamont, at a point where there is a ford. It is about two miles from the nearest village, called Woodside, and still further from the place where the town of Brougham formerly stood; there is no trace of any habitations having ever existed near it. It is generally called Ninekirks, and is best known in the neighbourhood by that name. The church contains numerous monuments commemorating various members of the Brougham family. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £16 10s. 7½d.; and is in the patronage of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart.

Rectors.—Robert de Appleby, 1310; Thomas del Close occurs 1355; Thomas de Derby, 1362; John de Merton, 1365; Thomas de Derby, 1367; John Wandsford, deprived, 1575; Thomas Burton, 1575; Cuthbert Bradley, 1583; Christopher Bevercroft, 1624; William Craekenthorp, 1629; Arthur Savage, 1641; Anthony Savage, 1664; Samuel Grasty, 1664; Roland

Borrow, 1680; John Atkinson, 1708; Carleton Atkinson, 1713; William Preston, 1722; Richard Machell, 1770; John Heelis, —; Edward Heelis. —; Geo. Elliott, 1833; J. Mc. Killock, 1844; Hon. Thomas Edwards, 1846.

CHARITY.

Countess of Pembroke's Charity.—The only charity in this parish is a payment of £4 a year, out of an estate at Yanwath, in the parish of Barton, given by Anne Countess Dowager of Pembroke, for the poor of the parish of Brougham, in 1656, and which she directed to be distributed to the poor of Brougham upon the 2nd April, at a certain pillar at the foot of Winter Close, by the road side, about a quarter of a mile from Brougham Castle. This pillar, called the "Countess' Pillar," was erected by the Countess of Pembroke, as "a memorial of her last parting at that place with her good and pious mother, Margaret Countess Dowager of Cumberland, the 2nd day of April, 1616."

Hornby Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, was long the seat of the Birkbeck family, having been granted in the reign of Edward VI. to Edward Birkbeck, Esq., by Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland. It is situated near the church. One of the members of this family, Simon Birkbeck, was an eminent preacher of the seventeenth century.

Winderwath Hall is in this parish, though both it and the demesne belong to Cliburn parish.

Woodside, a small hamlet belonging to Brougham Castle, is near the confluence of the Eden and Eamont, two miles north-by-west of Temple Sowerby.

CLIBURN PARISH.

CLIBURN is bounded on the north by the parishes of Lowther, Clifton, and Brougham; and on the west, south, and east by that of Morland. The soil here is a good loam, with a sub-soil of strong clay. The Eden Valley railway runs through a part of this parish. Penrith is the market usually attended by the inhabitants. This parish comprises the township of Cliburn only.

The township of Cliburn contains 1,360 acres; its rateable value is £1,769 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 157; in 1811, 161; in 1821, 205; in 1831, 229; in 1841, 251; and in 1851, 259.

The manor of Cliburn was divided into moieties at a very early period. These moieties were known as Cliburn Tailbois and Cliburn Hervey. The former derived its name from its owners, a branch probably of the Tailbois of Kendal. We may say the same of the

latter, though it had passed from the Herveys before the commencement of any of our accounts. The Tailbois family continued to hold a moiety of the manor until the 10th Henry V. (1422); shortly after which the family appears to have ended in a daughter, by whom it was brought to the Francys family, but how long it was held by them we have now no means of ascertaining; but it became at length united with the Hervey moiety, most of the tenants having been

previously enfranchised. The Cliburns are the earliest possessors on record of Cliburn Hervey; they also held the manor of Bampton Cundale in the reign of Edward III. In the reign of Richard II. Robert de Cliburn was knight of the shire for Westmoreland. This family continued to hold the manor for several generations, and how it passed from them we are not informed—probably by the failure of the family in issue male. After passing through several hands it became at length mortgaged to Sir John Lowther, from whom it has descended to its present possessor, the Earl of Lonsdale. Cliburn Hall, which stands on a gentle eminence near the Leeth rivulet, on the south side of the parish, was repaired, or rebuilt, by Richard Cliburn, as the following inscription testifies:—

Richard . Clebur . thus . they . did . me . cawle .
Who . in . my . time . builded . this . hall .
1577.

The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, Miss Salmonds, Rev. C. W. Burton, Sir Richard Tufton, Mrs. Robinson, Nicholas Temple, and George Workman, with many small proprietors.

The village of Cliburn is situated on the Leeth rivulet, six miles south-east of Penrith.

THE CHURCH.

Cliburn church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a small ancient edifice, comprising nave and chancel, with a small gable belfry containing one bell. It was thoroughly repaired and reseated in 1849. The living, a rectory, was appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary at York at a very early date, and the appropriation was confirmed by Athelwold, the first bishop of Carlisle. In the time of Walter Maleclerk, fourth bishop of Carlisle, the abbot and convent of St. Mary, on an arbitration, were ordered to give up the perpetual advowson of the church of Cliburn to the bishop and his successors, which orders were carried out in the year 1284; the usual pension of 10s. a year being reserved to the abbey. The benefice is valued in the King's Book at £9 1s. 5½d. It was subsequently certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £40 10s. The rector has thirty acres of ancient glebe; and, on the enclosure of the common, in 1807, there were 189 acres allotted, as a commutation for the tithes of the parish, and ten and a half acres for the endowment of a school. The living is now worth £180 a year. The parish registers commence in 1565.

RECTORS.—Nicholas Malvesyn, about 1284; Peter Tilliol, 1302; Simon de Laton, 1309; John de Burdonne, 1317; Henry de Rosse, 1312; Edward Knype, 1356; Richard Phaer, 1557; Christopher Witton, 1577; William Meye, 1587; Richard Fleming, 1625; Timothy Tullie, 1630; John Ardrey, resigned 1673; William Fenwick, 1673; Nathaniel Spooner, 1687; Richard Shepherd, 1688; Marmaduke Hohne, 1739; Robert Stephenson, 1670; John Poole, 1803; John Robinson, 1833; William Jackson, 1841; C. W. Burton, 1858.

A new rectory is now in course of erection by the present rector.

The Wesleyans have a small chapel here, erected in 1852.

CHARITIES.

The School.—Until 1857 the only endowment possessed by Cliburn school arose from an allotment of land made on the enclosure of Cliburn common. This land now produces £19 10s. a year, which, with £5 per annum, left in the year just named by the late Jonathan Robinson, of Cliburn, is the total income of the school. The school was erected in 1809. It is under the management of five trustees, and is attended by about thirty children.

Knipe's Charity.—The Rev. Edward Knipe, rector of this parish and vicar of Warecop, by will, dated 1574, left on trust a sum of money, which he directed should be expended in the purchase of twenty nobles of white rent, to be bestowed yearly to ten poor families of his own kin, mentioned in his will, and to the poor of the parishes of Warecop and Cliburn for ever.

Poor Stock.—It appears that this parish possesses an ancient poor stock of £58, the interest of which, together with the proceeds of Knipe's Charity, amounting together to £3 6s., is distributed among the poor on St. Thomas's Day.

Townhead is a hamlet in this township, a little north of Cliburn village. Winderwath is a detached farm of 365 acres, which is separated from this parish by that of Brougham. It is the property of Miss Salmond, of York, and the residence of James Atkinson, Esq. It is said that a chapel once stood in the neighbourhood of this house; where Chapelgarth still recalls its site. Mr. Atkinson pays seven shillings a year to the rector of Cliburn, in lieu of chapel salary.

A market was held at Gilsbaughlin in this township, in 1598, in consequence of the ravages of the plague at Appleby, from which town it is distant seven miles.

CLIFTON PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the west by the river Lowther, and on every other side by the parishes of Brougham and Lowther. It comprises no dependent townships. The soil, which varies much, is in some places loamy, and in others clayey. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the parish, and has a station about a mile south of the village of Clifton. Penrith market is usually attended; agriculture is the only employment.

The area of Clifton is 1,520 acres, and its rateable value £3,321 12s. 7½d. The population in 1801 was 219; in 1811, 219; in 1821, 283; in 1831, 288; in 1841, 288; and in 1851, 289; principally resident in the village of Clifton. The commons of the township were enclosed in 1812.

Of the Roman occupation of this part of the country evidence was furnished in 1845, when the workmen employed in making the excavation for the Lancaster and Carlisle railway discovered a Roman altar, on the sides of which are the figures of a vase and *præfericulum*; the back is plain and in a rough state. The inscription may be read thus:—

I[OVI] O[PTIMO] M[ANIMO]
GENIO LOCI
ER[ITANNICO]
S[OLVENS] V[OTUM] AP.
ODINA
RIS FINI
CIP[IT] C[ONFRUIT] I[ACIENDUM]

This altar is now the property of C. Mould, Esq., of Coldale Hall, near Carlisle.

In the reign of Henry II. the manor of Clifton was given by Sir Hugh de Morville to Gilbert Engayne, whose descendants continued to possess it till the year 1361, when Eleanor, the heiress of the family, brought it in marriage to the Wyberghs, to whom the hall and demesne still belong, though the manorial rights have passed under a mortgage to the Earl of Lonsdale, besides whom Lord Brougham, William Brougham, Esq., and John Wybergh, Esq., are the principal land-owners. Clifton Hall, now used as a sort of outoffice to a farm house, was formerly a fine turretted mansion, supposed to have been built by the Engaynes, who, as well as their successors, the Wyberghs, were long resident here. A considerable portion of the old hall has been demolished, a tower, with a turret at one of the corners, being all that now remains. For an account of the skirmish at Clifton Moor in 1745, see page 599.

The village of Clifton is pleasantly situated in the vale of Lowther, two and a quarter miles south-south-east of Penrith.

THE CHURCH.

Clifton church, dedicated to St. Cutlibert, is a neat edifice in the Early English style, consisting of nave, north aisle, and chancel, the latter of which was rebuilt in 1849, when the church was thoroughly repaired and reseated. There is still a turret with one bell. Some of the chancel windows are filled with stained glass. The benefice is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £8 3s. 4d. When Clifton Moor was enclosed in 1812, the tithes of the parish were commuted for nine acres of land, and the sum of £5,600 raised by subscription, with which an estate of 175 acres was purchased at Bowness, in Cumberland. The living is now worth £150 a year. The Bishop of Carlisle is patron. The parish registers commence in 1675.

RECTORS.—Peter Tilliol, 1303; Henry de Carliol, resigned 1314; William de Ribeton, 1317; Thomas de Salkeld, 1354; Peter de Morland, 1359; Robert de Merton, 1376; John de Merton, 1376; Thomas Byre, resigned 1465; Richard Shaw, 1465; Thomas Ellerton, died 1566; John Wybergh, 1566; Edward Maplett, 1583; John Fletcher, died 1632; Robert Symson, 1632; John Winter, 1634; Rowland Burrowes, 1688; Jeremiah Seed, 1707; Jeffrey Bowness, 1722; Curwen Huddleston, 1735; Wilfrid Huddleston, 1769; Curwen Burrow, —; William Hogarth, —; Jonathan Moorhouse, —; John Robinson, 1819; Michael Dand, 1841; Joseph Wood, 1847.

The rectory is situated on the north side of the church.

Clifton school, which is attended by about thirty scholars, has a small endowment of £2 a year, left by Mary Scott, in 1754, for the education of three poor children. Subscriptions, amounting to about £20 a year, are the principal support of the school.

Clifton Moor and Clifton Dykes are hamlets in this township.

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by those of Morland and Shap, on the west by Shap and Orton, on the south by Orton and Asby, and on the east by Asby and St. Lawrence Appleby. It is nearly six miles in length by three in breadth, and is generally a fine open district, except at its southern extremity, which forms part of the wild and mountainous township of Birkbeek Fells. The parish abounds in limestone. It comprises the townships of Crosby Ravensworth, Mauld's Meaburn, Reagill, and Birkbeek Fells, whose united area is 15,021 acres. The population, which has not yet been returned in separate townships, was, in 1801, 789; in 1811, 761; in 1821, 863; in 1831, 928; in 1841, 909; and in 1851, 971.

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH.

The first lord of the manor of Crosby Ravensworth upon record is Torphin de Alverstain, who, in the reign of Henry I., gave the church to the abbey of Whitby. This Torphin had a son, Alan, who confirmed the grant made by his father. His son, Thomas de Hastings, also confirmed the grant just mentioned. Hugh de Hastings received from Henry II. a grant of free warren in Crosby Ravensworth and Tebay. In the same king's reign Hugh de Hastings appears to have held the manor of Crosby Ravensworth of John de Veteripont. The manor continued in the possession of the Hastings family till the 31st Henry VI. (1152-3), when it appears that Edward Hastings held the manor by the payment of 13s. 7d. cornage, subject also to wardship, marriage, relief, and suit of court. At this date Lancelot Threlkeld, Knt., held Crosby Ravensworth of Edward Hastings, and from that period all mention ceases of the Hastings family. Crosby Ravensworth was the property of the Threlkelds till that family ended in daughters, one of whom was married to a younger son of Sir James Pickering, who thus became possessed of this manor. It was purchased from the Pickerings by Sir John Lowther, and is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale, besides whom W. Dent, Esq.; Thomas Reively, Esq.; the Hon. Mary Howard; John Hill, Esq.; Sir Richard Lupton, Bart.; Rev. Thomas Balles; Thomas Gibson, Esq.; and others, are the landowners. The old hall is now a farm-house.

The village of Crosby Ravensworth is situate near the source of the Lyvennet rivulet, four miles east-by-north of Shap, and five south-west of Appleby. It is surrounded on almost every side by wild and bleak moors: and, till a very few years ago, was scarcely approachable from the west, except either by a circuitous route of five or six miles, or over the well known Harberwain Rigg. A broad and well-made road has, however, been constructed, and the village is now easily reached.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a handsome structure in the Early English style, consist-

ing of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty square tower containing three bells. It was repaired in 1811, and has since been restored and considerably improved, principally through the exertions of the late George Gibson, Esq. On entering the sacred edifice by a richly moulded doorway, the interior, with its tall clustered columns and lofty Gothic arches, has an imposing appearance. Between the nave and chancel a lofty arch has been erected, which has greatly improved the appearance of that part of the church. Another, but smaller one, has been lately erected between the north transept and the private chapel belonging to Crosby Hall, where the tomb, supposed to cover the remains of the celebrated Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, has been raised to its proper height above the present flooring. The choir, occupying the transverse transept, is quite a new introduction, and some of the seats exhibit richly carved work in the Early English style. The sanctuary also presents an elaborately carved altar table on a foot pace, floored with encaustic tiles, and raised by two steps above the floor of the chancel. The old wooden pulpit has been removed, and a substantial stone one erected in its stead. Service is performed here in the cathedral style. A large stained glass window, at the west end, transmits its solemn light into the recess of the tower, and another lights the west end of the north aisle. A few years ago, a vestry was built adjoining the north side of the chancel. The church is heated by means of hot water. Torphin de Alverstain gave the church, with two carucates and 140 acres of land at Crosby Ravensworth to the abbey of Whitby, which grant was confirmed by his successors, and also by Athelwold, first bishop of Carlisle. The church was afterwards appropriated to the abbey. At the period of the Reformation, the rectory and advowson were purchased by the Bellinghams, of Lexias and Garthorne, and, together with the estate of the Bellinghams, were sold by Alan Bellingham, Esq., to Colonel James Graham, whose daughter and sole heir, Catherine, brought them in marriage to Henry Bowes Howard, earl of Berkshire, who sold the rectory to the Lowther family; but the advowson continued in the Howard family, and is now possessed by the Hon. Mary Granville Howard; the

Earl of Lonsdale is impropriator. The living, a vicarage, is valued in the King's Book at £7 13s. 4d.; it was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £35 12s. 7d.; but in 1721, was augmented with land at Lazonby, purchased with £200, given by Colonel Graham, and a like sum from Queen Anne's Bounty; it is now worth £150 a year. The tithes were commuted in 1846 for £142. The parish register commences in 1560. According to tradition a friary formerly existed on the north side of the church yard, and the names of Monkgarth, Monkbar, and Monkbridge, seem to bear out the tradition.

VICARS.—William de Insula, 1303; John de Linton, 1361; Robert de Threlkeld, 1361; John de Regill, 1362; Roland Thwaites, —; Christopher Witton, 1572; Edward Smith, 1576; William Willaine, 1597; Matthias Braddel, 1617; William Willain, jun., 1617; William Curwen occurs 1660; William Wilkinson, 1685; James Watson, 1708; George Wilkerson, 1747; — Dowker, —; Samuel Revely, 1783; Joseph Briscoe, 1812; Salisbury Ellard, —; Edward Carns Wilson, —; George F. Weston, 1848.

The vicarage has been enlarged and much improved by the present vicar. The gardens are laid out with great taste.

CHARITIES.

The School.—Crosby Ravensworth School was endowed in 1630 with £100 by the Rev. William Willaine, and rebuilt in 1784 by William Dent, Esq., who, in conjunction with Viscountess Andover, Robert Dent, Dent, Esq., and Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., endowed it with £500, which in 1800 was invested in the Old South Sea Annuities, together with £47 10s. given by the other benefactors. Besides the interest of these sums the master has £10 a year from two fields purchased about the year 1799, with £145 of the original school stock, and £1 a year from Mauld's Meaburn Hall estate, left in 1749 by Mr. Edward Twaites, who also bequeathed 10s. a year for the purchase of books for poor scholars. Several of the children are taught free in respect of these charities.

Thwaites' Charities.—Edward Thwaites, by will, dated 16th April, 1749, gave to trustees a rent charge of £2 10s. per annum on his estate at Mauld's Meaburn, to be distributed to poor people for ever. He also gave 5s. a year to the vicar of Crosby for a sermon, £1 a year to the master of the free school, and 10s. for the purchase of books for poor children.

Poor Stock.—There is in this parish the sum of £62, called poor stock, the interest of which is divided with the rent of the Tenterow estate hereafter mentioned amongst the poor of the parish.

Poors' Land.—There is an estate at Tenterow, in Crosby, which was purchased with £63 10s. in 1725.

It produces about £10 10s. a year, a portion of which is set apart for the poor of Crosby township exclusively; the remainder is distributed to the poor of the parish on St. Thomas' Day, with the interest of the poor stock before-mentioned.

Addison's Charity.—Thomas Addison, by will, left a legacy of £30, the yearly interest to be applied in giving so many penny loaves, every Sunday, to such a number of poor women as the interest would pay for, the said women to be always of the township of Crosby.

Holme's Charity.—The Rev. Edward Holme, in 1757, gave £105, in trust, for the purchase of bread for distribution among the poor of the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, who should duly attend service at the parish church. This money was laid out in land, the rent of which, amounting to about £6 a year, is distributed along with the produce of Addison's Charity, in two-penny loaves, as directed.

In the village is a dame's school, for girls and infants, established in 1830, and endowed with £12 a year.

The park belonging to the manor of Crosby Ravensworth was a little south of the village, and is now known as Crosby Gill. A little south of this place is Black Dub, where Charles II. halted with his army on his march from Scotland, in 1651. This solitary spring, which is the source of the Lyvennet, is surrounded on all sides by unenclosed moors, and though now so silent and deserted, it was once the great thoroughfare from Scotland, by way of Lancashire, to the south. In August, 1810, a rustic obelisk was erected here, which bears the following inscription:—"Here at Black Dub, the source of the Lyvennet, Charles II. regaled his army, on their march from Scotland, August 8th, A.D. 1651."

On the east of Crosby Gill is Penlunrock, a remarkable heap of stones, supposed to be a sepulchral monument.

Gilts is a hamlet in this township, near Blastertell, and the source of the Lyvennet, two miles north of Orton.

Oddendale is another hamlet, consisting of three farm-houses. It has long been the property of the Gibson family.

There are three or four houses on the east side of the village of Crosby, called Bank and Row, which are within the manor of Garthorne, most of which manor is in the parish of Asby.

BURIED BODIES.

This township comprises a large mountainous district, which extends into the parishes of Shap and Orton, comprising a number of scattered houses, distant

from three to five and a half miles south-by-east of Shap, and forming a lordship within the manor of Crosby Ravensworth, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. Most of the tenements here have been sold to freehold, the lord reserving only the royalties and power to enclose 200 acres of the common, and should the tenants agree to enclose the remainder of the common, the lord is to receive sixpence an acre as rent. The rateable value is £1,957 11s. 6d. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, Rev. John Gibson, G. Bigge, Esq., Mary Ann Abdale, Rev. John Hayton, and Richard Simpson.

There is a free school at Green Holme, in this township.

In this township is Shap Wells, a saline spa, stated by Mr. Alderson to be a most genial and sanative spring, milder than the Harrogate purgative spa, more active than the Gilsland water, and in its properties nearly allied to that of Leamington. There is an hotel here, fitted up with every requisite convenience, in first class style, with baths, pump-rooms, &c. A new bath has been recently fitted up in the hotel for the use of invalids, or persons wishing to be strictly private. On a hill north of the hotel is an octagonal column, surmounted by a richly ornamented capital, erected, as an inscription records, to commemorate the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of these realms.

MAULD'S MEABURN.

The rateable value of this township is £1,975; the area and population are included in the parish returns. The soil here is principally loam, with a clayey and gravelly sub-soil. In the township is a stinted common of 250 acres, called Cow Close, belonging to thirty-two landowners. Grayber, an open field containing 120 acres, was enclosed and divided in 1818.

The manor of Meaburn anciently comprised the two Meaburns and the intervening tract of country known as Meaburn Field, and was possessed by the Morvilles. Maud, the sister of Sir Hugh de Morville, brought this manor to her husband, William de Veteripont; and after the confiscation of the estates of Sir Hugh de Morville, the other portion of Meaburn being taken into the king's hands, these two divisions became known as King's Meaburn and Maud's (or Mauld's) Meaburn, names which they have retained to the present day. William de Veteripont gave four oxgangs of land here to the hospital of St. Leonard at York; and Ivo, his son, gave other lands here to the same institution. Robert de Veteripont, son of Ivo, gave to the abbey of

Shap twenty-two shillings a year, to be paid out of Meaburn in the name of alms corn. This Robert de Veteripont, in 1212-3, granted this manor to John le Fraunceys, who was to render yearly for all services, except those due to the barony of Westmoreland, one pound of cummin. The family of Frauncey ended in a daughter, who brought Mauld's Meaburn in marriage to the Vernons, from whom it came to the Lowthers, and is at present held by the Earl of Lonsdale, besides whom, William Dent, Esq.; Thomas and John Thwaite, Esq.; James Betham, Esq.; and Mrs. Salkeld, are the principal landowners. Meaburn Hall is an Elizabethan structure, supposed to have been erected by Robert Lowther, Esq.

The village of Mauld's Meaburn is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lyvennet, in a fine rich vale, four and a half miles east-by-north of Shap. A fair for horses, sheep, and cattle was established here in 1828, and is held yearly on the Monday before Easter. Here is a school for children of both sexes, erected by subscription in 1831. It is endowed with £16 a year, arising from lands purchased with the sum of £475, subscribed for that purpose by six gentlemen. The school is under the superintendence of three trustees, and is attended by about thirty children.

CHARITIES.

Dame Eleanor Lowther's Charity.—There is an estate in this township, purchased with a legacy left by Dame Eleanor Lowther, in 1659, the rent of which, amounting to £4 12s. 6d. is distributed amongst the poor of the township.

Knot's Charity.—John Knot, of Mauld's Meaburn, by will, dated 16th August, 1731, left an estate in the township, the rents and profits of which he directed should be distributed amongst the poor.

Moss's Gift.—Richard Moss, in 1738, left the sum of £20, the interest of which he desired should be given to the poor.

Witherslack is a hamlet in this township, three and a half miles east of Shap.

Flass House, an elegant mansion in the Italian style, erected in 1851, is the seat and property of Wilkinson Dent, Esq.

On the summit of a gentle hill, a little west of Flass House, is a rustic monument bearing the following inscription:—"On this spot dwelt the paternal ancestors of the celebrated Joseph Addison, dean of Lichfield, who was born here A.D. 1632." His son, of the same name, was the author of "Cato," and of numerous papers in the "Tatler," "Spectator," and "Guardian."

REAGILL.

The rateable value of the township of Reagill is £2,051 11s. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. A seam of coal has been discovered here, but its quality is very inferior. The soil is loamy, with a subsoil of clay, limestone, and sandstone. On the boundary between Reagill and Sleagill are the remains of what are considered to have been earthworks, constructed by some of the early inhabitants of this part of the country. At Chapelgarth, as its name implies, there was formerly a chapel, but every vestige has long since disappeared.

The manor of Reagill, or Renegill, as it was called in ancient times, was the property of the Veteriponts. Maude de Veteripont gave half a ploughland of her demesne here in frank marriage with her daughter, Christian, to Robert, son of Derman; and afterwards gave to her son, Robert, the whole vill of Reagill, he rendering to her one hawk for all services. In the 13th King John (1211-12), the Robert de Veteripont just mentioned gave the manor to the abbey of Shap, to which it continued attached till the period of the suppression of the religious houses, when Henry VIII. granted the revenues, &c., of the abbey to Thomas Lord Wharton, whose descendants sold Reagill Grange and half of the demesne to Dr. Lancelot Dawes, and the other half to Sir John Lowther, who, afterwards, purchased the whole. The manor is held by the Earl of Lonsdale, in addition to whom Richard Gibson, Esq.,

Thomas Salkeld, Esq.; Rev. F. J. Courtney; and Messrs. Thomas, William, and John Bland, are the landowners.

The village of Reagill is three miles north-east of Shap. A festival, of a somewhat unique character, is held here annually, on the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, on the grounds of Mr. Bland, which are richly ornamented with pictures, statuary, &c. A band of music is engaged for the occasion, and the day's amusements are interspersed with lectures, addresses, music, dancing, and other recreations.

Reagill Grange, an Elizabethan structure, has been long the residence of the Thwaites family.

CHARITIES.

Reagill School.—This school was founded in 1684, by the Rev. Randal Sanderson, who gave £120 for that purpose. It subsequently received £10 from Thomas Harrison, and £5 from Joseph Wilkinson; William Thwaites, Esq., of London, gave £500. On the enclosure of the common, in 1803, an allotment of twenty-eight acres was made to the school, the total income of which is now £30 a year. The school is managed by trustees, and is attended by about thirty children.

Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.—Five copies of the Bible, bound up with the Common Prayer, are annually sent by the trustees of Lord Wharton's Charity for the poor children of Reagill.

LOWTHER PARISH.

LOWTHER parish is bounded on the north by that of Clifton, on the west by the river Lowther, on the south by the parishes of Bampton and Shap, and on the east by Morland. It comprises a fertile district three miles in length and two in breadth: the soil is of good loam, with freestone subsoil. The parish comprises the townships of Lowther, Haekthorpe, Melkithorpe, and Whale, whose united area is 3,520 acres. Its population in 1801 was 773; in 1811, 560; in 1821, 599; in 1831, 494; in 1841, 470; and in 1851, 494. The rateable value of the parish is £1,400 18s. 3d.

LOWTHER.

As early as the reign of Henry II. the manor of Lowther appears to have been divided into three parts, and in 1277-8 one of these three parts seems to have been divided into two by means of two co-heirs, one of whom became the wife of Robert de Morville, and the other of Gilbert de Whiteby: the other two parts of the manor were held by the priory of Watton and William de Strickland. In 1309-10 we find the manor held under the Clifords by the heir of John de Coupland, Henry de Haverington, Simon de Alve, and the

prior of Watton. Five years later, the family of Lowther appear as owners of a fourth of the manor, probably by purchase from the Simon de Alve just mentioned, for an inquisition taken in that year gives Alon de Coupland, Henry de Haverington, Hugh de Lowther, and the prior of Watton, as lords of the manor, the cornage of which is stated to be worth 20s. 4d. In the 10th Henry V. (1422) Sir Robert Lowther, Knt., appears as lord of the entire manor of Lowther, and it has since continued in his family. In the rental of the Clifford estate for 1452-3, it is stated that John de Coupland,

Adam de Haverington, Simon de Alve, and the prior of Watton heretofore held Lowther William and Lowther John by homage and fealty and 20s. 4d. cornage, and that Hugh Lowther now holds the same by similar service. This distinction of Lowther William and Lowther John again occurs in the rental of the Earl of Cumberland in 1526-7. From this time we hear no more of the manor till 1638, in which year it was found by inquisition that two parts of the manor of Lowther were held of the Earl of Cumberland by the servage called *moltgeld*, paying yearly to the said earl 20s. 4d.; and by the service called sergeants' food, paying 10s. yearly. It is also recorded that the third part was held of Robert Strickland, Esq., paying yearly one hawk, or sixpence. The Earl of Lonsdale is the present lord of the manor, and sole landowner in the township.

Lowther Family.

The family of Lowther is of great antiquity in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. The first whose names we meet with are William de Lowther and Thomas de Lowther, who appear as witnesses to a grant in the reign of Henry II. The names of Sir Thomas de Lowther, Sir Gervase de Lowther, Knt., 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, Knt., attorney-general in 1292, and knight of the shire in 1300 and 1305. He was subsequently justice itinerant, and escheator on the north side of the Trent, and in 1331 was made one of the justice of the Court of King's Bench. He married a daughter of Sir Peter Tilliol, Knt., of Scaleby Castle, by whom he had issue, besides a son Thomas, a son and heir,

Sir HUGH DE LOWTHER, who married, 1stly, a daughter of Lord Lucy of Cokermonth, and 2ndly, Margaret, daughter and heiress of William de Quale. In 1324 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 for the county of Westmoreland and twice for Cumberland. The next member of the family on record is

Sir ROBERT DE LOWTHER, Knt., probably son and heir of Hugh. He had two brothers, John and William; and often represented Cumberland in parliament. He died in 1430, leaving by his wife, a member of the Strickland family, three daughters and a son,

- I. HUGH, his heir.
- II. Anne, married to Sir Thomas Curwen, Knt. of Workington.
- III. Mary, married to Sir James Pickering, Knt., of Killington.
- IV. Elizabeth, married to William Lancaster.

He was succeeded by his son,

Sir HUGH DE LOWTHER, Knt., who married Margaret, daughter of John de Derwentwater. He took part in the battle of Agincourt, there being with him Geoffrey de Lowther and Richard

de Lowther. He served the office of sheriff of Cumberland in 1410. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

Sir HUGH DE LOWTHER, Knt., who was knight of the shire and sheriff of the county of Cumberland. He died 1475-6, leaving, by his wife, Mabel, daughter of Sir William Lancaster of Sockbridge, a son and heir.

Sir HUGH DE LOWTHER, Knt. This gentleman married Anne, daughter of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, by Margaret Bromflet, heiress of Yesci, and widow of John Lord Clifford. In 1501-2 he was made a Knight of the Bath. He died about 1510 or 1511, leaving issue three sons and two daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN DE LOWTHER, Knt., who was called out on the border service in 1543, with one hundred horse and forty foot, and was sheriff of Cumberland for three years. By his wife, Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen of Workington, he had issue,

Sir HUGH LOWTHER, Knt., married Dorothy, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford, and by her had issue,

1. RICHARD, who succeeded his grandfather.
2. Gerard, a benchet in Lincoln's Inn.
1. Margaret, married to John Richmond, Esq., of High-head Castle.
2. Anne, married to Thomas Wybergh, Esq., of Clifton.
3. Frances, married to Sir Henry Goodyer, Knt., of Powelsworth.
4. Barbara, married to Thomas Carleton, Esq., of Carleton.

As Sir Hugh died during the lifetime of his father, on the latter's demise the family honour and estates descended upon his grandson,

Sir RICHARD LOWTHER, Knt., who was high-sheriff of Cumberland in the 8th and 30th of Queen Elizabeth. He succeeded his cousin, Henry Lord Scroop, as lord-warden of the west marches, and was thrice commissioner in the great affairs between England and Scotland, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth; and in the same reign, when Mary Queen of Scots fled into England, and arrived at Workington, in Cumberland, in May, 1568, Elizabeth sent orders to Sir Richard, during his sheriffalty, that he should convey the Scottish queen to Carlisle Castle; but while the princess was in custody the sheriff incurred the displeasure of his queen by admitting the Duke of Norfolk to visit the fair prisoner. Sir Richard died 27th January, 1607, leaving, by his wife, Frances, daughter of John Middleton, Esq., with other children,

- I. CHRISTOPHER (Sir), of whom presently.
- II. Gerard (Sir), of St. Michar's, Dublin, chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; and subsequently, in 1654, lord high chancellor of that kingdom. His lordship married, 1stly, Anne Welbury, widow, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Bulmer; 2ndly, Anne, daughter of Sir Lawrence Parsons, to whose grandson, Lowther Parsons, he bequeathed his manor of St. John's, co. Wexford; and 3rdly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John King; but died without issue.
- III. Lancelot (Sir), co. Kildare, one of the barons of the exchequer, and a privy councillor in Ireland.
- IV. William, of Ingleton, co. York, whose daughter and sole heir, Anne, married T. Heber, Esq., of Marton and Stainton, co. York.

Sir CHRISTOPHER LOWTHER, the eldest surviving son, was father of several children. The fifth son, William Lowther, was ancestor of the Lowthers of Ingleton, Lowtherstown, and Kilrue, now represented in the male line by George Lowther, Esq., of Hampton Hall, co. Somerset, son and heir of the late George Lowther, Esq., of Kilrue, county Meath. He married Julia Huntingford, niece of the bishop of Hereford, and has issue, Ponsonby, St. George, Beresford, Brabazon, Marcus, and four surviving daughters.

Sir JOHN LOWTHER, Sir Christopher's eldest son, was M.P. for the county of Westmoreland in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. This gentleman dying in 1637, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN LOWTHER of Lowther, M.P. for the co. of Westmoreland, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1640, and was succeeded at his decease, in 1675, by his grandson,

Sir JOHN LOWTHER, who was the 31st knight of the family in almost direct succession. Upon the accession of King William, Sir John was sworn of the privy council. In 1689 he was nominated as lord-lieutenant of Westmoreland and Cumberland; in 1690 appointed first commissioner of the treasury; and elevated to the peerage, 28th May, 1696, by the titles of Viscount Lonsdale and Baron Lowther. His lordship died 10th July, 1700, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

RICHARD, second viscount; who died in 1713, and was succeeded by his brother,

HENRY, third viscount; at whose decease, without issue, 12th March, 1750, the viscounty ceased, but the baronetcy and estates devolved upon his grandnephew,

Sir JAMES LOWTHER, eldest son of Robert Lowther, Esq., governor of Barbadoes, and Catherine, daughter of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart. (which Catherine Pennington's mother was the Hon. Margaret Lowther, daughter of the first Viscount Lonsdale.) This gentleman represented the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland for several years in parliament, and was elevated to the peerage, 24th May, 1784, by the titles of Baron Lowther of Lowther, Viscount Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale. He married 7th September, 1761, Margaret, daughter of John Earl of Bute; but having no issue, he obtained a new patent 10th October, 1797, creating him Baron and Viscount Lowther, with remainder to the heirs male of his cousin, the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., of Swillington; and dying 24th May, 1802, all his honours expired except those of the latter creation, which devolved, according to the limitation, with the deceased earl's estates in Westmoreland and Cumberland, upon

Sir WILLIAM LOWTHER, Bart., as Baron and Viscount Lowther. His lordship, born 20th December, 1757, was created Earl of Lonsdale 7th April, 1807. He married, 19th July, 1781, Augusta, daughter of John, ninth and late Earl of Westmoreland, by whom (who died 10th March, 1838) he had issue,

i. WILLIAM Viscount Lowther, present earl.

ii. Henry Cecil, born 25th July, 1799; M.P. for Westmoreland, and colonel of the Cumberland militia; married 19th May, 1817, Lucy Eleanor, eldest daughter of Philip, fifth Earl of Harborough, and by her (who died 8th June, 1818) has issue,

1. Henry, born 25th March, 1818; captain 1st Life Guards, M.P.; married, 31st July, 1852, Emily Susan, eldest daughter of St. George Francis Cautfield, Esq. and has issue, a son, born 22nd July, 1854; another son, born 4th October, 1855.

2. Arthur, born 12th July, 1820; captain; died 15th February, 1855.

3. William, secretary of legation at Naples, born 14th December, 1821; married, 17th December, 1854, Charlotte Alice, daughter of Lord Wensleydale, and has issue a son, born 1st April, 1855.

1. Eleanor Cecily; married, 22nd April, 1844, to J. Talbot Clifton, Esq., of Lytham, co. Lancaster.

2. Augusta Mary.

3. Constanza; married, 1850, to Colonel Robert Blucker Wood, C.B.

i. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

ii. Mary; married, 16th September, 1829, to Major general Lord Frederick Cavendish Bentick, youngest son of William Henry, third Duke of Portland.

iii. Anne; married, 20th January, 1817, to the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart.; and died 31st May, 1847.

iv. Caroline; married, 3rd July, 1815, to Lord William John Frederick Poulett, son of the late Duke of Cleveland.

His lordship K.G., lieutenant-colonel in the army, lord-lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and recorder of Carlisle, died 19th March, 1844; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM LOWTHER, F.R.S., second Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount Lowther and Baron Lowther, and a baronet; born 21st July, 1787; succeeded as second earl, on the death of his father, 19th March, 1844. His lordship had been summoned to the House of Peers, in his father's barony, 6th September, 1841. He is lord-lieutenant of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Westmoreland militia.

Creations.—Baronet, 22nd August, 1764. Baron and viscount, 10th October, 1797. Earl, 7th April, 1807.

Arms.—Or, six annulets, sa.

Crest.—A dragon, passant, arg.

Supporters.—Two horses, arg., each gorged with a chaplet of laurel, ppr.

Motto.—Magistratus indicat virum.

Seats.—Lowther Castle, Westmoreland; Cottesmore Park, Rutland; and Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland.

Lowther Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, stands in a noble park of 600 acres, on the east side of the woody vale of Lowther. It was erected by the late earl, after the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, upon the site of the old hall, which had been nearly destroyed by fire as far back as the year 1736. The light-coloured stone of which it is built is in pleasing contrast with the vivid green of the park and woods. The effect of the whole pile is strikingly grand, worthy the residence of its wealthy and powerful owner. The north front, in the Castellated style of the fourteenth century, is 120 feet in length: the south front is in the Gothic-cathedral style, and has a number of pinnacles, pointed windows, &c. So far from the diversity of the fronts being discordant, the art of the designer has made them increase each other's effect—a circumstance not unnoticed by Wordsworth, who has a sonnet commencing—

“Lowther! in thy majestic pile are seen
Cathedral pomp and grace, in apt accord
With the national castle's sterner men;
Union significant of God adored,
And charters won, and guarded with the sword
Of ancient honour.”

Surmounting the whole is a lofty tower, from the summit of which the prospect is extremely fine. The fitting up of the interior is in a style corresponding with the external appearance. Oak and birch occupy in a great measure the place of foreign woods, in the furniture and carvings. The staircase, sixty feet square, which climbs the great central tower, with the ceiling, ninety feet from the ground, is highly imposing. The library, forty five feet by thirty, decorated entirely with

oak, is plentifully stored with books, and hung round with family portraits. A Lady Lowther, by Lely, is a favourable specimen of his pencil. The saloon is a splendid apartment on the south front, sixty feet by thirty, having the dining-room on one side and the drawing-room on the other. The corridors and rooms are adorned with busts from the chisels of Chantry, Westmacott, and other sculptors. Amongst them is a bust of her Majesty Queen Victoria, taken when a child of three or four years old. Upon the walls of the various apartments are hung many paintings by the ancient and modern masters, of great excellence and value. Amongst them we may particularise the following:—In the breakfast-room: Village Wake, Village Feast, and Fete Champetre, by Teniers; a Hawking Party, and a Halt of Cavalry, by Wouvermans; Fruit and Animals, by Fyft; Oyster Supper, Jan Steen; Charity, Vandyke; Madonna and Child, Sasso Ferrato; Dutch, P. Hals; Holy Family, Rubens; Two Infants Embracing, attributed to Leonardo da Vinci; Head, Rembrandt; Head, Titian. In the dining-room: the Duke of Wellington, Jackson; Sir James Lowther (first earl of Lonsdale), in a masquerade dress: in this room is a cast from Flaxman's celebrated model of the shield of Achilles. North drawing-room: the late Earl of Lonsdale, by Lawrence; Landscape, by Poussin; Adoration of the Shepherds, by Bassano; and a Marine View, by Vandervelde. The small sitting-room: Lieut.-colonel Lowther (the earl's brother) as major in the 10th Hussars, by Lawrence; St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, by Salvator Rosa; Landscape, by Poussin; the poet Wordsworth, a drawing. In Lord Lonsdale's study: Boors Playing at Cards, by Teniers; Alehouse Interior, by Bronever; Old Man Mending a Pen by Candlelight, by Gerard Dow; Dutch Village Inn Scene, by Ostade; Boys Eating Fruit, by Murillo; Head of a Martyr, by Titian; Soldiers Quarrelling—the Tribute Money, by Valentine; Anne Clifford, countess of Pembroke; Christ and the Woman of Samaria, by Vanderwerf; Female Head, by Holbein; Crucifixion, by Breughel; Fawn and Dancing Nymphs, by Vanderwerf; River Scene—Farrier's Shop, by Wouvermans; Two Crones, and Boors Revelling, by Ostade; Female Reading, by Gerard Dow; Dancing Children and Bacchanalian Revellers, by Le Nain. Gallery round staircase: St. Francis, by Guido; St. Sebastian, by Guido; St. Jerome, by Guido; a Magdalen, by Tintoretto; a Gentleman, by Tintoretto. Ante-room, west of staircase: The Palmist, and Two Soldiers Gaming, by Pietro da Vecchia; Belisarius, Rembrandt; William III. in his robes, and the Duke of Monmouth in armour, by Dobson. Dressing-room, east front; Magdalen

Reading, by E. Sirani; Landscape, by Salvator Rosa. Billiard-room: George IV., by Lawrence; William Pitt, by Hoppner; the late Lady Lonsdale, by Lawrence.

Lowther village and Lowther Newtown are situate within a mile of the castle, and four and a half miles south-by-east of Penrith. Machell tells us that the ancient village of Lowther was pulled down in 1682, by Sir John Lowther, in order to enlarge his demesne. The village called Newtown was soon afterwards built.

LOWTHER CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient cruciform structure, standing on the eastern bank of the Lowther, in the out-kirts of the castle park. It consists of nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and embattled central tower. The pillars separating the north aisle from the nave are circular, with curiously enriched capitals. The chancel arch, and the arches supporting the tower are Early English. The church was restored, re-seated, and a new porch added in 1857, at the expense of the Earl of Lonsdale and the present rector, the latter of whom restored the chancel. There are numerous monuments, tombs, and tablets to the memory of various members of the Lowther family, and others. In 1857 a beautiful mausoleum was erected in the churchyard, by the present Earl of Lonsdale; it consists of a vault capable of containing twenty-five coffins, and above the vault is an upper chamber for monuments; the whole of the workmanship is of the most excellent description. At the sides are six tablets, three on either side, for inscriptions, each tablet is eight feet by three feet four inches, in one stone; they were got from the celebrated granite mountain on Shap Fell, and were cut and polished at the marble works of Messrs. Nelson, of Carlisle, bear a high polish, and are altogether unique in their kind. The building was designed by B. Band, Esq., architect, London; and the whole carried out under the immediate direction of Mr. James Mawson, of Lowther. Inside the vault is a magnificent sarcophagus, of the best Italian marble, designed by Mr. Band, and executed by Mr. B. Stephen, Esq., sculptor, of London. The two gentlemen before named carried out the restoration of the church of Lowther in 1855 so as to give general satisfaction. The living of Lowther is a rectory, and has always been attached to the manor, the various lords of which have presented. It is valued in the King's Book at £25 7s. 3½d. The tithes were commuted in 1838, for a rent charge of £93 10s. 2d. The total income of the living is about £300. The parish registers commence in 1540.

RECTORS.—William de Capella, 1320; Walter de Wells, 1362; John Bone, 1379; John de Raby, 1425; Thos. Cleveland, —; John Wharton, 1465; Anthony Garnet, about 1579; Thomas Fairfax, 1579; Leonard Lowther, 1586; Christopher Lowther, 1609; John Tensdale, 1640; William Smith, died 1676; Richard Threlkeld, 1676; Richard Holme, 1691; Hugh Robinson, 1738; Henry Lowther, 1763; William Lowther, 1769; James Setterthwaite, 1814; William Jackson, 1828.

Askham Hall serves as Lowther rectory.

HACKTHORPE.

The soil here is a light loam, with a subsoil of limestone and freestone. The township is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, but there is no station nearer than Clifton. The rateable value of Hackthorpe is £1,939. 10s.

The manor of Hackthorpe is included in the marquis fee of the barony of Kendal. In the reign of Henry III. "Ralph de Aincourt released to William de Lancaster and his heirs his right in fifty shillings of land, in which he was bound to him by the charter of William de Lancaster, his grandfather, for the quit claim, which the said William made to the said Ralph, of the service of Gamel de Hakethorpe. The said William released to Ralph de Aincourt and his heirs the service of the said Gamel, in drainage and other services." In 1361, Sir Thomas de Strickland, who held under the barons of Kendal, had a license from the crown to impark his woods at Hackthorpe and other places, for his good services in France. Hackthorpe was sold by the Stricklands to the Lowthers, and it is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale. The old hall is now used as a farm-house.

The village of Hackthorpe is a mile and a quarter

south-east of Lowther Castle, and five miles south south-east of Penrith.

MELKINTHORPE.

The rateable value of this township is £361 2s. 5d. The soil here is principally a light loam, with a subsoil of clay and freestone. The township is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

The manor of Melkinthorpe is also part of the marquis fee of the barony of Kendal. It was held in ancient times by a family bearing the local name, one of whom, Galfrid de Melkinthorpe, was constable of Appleby Castle, under Roger Lord Clifford. An inquisition taken in 1309 informs us that Margaret de Ros then held Melkinthorpe, paying five shillings cornage. The manor came afterwards to the Musgraves, then to the Fallowfields, from whom it was brought in marriage to the Dalstons of Acorn Bank, who sold it to Sir John Lowther. It now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale.

The village of Melkinthorpe is three miles and a half south-south-east of Penrith.

WHALE.

The township of Whale is nearly all included in one farm. Its rateable value is £481 1s. 6d. The manor of Whale was anciently held by a family bearing the local name, from whom it appears to have passed to the Franceys family, who paid for wardship 40s. a year, and for cornage 33s. It subsequently came to the Lowthers, and is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale.

The village of Whale is situated near the south end of Lowther Park, five and a half miles south of Penrith.

MORLAND PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Cliburn, on the north-west and west by the parishes of Lowther and Bampton, on the south-west by Shap, on the south by Crosby Ravensworth, on the south-east by St. Lawrence's Appleby, and on the east by St. Michael's Appleby and Kirkby Thore. Limestone is abundant here. The river Eden runs on the eastern side of the parish, while the Leeth forms its northern and western limits. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants, and Penrith and Appleby the markets attended. The parish comprises the townships of Morland, Kings Meaburn, Newby, Slegill, Great Strickland, and Little Strickland, with the chapelries of Bolton and Thrimby. Its area is 15,260 acres.

MORLAND.

The area of this township, inclusive of that of Bolton and Slegill, is 5,119 acres; and its rateable value £4,100 12s. 1d. The population in 1801 was 273; in 1811, 301; in 1821, 372; in 1831, 415; in 1841, 426; and in 1851, 391; who are principally resident

in the village of Morland. The township is clean and healthy, and the houses in general well built.

The manor of Morland is included in Kendal barony. Ketel, grandson of Ivo de Tailbois, baron of Kendal, is the first lord of the manor on record. He appears to have granted a portion of the manor to Wetheral

Priory, as well as the church and some lands here. Ketel's grandson, William de Lancaster, granted the remainder of the manor of Morland in free marriage with his daughter to Alexander de Windsor, in whose time the wood of Morland was divided between him and the prior of Wetheral. From an inquisition taken in 1351, we learn that the Windsors held this manor by wardship, cornage, and relief. In 1362 William de Windsor obtained a grant of a market and fair at Morland. This privilege, if ever exercised, has long been obsolete. The Windsors continued to hold Morland till the failure of the family in issue male. In 1491 the prior and convent of Wetheral appear to have had twenty-one tenants in Morland, whose total rents amounted to £11 10s. 10³/₄d., and ninety acres of demesne. At the dissolution of the religious houses, that portion of the manor of Morland which belonged to Wetheral Priory was given to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, from whom it has recently been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In 1566 the other portion of the manor was held by Robert Bowes and Eleanor his wife, who in the year just named, obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth to alienate Morland to the Musgraves. Four years afterwards we find John Southaik holding a moiety of the manor, with 100 acres of wood which he purchased of Simon Musgrave. In 1591 it appears that Laneclot Backhouse died seised of a moiety of the manor of Morland, and also of the wood and underwood commonly called Morland wood, containing fifty acres, which he held by feoffment from John Southaik, Esq. He also possessed other lands here. A survey of the manor was made in January, 1619, when it was found that the free rents amounted to £2 19s.; the assize from copyholders at Michaelmas and St. Thomas' Day, £11 13s. 1d.; mill moultier rent, £1; pension for the parson at Lowther, £1 6s. 8d.; fines, royalties, &c., £8 3s. 2d. The same survey supplies us with the following memoranda relating to the manor:—The tenants are obliged to perform suit and service to the lord's courts. The copyhold customary tenants within the manor hold their lands and tenements by copy of court roll to them and their heirs for ever, according to the customs of the manor. The widows within the manor after the death of their husbands have a right to one moiety of all customary estates which their husbands died seised of. All customary tenants in the manor, upon descents or alienations, pay to the lord three years old rent as a fine certain. That strangers, such as are not tenants, pay to the lord for a fine sometimes five years old rent and sometimes seven years. The tenants within the manor have usually

had by custom necessary timber out of Morland Wood for the repair of their ancient houses and barns. The lord of the manor of Morland, his tenants, servants, and freeholders, are free from tolls, and possess many other privileges in accordance with the provisions of a charter granted in the 5th Henry VIII. The land-owners are F. B. Atkinson, Esq.; Robert Addison, Esq.; Rev. W. Rowley, and a number of small proprietors.

Morland Hall, now occupied as a farm-house, is on the north-east side of the village. A dilapidated old building, called Morland Old Hall, is a little north of the village.

The village of Morland, which is large and well built, occupies a romantic situation on the banks of a small rivulet, seven miles north-north-east of Shap, and about the same distance, west-by-north, of Appleby. In the village is a branch of the Carlisle savings bank, and a flourishing benefit society.

Atkinson of Rampsheth and Morland.

This family inherits at Temple Sowerby, by direct descent from William Atkinson, who, with his mother, is included in a lease for 999 years, granted in the 13th Elizabeth (1576) by the then lords of the manor, on the compromise of suits at York, which had originated out of questions on the tenures of the landowners of Temple Sowerby, which manor had formerly belonged to the Templars, and to the Knights of St. John. The great-grandfather of the present head of the family,

MATTHEW ATKINSON, of Temple Sowerby, had two sons. The younger son, Richard Atkinson, born in 1738, a merchant of London, and admitted to the freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company, who sat in parliament for Romney, and was senior alderman present at the Mansion House during the attack on the bank, in Lord George Gordon's riots, after Kennet, the lord mayor, had absconded, and who died unmarried in 1785. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE ATKINSON, Esq., born 16th August, 1780, who was receiver-general for Cumberland and Westmoreland. He married, 7th January, 1758, Bridget, daughter and heiress of Michael Maughan, Esq., of Wolsingham, and Dorothy, his wife, co heiress of George Lowtham, Esq., of Staffield, and died October, 1781, having had, with other children, who died in infancy,

- I. Michael, of Mount Maehal, Kent and London, died 1829.
- II. GEORGE, of whom presently.
- III. Richard, died unmarried, 1793.
- IV. Matthew, of Carr Hill, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, died 1829.
- V. John, died unmarried, 1798.
- I. Dorothy, married to N. Clayton, Esq., of Chester, Northumberland.
- II. Bridget, married to H. Tulip, Esq., of Brunton, Northumberland, and died 1850.
- III. Jane, of Temple Sowerby.

The second surviving son,

GEORGE ATKINSON, Esq., of Morland, called also of Lee, in Kent, born 17th September, 1764, was secretary at Jamaica, and

aide-de-camp to Lord Balaerres when governor of that island, and afterwards agent-general for that colony in England. He married 30th July, 1791, Susan Mackenzie Dunkley, of Clarendon, Jamaica, and died 11th May, 1814, having had, by his wife (died February, 1830),

- i. George, born June 6th, 1795, died unmarried, 1819.
- ii. Thomas, born September 14th, 1800, captain 13th Light Dragoons, died unmarried, 1838.
- iii. FRANCIS BARING, now of Rampsbeck Lodge and Morland.
- iv. William, in holy orders, rector of Gateshead Fell, co. Durham, and hon. canon of Durham, born June 13th, 1809, married Jane Elizabeth, daughter of William Clarke, Esq., of Belford Hall, co. Northumberland, and has issue.
- v. Richard, born August 5th, 1813, married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. J. Landon, of Aberford.
- i. Bridget, married to Robert Robertson, Esq., of Auchleeks, co. Perth, and Memblands, Devon.
- ii. Cary, married to Alexander Turnbull, Esq., British Consul at Marseilles.
- iii. Jane, married to Edward Johnson, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- iv. Harriet Eliza, married to Alexander Adair, Esq., of Heather-ton Park, Somerset.

Mr. Atkinson was succeeded by his third son,

FRANCIS BARING ATKINSON, Esq., of Rampsbeck Lodge, co. Cumberland, and Morland co. Westmoreland, born Dec. 30th, 1805; married first in December, 1831, Mary Anne, daughter of Sir John Stoddart, Knt., chief justice of Malta, which lady deceased in November the following year. He married secondly, August 3rd, 1837, Ellen Francis, daughter of John Hime, Esq., of Edgbaston, son of John, who was son of the last Hime of Whitfield, a branch of HIME (or HUME) of MINEWELLY, and by her has issue,

- i. GEORGE, born November 24th, 1838.
- ii. Francis Hime, born March 2nd, 1849.
- iii. Thomas, born August 2nd, 1841.
- iv. William, } twins, born October 18th, 1841.
- v. Thomas, }
- vi. Alexander Henry, born August 16th, 1846.
- vii. Robert Septimus, born February 15th, 1848.
- viii. Edward, born July 19th, 1850.
- i. Ellen Francis.
- ii. Mary Jane.
- iii. Bridget Harriet.

Mr. Atkinson is a deputy lieutenant for Cumberland, for which county he was high sheriff in 1853.

Arms.—Gu. an eagle, displayed with two heads, arg.; on chief of the second, three mullets of the first.

Crest.—A falcon, wings expanded.

THE CHURCH.

Morland church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a large cruciform structure, standing on a gentle eminence, on the north side of the village, and consists of nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and centre tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The entrance to the church is beneath a low receding arch into the porch, on each side of which are low stone benches. The general appearance of the architecture of the interior marks that period when the Norman changed into the Early English, with the exception of some of the windows which have fallen

victims to the debased styles of the last century. The two rows of cylindrical pillars between the nave and the aisle are Norman, most of them having moulded capitals. The chancel arch, which is very much broken, is similar to the others, only the apex is not carried so high above the capital. The windows lighting the body of the church are modern. The transept affords a good specimen of semi-Norman work in its lancet-shaped windows. In the south transept is fixed a white marble monument, to the memory of the late Lieut.-general Markham, erected by his brother officers of the 32nd Regiment. The chancel is lighted on the south side by two windows of four semi-circular-headed lights each, and a similar one at the east end, only the two middle lights rise a little higher. Opposite to the chancel door is a white marble monument, to Stanwix Nevinson of Newby Hall, lord of the manor of Newby, who died in 1772. On the north side is a low arch, supported on moulded imposts between the chancel and the chapel, now belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale: across this and on the opposite side, against the wall, are some old oak railings, ornamented with grotesque heads of kings, bishops, monks, cherubims, &c. In the vestry is part of an old brass plate, which formerly belonged to some monument in the church. Engraved on one side is what appears to be a knight and his son: the larger figure is nearly all cut away, and also the inscription at the bottom, the only part of which now remaining is "orate pro an . . . et Sybille . . ." On the reverse side of this brass, in black letter characters, is the following inscription:—

¶ John Blythe lyved here vvear of this church by the Space of xxxv years, xiii dayes, and departed this lyfe the xvi day of January, in the year of our Lord God, 2000 cclxxii, on whose soule Jesu have mercy. Amen."

There are also monuments to the memories of the Rev. Edward Backhouse, the Rev. John Jackson, Robert Kendal, William Dobson, Mary, widow of Captain Kilner, and Elizabeth, wife of Stanwix Nevinson. At the west end of the church there is a gallery for the use of the choir. The south aisle of the church formerly belonged to Thrimby Grange, but was given to the parishioners by Henry Viscount Lonsdale. Dalston porch, the small aisle north of the chancel, belonged to Great Strickland Hall. The church was given by Ketel, grandson of Ivo de Tailbois, to the abbey of St. Mary at York for the support of the priory of Wetheral. On the suppression of the monastic institutions the advowson was given to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, from whom it has passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in whom the patronage is at present vested.

The living is valued in the King's Book at £11 18s. 1½d., and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as of the clear yearly value of £15. At the enclosure of the commons, about the latter end of the last century, land was given in lieu of the tithes of the townships of Morland, Bolton, Great Stickland, Sleagill, and Thrimby, and the tithes of the other townships have since been commuted for a yearly rent charge. The present value of the living is about £150 a year. The parish registers commence in 1638.

RECTORS.—Gilbert; Walter; Thomas.

VICARS.—Richard de Agneta, 1230; Michael —, 1231; John de Warwyke, 1316; Henry de Rillington, 1316; Henry —, 1332; Henry de Appleby, 1331; Richard de Haverington, 1331; John Murrays, 1362; William de Laysingby, 1363; John Bray, 1368; John Richemont, 1424; Alexander Hall, 1513; John Blythe, died 1562; George Neville, 1562; Thomas Warwick, 1567; William Hall, 1624; Piery Burton, 1660; John Hutchinson, 1668; Michael Hudson, 1679; William Atkinson, 1680; James Rickerby, 1720; John Brown, 1743; Daniel Brocklebank, 1757; John Jackson, 1773; William Monkhouse, 1811; William Rice Markham, 1828.

The Wesleyan Methodists and the Society of Friends have places of worship here: to the latter a burial ground is attached.

In Catholic times a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin appears to have stood near the Lyvennet, about half way between Morland and King's Meaburn, at a place now called Chapel Garth, but no remains of it are now visible. In 1424 there was a dispute between the vicar of Morland and the prior of Wetheral, concerning the oblations in the chapel, and half an acre of land lying upon Little Aynesbergh, which was referred to the arbitration of the abbot of St. Mary at York, who awarded the same to the prior.

CHARITIES.

School.—The school of Morland possesses an endowment of £19 a year, arising from land given by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, in lieu of the wood with which, as lords of the manor of Morland, they were bound to provide the tenants. The school is attended by about fifty children, who pay from one to seven shillings each per quarter; should the total income of the school from the endowment and the school fees fall short of £60 a year, the deficiency is made up by the vicar, and paid to the master. A female and infant school in the village is partly supported by Mrs. Markham.

Atkinson's Charity.—Mr. Atkinson of Low Hall bequeathed the sum of £20, to be employed for ever as a poor stock, and the interest thereof to be distributed yearly, in Morland Church, to twelve of the most needy

widows, or other aged persons, within the township of Morland. This legacy, with the addition of a few pounds more, given by some unknown persons, was laid out in the purchase of several parcels of land in the township of Morland, the rent of which, amounting to about £3 10s. a year, is distributed as directed. For the other charities of the parish see the respective townships.

A library of 300 volumes and a reading room have been established here by the vicar.

KING'S MEABURN.

The area of this township is 2,381 acres, and its rateable value is £1,181. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 178; in 1811, 168; in 1821, 176; in 1831, 203; in 1841, 200; and in 1851, 216; principally resident in the village of King's Meaburn. The soil here is loamy, with a subsoil of clay and limestone.

The manor of King's Meaburn derived its name from its being held by the crown on the forfeiture of Sir Hugh de Morville, and was so named to distinguish it from Mauld's Meaburn, the other moiety of the ancient manor of Meaburn. This manor was granted, with the other portions of the barony of Westmoreland, to Robert de Veteripont by King John, and has descended with that barony, Sir Richard Tufton, Bart, being the present lord. The landowners are Robert Addison, Esq., Robert J. Addison, Esq., Robert Burra, Esq., Rev. W. Airey, Robert Addison, Esq., and several small proprietors. Sir Hugh de Morville gave to the priory of Carlisle thirty-two acres in Milburne Field, in this township, with the meadow at the head of two corn lands, and common of pasture for the cattle of their men. The priory of Wetheral also had some lands here, granted to it by John de Ravensby.

The village of King's Meaburn is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Lyvennet rivulet, about two miles east-by-south of Morland. Here is a school, a small neat building, erected and endowed by subscription in 1831. The income from the endowment is £8 10s. a year, which, with the pence of the children, supports the school.

CHARITIES.

Addison's Charity.—The sum of £15 is said to have been left by Nanny Addison, the interest thereof to be distributed amongst the poor of the township not receiving parish relief.

Donor unknown.—This township also possesses the sum of £3, the interest of which is given to the poor.

The Lyvennet rivulet separates this township from that of Morland.

NEWBY.

In 1801 Newby contained 253 inhabitants: in 1811, 298; in 1821, 338; in 1831, 300; in 1841, 284; and in 1851, 279. The area of the township is 2,857 acres, and its rateable value £2,350. The soil here varies considerably, some is a strong loam, with a clayey subsoil, while other parts are a rocky limestone. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants. There is a thin seam of coal here, formerly worked for lime burning.

The manor of Newby, or Newby Stones, as it is sometimes called, does not appear to have been comprised in Westmoreland barony. It seems to have been held by a family who bore the name of De Newby, but we possess no information respecting them. In 1518-19, Richard Vernon, of Nether Haddon, Derbyshire, occurs as holding the king, *in capite*, sixteen messuages and 300 acres of land, in Newby. The Nevinsons of Newby are first mentioned in 1556-7; they continued to hold the manor for several generations; but it came ultimately to the Lowthers, the Earl of Lonsdale being the present lord; besides whom Matthew Betham, Esq., Rev. Mr. Courtney, Miss Straughan, and others, are the landowners. Newby Hall, the residence of the Nevinsons, is an ancient structure, with the arms of the family (three eagles, displayed with a chevron azure, on a shield argent) sculptured in stone over the door.

The village of Newby is five miles north-by-east of Shap. There is a Wesleyan chapel here, erected in 1815.

Towceit is a small hamlet in this township, about three miles south-west of Newby.

The Society of Friends have a burial ground here.

There is a corn-mill on the Newby Beck.

SLEAGILL.

The area of Sleagill is included with those of Morland and Bolton townships; its rateable value is £779 12s. 1d. The population in 1801, was 114; in 1811, 138; in 1821, 157; in 1831, 184; in 1841, 153; and in 1851, 123. The soil here is loamy.

The manor of Sleagill seems to have been anciently included in that of Newby, and in the reign of Edward II. is described as "Sleagill, in the hamlet of Newby." It forms part of the barony of Kendal. Sleagill was formerly held by a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed, by grant, to the Statfoles. In the reign of Charles I. William Fyrrer occurs as holding some messuages and tenements in Sleagill, which were held of the king as of his manor of Kendal, called the marquis fee, by knights' service. The Blenkinsops of Helbeck seem to have had considerable property here.

In 1670, William Mawson, with the consent of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, gave a lease of the tithes of Sleagill to the vicarage of Penrith. The manor is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale. The landowners are the Rev. Edward Salkeld, John Twhaites, Esq., Thomas Buck, Esq., Robert Salkeld, Esq., Miss M. Braithwaite, and others.

The village of Sleagill is seven miles west-by-south of Appleby. There is a school here, erected in 1858, at the sole expense of Miss Braithwaite, of Low Mill Flat, in this township, who also supplies the children with books and other school requisites. There is also a school in the village for girls and infants.

CHARITIES.

Robinson's Charity.—Christopher Robinson, by will, dated March 22nd, 1750, left two closes in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, upon trust that the rents should be distributed annually among the poor of Sleagill. The income of this charity now amounts to £6 a year, which, with £9 added by Miss Braithwaite, is given to the poor of the township.

Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.—Five copies of the Bible, bound up with the Common Prayer, are received annually from the trustees of Lord Wharton's Charity, for poor children of Sleagill.

GREAT STRICKLAND.

The area of this township is 2,265 acres, and its rateable value £1,517. In 1811 it comprised 211 inhabitants; in 1811, 211; in 1821, 216; in 1831, 215; in 1841, 277; and in 1851, 315, who reside principally in the village. The township is clean and healthy, and many of the inhabitants are remarkable for their longevity. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township.

Great and Little Strickland form one manor, and from it the Stricklands of Siergh, who resided here for many generations, derive their name. About the time of Henry VI. a family of the name of Fallowfield became possessed of Strickland, but whether by marriage, purchase, or grant, we are not informed. In the reign of James I. Richard Fallowfield, Esq., of Strickland Hall, married Helen, daughter of Sir Christopher Lowther, Knt., and by her had a daughter and heiress, who became the wife of John Dalston, Esq., of Acorn Bank. Christopher, son of this John Dalston, sold Great Strickland to Sir John Lowther, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Lonsdale, who is also the principal landowner; but there are many resident yeomen.

The village of Great Strickland is about six miles

south-south-east of Penrith. Here is an old Quakers' chapel, with burial ground attached. A school was erected here in 1790, with money belonging to the township. In 1818 a handsome new school, with teacher's residence, was built by Mrs. Sarah Plummer, at a cost of £500. The same lady also endowed it with an estate, which now produces £30 a year. The average attendance is forty-five. The girls' school has an endowment of £4 15s. 2d.

CHARITIES.

Poor's Land.—This township possesses some land in Morland, which has been purchased for £22, and the rent is distributed with Stephenson's Charity, as hereafter described.

Fletcher's Charity.—William Fletcher, by will, dated December 1st, 1756, left £10, to be applied for buying books, or paying for the education of poor children. (See Stephenson's Charity.)

Stephenson's Charity.—William Stephenson, by will, dated 23rd March, 1797, left £20 on trust, the interest

to be applied in putting to school poor children; and should there be any surplus, he directed it to be given to the poor of the township. Of this legacy £10 was expended in the purchase of the poor's land as above; and the remainder was laid out, together with £10 left by William Fletcher as before-mentioned; and £20 borrowed from a fund belonging to the township, called the Bull Stock, making in the whole £40, in the purchase of land, which, with the poor's land, produces about £1 6s. 6d. a year, out of which 17s. is paid yearly as the interest of £22 7s. 6d., being the money advanced by the township for the purchase. Out of the remainder, £1 is paid towards the education of poor children, as the interest of William Stephenson's money; and the residue is divided among poor people at Christmas.

There is a corn-mill on the river Leeth, in this township, the property of the lord of the manor.

Strickland House is the residence of Thomas Fallowfield Longrigg, Esq.

BOLTON CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises no dependant townships. Its area is included in the townships of Morland and Sleagill: its rateable value is £2,157 12s. 11d. The population in 1801 was 324; in 1811, 365; in 1821, 445; in 1831, 391; in 1841, 383; and in 1851, 384. The soil here is principally a strong clay.

The first recorded possessor of Bolton is Ralph Baron of Greystoke, who, as we learn from an inquisition taken in 1314, held at that time Dufton, Bolton, Brampton, and Yanwath. In 1326 the Derwentwaters occur as holding Bolton under the Greystokes. The next mesne tenants mentioned are the Ratcliffs, who held of the Greystokes as the Greystokes held of the Cliffords. The manor was subsequently purchased by the Fletchers of Hutton, and is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale, the heirs of the late Richard Tinkler, Esq.; John Dent, Esq.; Robert Harrison, Esq.; Ralph Bird, Esq.; Robert Addison, Esq.; William Brongham, Esq.; B. C. Caton, Esq.; and others.

The village of Bolton is situated on the west bank of the Eden, four miles north-west-by-north of Appleby. In ancient times its name was written Boelthum, Boeltum, Bovelthum, and Botheltum.

THE CHAPEL.

Bolton chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is a low antique building, situated near the centre of the village. It

consists of nave and chancel, with a small belfry, containing two bells. The east window is filled with stained glass, on which the Crucifixion and the Four Evangelists are represented. The chapel underwent considerable repairs about twelve years ago; it will accommodate 160 persons. In ancient times this chapel was worth only £1 10s. a year; viz., £3 paid by the vicar of Morland, and thirty shillings arising "from the produce of the yard, surplice fees, and the tithes of garths, chickens, eggs, ducks, hemp, and flax in the lordship of Bolton;" but since 1753 it has been augmented with £1,000, of which £800 was received from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1754, 1761, and 1785, and £200 was given by the Countess Dowager Gower. Two estates were purchased in Bolton with the £800 named above, the remainder was expended in the purchase of the Seaside estate at Orton. The Derwentwater family had a chantry in this chapel. On the enclosure of the common this township was exonerated from all tithes. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Morland, and is worth about £80 a year.

There is a small parsonage house; but the incumbent resides at Longmarton.

The Wesleyans erected a chapel here in 1818. It was afterwards occupied by the Wesleyan Association, and being purchased by John Dent, Esq., in 1810, is now designated the United Wesleyan Free Church.

CHARITIES.

School.—Bolton school has been endowed with benefactions amounting to £312, the principal of which are £10 left in 1721 by James Hanson; £10 by Elizabeth Hanson, his wife; £10 by Joseph Railton, in 1762; £50 by William Bowness, in 1762; £50 by Michael Richardson, in 1765; £50 by Nicholas Dent, in 1782; £2, by John Fallowfield, in 1801. The yearly interest of this money amounts to £11, for which thirteen of the poorest children in the township are taught free. The present school is a neat building, erected in 1856, on the site of the old school, at a cost of between £500 and £600, defrayed by the late Richard Tinkler. The average attendance is about sixty children.

Poor Stock and Chapel Stock.—From the parish books we learn that there was, in 1723, an ancient chapel stock, the interest of which amounted annually to 8s. or 10s., and an ancient poor stock, amounting to £15 or £16. £10 was taken from each of these stocks and

added to the £200 with which the estate at Seaside was purchased (see chapel); a portion of the proceeds of which are devoted to the repairs of the chapel and to the poor.

Bowness's Charity.—William Bowness, by will, in 1709, left a rent charge of 10s. a year to the poor of the chapelry.

Blamyre's Charity.—John Blamyre, in 1713, left £5, the interest to be given to the poor of Bolton.

In connection with the school there is a library, established in 1854, which now comprises upwards of 200 volumes.

The principal residences in the chapelry are Eden Grove, Captain Tinkler; Crossrigg Hall, Robert Addison, Esq.; Elm House, John Dent, Esq.

Builly Castle, now a farm-house, about a mile and a half west of Appleby, is in this manor. It is supposed to have been erected in the twelfth century, by John Builly, whose daughter and heiress married the first Robert de Veteripont, but it was the property of the Bishop of Carlisle in 1256, as appears by a deed relating to the vicarial tithes of St. Michael's Appleby, executed there in that year. It has since continued to be held by the successive bishops of Carlisle.

About a quarter of a mile east of the village the Eden is crossed by a good iron bridge, erected in 1816.

THRIMBY CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the townships of Thrimby and Little Strickland.

THRIMBY.

The area of this township is 1,506 acres, and its rateable value is £2,009. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 60; in 1811, 79; in 1821, 62; in 1831, 81; in 1841, 66; and in 1851, 69. The township is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

This manor seem to have been possessed by the Thrimby family at a very early period, some of them occur in the reign of King John. In the reign of his successor, Henry III., John, son of William de Thrimby, gave to the priory of Wetheral certain lands and a grange at Thrimby. The manor came afterwards to the Harringtons, who held it *in capite* under the Richmond feo of the barony of Kendal. It came subsequently to the Lowthers, and is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale, who is also the principal landowner.

The hamlet of Thrimby is about two miles north-east of Morland.

LITTLE STRICKLAND.

This township contains 772 acres, and its rateable value is £1,011. The population in 1801 was 98; in 1811, 102; in 1821, 115; in 1831, 121; in 1841, 134; and in 1851, 135. For an account of the manor see Great Strickland, page 803. A branch of the Crackenthorpe family appears to have resided at Little Strickland for several generations; and in the reign of Charles II. Thomas Fletcher, Esq., had a good estate here. The Earl of Lonsdale has a corn-mill here on the river Leeth.

The hamlet of Little Strickland is three miles north of Shap.

THE CHAPEL.

Thrimby chapel, situated in this township, was rebuilt in 1814, at the expense of the Earl of Lonsdale and the incumbent, the farmers giving their services in the carting of materials. It is a small unpretending

structure. The original chapel was quite deserted, and dilapidated for many years prior to 1681, when Thomas Fletcher left a yearly rent charge of £10 to be paid out of property in Little Strickland, for the benefit of the curate and the schoolmaster, which offices were to be filled by one man, who was to remain unmarried as long as he officiated, unless a dispensation was granted to him by a majority of the trustees. It has also been augmented with £30 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The vicar of Morland is patron of the perpetual curacy, which has been four times augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £800, one half of which was expended in the purchase of the Stonygill estate, in Crosby Ravensworth, and the other half remains at interest. The living, in the

patronage of the vicar of Morland, is now worth about £80 a year.

CHARITIES.

School.—Little Strickland and Thrimby school possesses an endowment of £5, being half of the £10 bequeathed by Mr. Fletcher, as above-mentioned, to the chapelry. The average number of children in attendance is about twenty.

Fletcher's Charity.—Mary Fletcher, widow of Thomas Fletcher, left by will £10, the interest of which she directed should be distributed yearly amongst the poor of the township.

Cowper's Charity.—Thomas Cowper, in 1799, left the interest of £5 for the use of the poor.

SHAP PARISH.

The parish of Shap is bounded on the north by those of Morland, Lowther, and Bampton: on the west by Bampton, Barton, and Kendal: on the south by Orton and Crosby Ravensworth: and on the east by Crosby Ravensworth and Morland. It is a mountainous district, about five miles and a half in length and four in breadth, and comprises within its limits several deep and fertile vales, watered by a number of rivulets, the principal feeders of the rivers Lowther and Leeth, and the lake of Haweswater. The manors of Birkbeck Fells and Fawcett Forest are partly in this parish. At Thornshap, Rosgill Beck, and Mosdale are excellent slate quarries. For parochial purposes the parish is divided into four constaberies, viz., Shap-with-Keld, Rasat, Tailbert, and Thornshap: Hardendale-with-Wastdale; Mardale-with-Swindale; and Rosgill-with-Wet-Sleddale. Its area is 27,770 acres. The population in 1801 was 828; in 1811 795; in 1821, 969; in 1831, 1084; in 1841, 996; and in 1851, 1,009.

SHAP.

The rateable value of this township is £5,642; its area and population are returned with the parish. The soil here is chiefly loam upon a subsoil of limestone and sand. Agriculture is the principal employment of the inhabitants: some, however, are employed in the slate quarries at Thornshap. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township, and has a station, with coal depôts, &c., on the south of the village.

The manor of Shap belonged in ancient times to the Culwen, or Curwen family, who held it under the Cliffords, lords of Westmoreland. In the 4th Edward III. (1360-1) Sir Gilbert de Culwen, Knt., re-leased to the abbey of Shap all his right in certain lands and tenements in Shap. In 1422 the manor was held jointly by the abbot of Shap and Christopher Curwen: and subsequently the whole manor came into the possession of the abbey, by gift, probably, of the Curwens. On the suppression of the monasteries, the manor was granted to Lord Wharton, and the heirs male of his body, and continued in the possession of the Wharton family till the Duke of Wharton sold it

to Robert Lowther, Esq., from whom it has descended to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present proprietor, besides whom Thomas Clarke, Esq.; Adam Potts, Esq.; Thomas Wilkinson, Esq.; James Lewis, Esq.; Walter Parker, Esq.; Major Salmond, and others, are the landowners.

In the deep secluded vale of the Lowther, about a mile west of the town of Shap, are the venerable and time-honoured ruins of Shap Abbey, one of those structures which may be justly regarded as the great landmarks fixed in the history of our country. The abbeyes of England stand like monumental pillars in the stream of time, inscribed with the names of her native chivalry and early hierarchy, whose patriotic deeds and works of piety they were raised to witness and perpetuate. The community of Shap formed a branch of the Præmonstratensian order, founded in 1120 at Præmonstratum, in France, by St. Norbert, archbishop of Magdeburg. The members of this institute were also called White Canon, from their habit, which was a white cassock, with a white rochet over it, a long white cloak, and a white cap. They were brought to England shortly

after 1120, and first settled at Newhouse, in Lincolnshire. They soon began to increase in numbers, and to enlarge the sphere of their operations. Some of them proceeded to the north of England, and settled at Preston Patrick, where lands were given to them by Thomas, son of Gospatric. From causes with which we are now unacquainted, the community removed from Preston Patrick to Shap, or Heppe, as it was then and long afterwards called, where a church and abbey were erected and dedicated to God, under the invocation of St. Mary Magdalene. The founder endowed the abbey with land and various privileges and immunities, which were considerably augmented by gifts from other persons in various parts of England and Scotland.¹ The abbey was not exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The bishop of the diocese admitted the abbots, who took the customary oath of canonical obedience. Shap Abbey continued to flourish, subject to many vicissitudes, until the period of the change of religion in this country. It escaped dissolution in 1535-6, but four years afterwards was surrendered by Richard Eyeewood, the last abbot, who received a pension of £10. The other members of the community and the pensions were as follow:—Hugh Watsonne, Robert Barlande, John Addison, Edward Michael, and Edmund Carter, £6 each; Martin Macrethe, John Dawstone, and Richard Mill, £5 each; John Bell, £5 6s. 8d.; George Ellerston, Anthony Johnson, John Rode, and Ralph Watson, £4 each. The valuation of the abbey at the time of its suppression amounted to £151 7s. 7½d. a year; the community numbered twenty members. The names of those given above are those

¹ Thomas, son of Gospatric, by charter, gave to God and St. Mary Magdalene, and the canons of Preston of the Premonstratensian order, a portion of his lands at Preston, in Kendal, to build a mansion for the said canons, to wit, his whole demesne park there, and also other lands, specifying the respective mees and bounds. He granted to them also as much of his woods as they had a mind to take, and also as much of the bark of such wood as they should cut down without the view of his foresters, and mastage also for their hogs, and the tithes of his pannage, and liberty to grind at his mill there moultier free, whensoever they should come. The same Thomas subsequently granted to the same community, on its removal to Shap, a considerable quantity of land, with pasturage for sixty cows, twenty mares, and 500 sheep, and for five yoke of oxen. He also gave them wood for the abbey, for timber, for fire, hedging, and other necessities. His son, of the same name confirmed these grants, and on his demise his widow gave nine acres of land, in the ville of Heppe, to the abbot and canons. In the 13th King John (1211-12), Robert de Veteripont, being then baron of Westmoreland, confirmed to the abbey of Shap the grant of Shap and also of Benegill, which had been made by Maude, his mother, and Ivo, his brother, and he granted further to the abbey the grange of Milneburn, and the tithes of all his mills in Westmoreland, and of all the removal of beasts in his forest in Westmoreland taken by him or his men. John de Veteripont, son of this Robert, gave the hospital of St. Nicholas, near Appleby, to Shap Abbey, and this grant was confirmed by the Bishop of Carlisle, upon condition of the community of Shap

who were living and in receipt of pensions at the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, 1553.

The abbey church appears to have been a spacious structure, but the large tower is the only part now standing, the other portions having entirely disappeared. In 1825 extensive foundations of buildings were discovered on the south side of the abbey, near which the pillar of an ancient bridge may be distinguished in the middle of the river. Thomas, son of Gospatric, mentioned above, was buried in Shap Abbey, as were also several of the Clifford family.

In the vicinity of Shap are two of those rude structures to which no certain date can be assigned, and which are therefore usually referred to the primitive times of the Druids. Karl Lofts, the name of one, consists of two parallel lines of unhewn masses of granite, half a mile long by sixty or seventy feet broad. At the south end of the enclosure, about two miles from Shap, there was a circle about forty feet in diameter, consisting of thirteen blocks of granite, the largest seven to eight feet high; but this interesting memorial of bygone days was destroyed in the formation of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway; and it is probable that, in a few years more, what now remains of Karl Lofts will disappear altogether. Many of the stones have already been carried off for building purposes, or some other "base uses." At a place called Gummerskeld Bottom there is a circle of large stones, supposed to be a sepulchral cairn.

The village of Shap, anciently Hep, or Heppe, extends about a mile along the great high road between Penrith and Kendal, on the western side of the Lancaster and

supporting three lepers in the said hospital for ever. The same John de Veteripont gave to the canons of Shap a parcel of his demesne land in the field of Knoch Salecock. Robert de Veteripont, son of John, gave to the said abbey four marks a year out of his rents at Askham and Milneburn. Ralph, son of Adam de Bothelton, gave certain lands at Bolton, as did also Adam, son of William de Derwentwater, Ulfred, son of Simon de Bothelton, Henry de Threlkeld, and Walter, son of Thomas de Bothelton. The abbey had also possessions at Gargrave in Craven. It had also the appropriated church of Johnston in Annandale, which was confirmed to them by William, son of Walter de Lindsay. Adam, son of Ughtred, gave lands at High Knipe. Sir Richard de Askely, Knt, gave several parcels of land at Ormside. William de Hoff gave to the abbey a messuage in Appleby. Thomas, son of Henry de Rademan, confirmed to the abbey two oxgangs of land in the vill of Appleby, which Norman, his brother, had received from John de Veteripont, for which the abbot and convent were to render to the said Thomas, and his heirs, three barbed arrows, or one penny yearly on the feast of St. Lawrence, and doing for the same foreign service. In 1369 Margaret, widow of Sir Hugh de Lowther, gave all her lands in Westmoreland to Shap Abbey. These lands, after a period of near 100 years came back to the Lowthers, when the abbey possessions were purchased by that family. Besides these and many other grants of land, the abbey had the rectories and advowsons of the churches of Wareop, Bampton, and Shap, and also the manor of Shap, as above stated.

Carlisle railway, ten miles and a half south-by-east of Penrith, and sixteen miles north-east of Kendal. It contains two inns and about 150 detached houses. In 1687 Philip lord Wharton obtained a charter for a weekly market here on Wednesdays, and three fairs yearly, viz.:—on the 23rd and 24th of April, 1st and 2nd of August, and the 17th and 18th of September, but these fairs have long been discontinued, and the only one worthy of the name is now held here on the 4th of May; there is another on the 28th of September. The market also has become almost obsolete; the old cross, or market house, is now occupied as a school.

THE CHURCH.

Shap church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice, in the Norman style, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and low embattled tower containing three bells. The church was restored and repaired in 1829, when a new gallery, containing 100 sittings, was erected. In consequence of a grant having been obtained from the Incorporated Society for Building Churches, &c., these sittings were declared free and unappropriated. There is a curious font standing against one of the pillars at the west end. The families of Hall, Holme, and others, are commemorated by mural monuments. Shap church was rectorial till it was given to the abbey by Thomas, son of Gospatric, when it became a vicarage. The appropriation was confirmed by several bishops of Carlisle, with the exception of the altarage. It is valued in the King's Book at £8 15s. 7½d. Nicolson and Burn tell us "This vicarage being so small, few persons have been willing to be at the expense of institution and induction; but it hath been generally suffered to go in lapse, and supplied by curates under a sequestration. But having received augmentations by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, it hath since become necessary to have vicars canonically appointed." It has received grants amounting to £1,300 from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, with whom £900 still remain at four per cent. interest; the remainder, with £200 given by the Countess Dowager Gower, was many years ago laid out in the purchase of two estates, one at Staveley, in this county, and the other in the parish of Crosthwaite, in Cumberland. At the enclosure of the commons in 1820, the vicarial tithes were commuted for an allotment of three-and-a-half acres of land, and the rectorial, which have been long annexed to Lowther rectory, for an allotment of 223 acres. The patronage has descended with the manor, and is at present possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale. The living is now worth about £88 a year.

VICARS.—Walter de Ditton, died 1295; William de Kirkedal, 1295; Thomas de Wynton, 1319; John de Richmond, resigned 1342; John de Langeton, 1342; Alexander English occurs 1514; John Whinfell, died 1574; John Brockbank, 1574; William Langhorn, 1759; James H olme, 1775; J. Rowlandson, 1819; James Simpson, 1857.

The parsonage house is a plain residence, on the south side of the church.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

Shap possesses a spacious school, erected in 1828, by the Earl of Lonsdale, who also endowed it with £500, which has since been augmented by the donations of private individuals. The Earl of Lonsdale also pays £20 a year for the free education of twenty-five children. The endowment of the school produces £25 17s. a year. In connexion with this school is one for girls, held in the Old Market Hall, and endowed with £13 a year.

CHARITIES.

Poor's Land.—There is a field called the Poor Hagg, in Wet Sleddale, containing between twenty and thirty acres of rough and wet ground, the rent of which has been for many years applied for charitable purposes among poor householders.

School.—The master of Shap school receives 7s. 6d. annually out of the Poor Hagg just mentioned.

Lord Wharton's Charity.—The vicar of Shap receives annually about twenty Bibles, with tracts on the Catechism, from the trustees of Lord Wharton's Charity. A sermon is preached every third year at Shap as directed by Lord Wharton's will, for which the vicar receives ten shillings.

Holme's Charity.—Gertrude Holme, widow of the Rev. Thomas Holme, of Wellingborough, by will, dated February 20th, 1782, left a number of shares in the Newport Pagnell and Kettering turnpike trust, the produce of which she decided should be divided amongst the poor relations of her husband of the name of Holme, resident in the parish of Shap.

It is traditionally stated in Shap that the ancestors of the Great Washington were natives of this parish.

Egdale is a hamlet near the source of the Lowther, two miles and a half north-west-by-north of Shap. Keld, or Keilde, is an ancient village near the ruined abbey, on the east bank of the Lowther, three quarters of a mile west of Shap. Here are the ruins of a small chapel which serve as a cow-house. The other hamlets are Rasat, two and a half miles west of Shap; Tailbert, two and a half miles west-by-south; and Thornshap, three quarters of a mile south-west.

Thornthwaite was formerly an extensive forest, and

belonged successively to the Curwens, Howards, Warwicks, and Hascls, from the latter of whom it was purchased by the Lowthers.

HARDENDALE.

The area and population are returned with the parish; the rateable value is £628 11s. The soil here is generally poor, the greater portion of the township consisting of moor and fells. Harden-dale and Wastdale form a joint manor, which formerly belonged to Byland Abbey, in Yorkshire, but by whom it was given to that house we are not informed, though Thomas, son of Gospatric, is generally supposed to have been the donor. On the suppression of the religious houses, the manor was granted by Henry VIII. to Christopher Crackenthorpe, Esq., of Newbiggin, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor, William Crackenthorpe, Esq. The Earl of Lonsdale, Richard Ferguson, and Lady Howard, are the principal landowners.

The hamlet of Hardendale is one mile east of Shap. Dr. John Mills, chaplain in ordinary to Charles II., was born here, and is known for his edition of the Greek Testament.

Wastdale is four miles south-by-west of Shap. Near the foot of Wastdale are Shap Wells.

MARDALE.

For area, population, &c., see the parish returns. The soil here is fertile; but the greater portion of the township is used for grazing purposes.

This township is included in the forest of Thornthwaite, which extends into Shap and Bampton parishes; the Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor of Thornthwaite forest. The landowners are William Marshall, Esq., Rev. Thomas Holme, and John Holme, Esq. There is no village or hamlet in the township, the houses being all detached.

THE CHAPEL.

Mardale chapel occupies a most picturesque situation, one mile south of the head of Haweswater, and seven miles south-west-by-west of Shap. It is a small edifice, surrounded by beautiful old yew trees, and in the back ground are the "everlasting hills." The living has been augmented with £8 00 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £75 given by different individuals. Part of the money was expended in the purchase of two small estates at Kentmere and Rosgill, now let for £24 a year. The income is now about £100 a year. The registers commence in 1684. The vicar of Shap is patron. All the rites of the Church of England, with the exception of marriage, are performed here.

INCUMBENTS.—Richard Hobson was minister here from 1749 till 1799; John Bowstead, from 1813 to 1830; John Rowlandson, vicar of Shap, attended from 1844 till 1853, when the Rev. John Holme, the present incumbent, was inducted.

There is no parsonage. The present incumbent has erected a handsome house here at a cost of £1,200, exclusive of the site. It stands at the foot of Castle Crag, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country.

There is a free school at Measand in this chapelry, but in the parish of Bampton.

Chapel Hill is the residence of John Holme, Esq., whose ancestors are said to have resided in this township since the time of the Norman conquest.

A pleasure fair is held here annually on Whit-Monday.

Greenhead is a hamlet in this township, about a mile and a half south of Haweswater.

ROSGILL.

The rateable value of this township, inclusive of Mardale and Swindale, is £294; its area and population, not having as yet been returned separately, are included in the parish returns.

The manor of Rosgill was anciently held by a family bearing the local name, one of whom, John de Rosgill, occurs as a witness to a grant of lands at Thrimby in the reign of Henry III. In the reign of Richard II. it was brought in marriage to the Salkelds of Corby Castle, who continued possessors till the 7th Charles I. (1631-2), when Dorothy, sister of Richard Salkeld, brought it in marriage to the Christians of Unerigg, in Cumberland, by whom it was afterwards sold to the Lowthers; the Earl of Lonsdale is the present lord, and the principal landowner.

The village of Rosgill is situated on the east bank of the Lowther, two and a half miles north-west of Shap.

SWINDALE.

This township comprises the narrow vale of the same name, and contains only a few dispersed houses, about four and a half miles south-west of Shap. It forms part of the Earl of Lonsdale's manor of Thornthwaite; the landowners are the Rev. Thomas Sewell, Joseph Abbott, John Fell, Rev. Mr. Tinkler, and others.

THE CHAPEL.

Swindale chapel is a small old building, the west end of which serves as a school. It was erected in 1749, and was repaired and newly roofed in 1855. The living has received several augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty, with part of which land was purchased in 1822.

and the remainder (£800) is still at interest in the Bounty Office: it is now worth £61 a year, besides a house and nineteen acres of land. The vicar of Shap is patron: and the Rev. Thomas Sewell the present incumbent.

CHARITY.

The School.—Thomas Baxter, by will, dated 1703, endowed Swindale school with lands for the gratuitous education of the children of the township. The lands were subsequently conveyed to the Earl of Lonsdale, subject to a yearly rent-charge of £25, to be paid to the schoolmaster.

Mosdale, or Mosedale, is a bleak mountainous region, between Swindale and Wet Sleddale, where there is a slate quarry, four miles south-west of Shap.

WETSLEDDALE.

Wetsleddale, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Shap, is a narrow dale, surrounded by lofty mountains, and extends from two to four miles south-south-west of Shap. It is said to derive its name from the frequency of wet weather here. The manorial rights are possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale, besides whom there are several small landowners.



BARONY OF KENDAL.

The Barony of Kendal comprises the whole of Kendal and Lonsdale Wards, with several manors in the other divisions of the county, and that part of Lancashire adjoining Westmoreland. It was given by William the Conqueror to

IVO DE TAILBOIS, brother of Fulk Earl of Anjou, who thus became first baron of Kendal. Ivo de Tailbois gave the church of Kirkby Stephen and all the churches in his barony to the abbey of St. Mary at York. By his wife Elgiva, daughter of our Saxon monarch Ethelred, he had a son,

EILDRED, or ETHELRED, second baron of Kendal, who was succeeded by his son,

KETEL, third baron of Kendal. This baron married Christiana, as appears by his grant of Morland to the abbey of St. Mary at York, to which she was a witness. Ketel had three sons, Gilbert, Orme, and William, but which of the two former was the eldest is a subject of dispute. All the pedigrees of the Curwen family (which derives its descent from Orme) make Orme the eldest; but Nicolson and Burn will not concede this, in consequence of the inheritance of the barony of Kendal having descended to Gilbert. Ketel received from William de Meschines a grant of Workington, Salter, Kelton, and Stockhouse; and gave the parish church of Workington, with two carucates of land and a mill there, to the abbey of St. Mary at York. He was succeeded by his son,

GILBERT, who thus became fourth baron of Kendal, whose son,

WILLIAM DE TAILBOIS, the fifth baron, according to Dugdale, from being governor of Lancaster Castle, assumed the surname of Lancaster. This William was a great benefactor to many religious houses, particularly to St. Bees, Furness, Coekersand; St. Leonard's, near Kendal; and others. He also occurs as founder of Conishead Priory. He married Gundred, daughter of William Earl Warrenne, and by her had issue,

WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, the second. This baron filled the office of steward to Henry II. From an exchequer roll we learn that he gave thirty marks to the king for permission to have a duel with Gospatric, son of Orme, his relative. He married Helwise de Stuteville, by whom he had an only daughter, Helwise, who became the wife of Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfrid. To this Gilbert, Richard I., in 1189-90, granted the whole forest of Westmoreland and of Kendal and of Furness, with many other privileges, inclusive of a weekly market at Kendal on Saturday. By another grant from the same king he obtained lands in Levens, Farleton, Deton, Preston, Helme, Barton,

Henecester, and Lupton, with the fishery belonging to the said lands; and all other liberties and privileges. In his turn Gilbert granted lands in Holme, Preston, and Huttou, to Thomas, son of Gospatric. He took part with the barons against King John, and, in consequence, had to pay a fine of 12,000 marks to obtain his pardon. Gilbert died in 1199-1200, leaving, besides three daughters, a son and successor,

WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, the third who took the name of De Lancaster, together with the inheritance, from his mother. This baron was justice itinerant for Cumberland in 1225-6, and was sheriff of Lancashire from 1233-4 to 1245-6. He confirmed the grant made by his father to Thomas, son of Gospatric; he also occurs as a benefactor to Furness Abbey. In 1226-7 there was a contest between Roger de Veteripont, sheriff of the county, and this William de Lancaster, concerning suit being made to the county court by the latter and his tenants; and by a fine levied that year, William de Lancaster granted suits for his lands to the county. By his will he directed his body to be buried in the choir of the abbey church at Furness, near to the tomb of William, his grandfather. By his wife, Agnes de Brus, he had no issue, and consequently, on his demise, his estates passed to his two sisters, Helwise and Alice, the former of whom received for her share what was afterwards called the Marquis and Lumley Fee, and the latter what was subsequently known as the Richmond Fee. We shall first notice

The Richmond Fee.

ALICE, sister of the last William de Lancaster, just mentioned, was married to William de Landesay; and brought with her in marriage one moiety of the barony of Kendal. They had a son,

WALTER DE LANDESAY, who died in the 56th Henry III., at which time he held, as found by inquisition, of the king *in capite*, a moiety of Kirkby in Kendal. He had a son and heir,

WILLIAM DE LANDESAY, on whose death, in the 2nd Edward I., the inquisition finds that he died "seised of the forest of Gresnere, Langden, Frontbeck Forest, Appethwaite, Wymander mere, Ecclesall, Skandall, Lyth, Crosthwaite, Strikand Ketell, kirkeby in Kendal, Helsington, Kent Fishery, and Heton in the Hay." This William had a son and heir,

WILLIAM DE LANDESAY, concerning whom nothing is related, except that he died without issue male, having only a daughter and heir,

CHRISTIAN DE LANDESAY, who was married to Ingelram de Guisnes, Earl of Concy, in France. They had a son William,

born in France, who after his father's death inherited his estate there. They had a second son, Ingelram, born in England, who died without issue; and his brother William being an alien, and thereby incapable to inherit, the estate escheated to the crown. The aforesaid elder brother, William, had two sons, Ingelram, the elder, and William, both of them born in France. Ingelram enjoyed the paternal estate there; and the king granted to William, the younger brother, his grandmother Christian's estate in England, which William also died without issue, and the estate again escheated to the crown. After which, the said king, Edward III., in 1347, granted the same to John de Coupland (of Coupland, in the county of Northumberland), and Joan his wife during their lives. We have observed above that the last William had an elder brother, Ingelram, who inherited the Coney estate in France. This Ingelram had a son, Ingelram, lord of Coney, who married Isabel, daughter of Edward III.; and the king granted them the reversion of the English estate, after the death of John de Coupland, and Joan his wife, to them and the heirs of their body; except the reversion of the moiety of the manor of Ulverstone, which he gave to the abbey of Furness. Ingelram de Coney and Isabel his wife, daughter of Edward III., had a daughter, Philippa, married to Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford and duke of Ireland, from whom, in the reign of Richard II., she was divorced for lack of children. She died in 1411-12, and by an inquisition taken in that year it was found that Philippa, who had been the wife of Robert de Vere, late duke of Ireland, died seised of a moiety of the manor of Kirkby in Kendal. And the same having reverted again to the crown for want of heirs, Henry IV. granted the moiety of the barony to his third son, John Duke of Bedford; and by an inquisition of knights' fees in Westmoreland, taken at Appleby in 1427-8, it was found that John Duke of Bedford, then held of the king, *in capite*, a moiety of the manor of Kirkby in Kendal by the service of one knight's fee, and that the same lately belonged to dame Philippa, duchess of Ireland. The said John Duke of Bedford died in 1435-6, as appears by the inquisition after his death. Henry VI., in 1443-4, granted this moiety of the barony to John de Beaufort, duke of Somerset and of Kendal, and his heirs male, with remainder to the crown. This John Duke of Somerset was son of John de Beaufort, earl of Somerset; son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; son of King Edward III. The Duke of Somerset died in the same year in which his grant was made, without issue male, and the barony reverted to the crown. The king thereupon granted the same by letters patent to Margaret, daughter and heir of the said John Duke of Somerset, by the name of Margaret Countess of Richmond, she having been the wife of Edmund, late earl of Richmond, and being then (by her second marriage), wife of Henry Stafford, son of Humphrey, late duke of Buckingham. The grant was to her and the said Henry; and there is a private act of Parliament, 3rd Henry VII., c. 2., confirming to her the said grant. This grant seems to have been the reason why this moiety of the manor of Kendal received the name of the Richmond Fee, which it still retains. In 1491-2 she caused a rental to be made of the said moiety, of which the particulars were as follow:—Gresmere, £11 1s. 11d.; Langden, £6; Loughrigg, £2 3s. 9½d.; Amelside, £26 14s. 8½d.; Troutbeck, £4 4s. 1d.; Applethwait, £30 4s.; Undermilnbeck, £8 10s. 6d.; Crosthwait, £10 7s. 6d.; Hutton, £17 4s. 6d.; Stirkland Ketell, £1 8s. 1½d.; Forsthwait, £1 6s. 8d.; Fishery of Kent, £1; Burgage of Kendal, £2 2s. 8d.; Toll of Kendal, £4 10s.; Whittington, £6; Casterton, £3 10s.; Thornton, £12 13s. 1d.;

Whiersdale, £49 12s. 1d.; Scotforth, £6 1s.; the office of land serjeant, £10 6s. 7d.; Warton, £60 3s. 9d.; Kneton and Middleton, £6 13s. 4d. Fees and pensions paid forth of the same:—To the steward, £5; to the land serjeant, £10; fees to the foresters of Troutbeck, £2 3s.; to Reginald Bray, Knt., general receiver, £1 11s.; to Richard Berwick, bow-bearer of Troutbeck, £3 1s. 6d.; unto St. Mary Hobue, £6." The aforesaid Margaret Countess of Richmond was mother to King Henry VII.; and from her this Richmond Fee came again to the crown. Henry VIII., in 1531-2, granted the moiety to his natural son, Henry Duke of Richmond and Somerset, who, dying without issue, it reverted the eighth time to the crown. The Marquis Fee escheated not long after, first by attainder, and afterwards for want of heirs of the last grantees; both have continued in the crown ever since, and have commonly passed together by temporary grants, as will afterwards appear.

The Marquis Fee.

HELEWSE, the eldest daughter of the last William de Lancaster, became the wife of Peter de Brus, or Bruce, to whom she bore, besides four daughters, a son and heir,

PETER DE BRUS, who after his mother's decease, succeeded to a moiety of the barony of Kendal. This Peter confirmed to the inhabitants of Kendal all the liberties and free customs which they had received from his uncle, William de Lancaster. He died in 1278-9, when his possessions passed to his four sisters, Margaret, Agnes, Lucy, and Laderina. Margaret, the eldest, the wife of Robert de Ross, received as her share Kendal Castle, and "whatsoever belonged to the said Peter in demesnes, villages, rents, and services of free men and others, except the vill of Kentmere, which was assigned to Laderina." Agnes, the second sister, had no share in Westmoreland. Lucy, the third sister, had that which is now called the Lunley Fee. Laderine, the fourth, had Kentmere, as we have just mentioned. Robert de Ross died in 1273-4, leaving by his wife, Margaret, above-mentioned, a son and heir,

WILLIAM DE ROOS, who appears to have died before his mother, leaving a son,

WILLIAM DE ROOS, who in 1328 obtained a charter for a market at Staveley. He was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS DE ROOS, who died in 1390-91. This Thomas had a son, John de Roos, who died before his father, leaving an infant daughter, who subsequently became the wife of

WILLIAM DEL PARR, Knt., but died before him. Sir William del Parr died in 1401-5, seised of the fourth part of Kirkby Kendal, which was held by the service of one knight's fee. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

JOHN PARRE, Knt., who died in 1407-8. He was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS PARRE, Knt., who by an inquisition taken in 1427-8 appears to have held one-fourth part of the manor of Kirkby in Kendal by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee. This Thomas died in 1464-5, leaving issue,

1. WILLIAM, his successor.

2. John, to whom Edward IV. granted the sheriffwick of Westmoreland during his life. Henry Lord Clifford being then deprived of his honours and estate in consequence of his father's attachment to the house of Lancaster, the same king also granted to John Parre, and his brother William, all the lands of Sir Henry Bellingham, of Burneshead, who was attainted on the like account.

SIR WILLIAM PARR, Knt., son and heir of Sir Thomas, married Elizabeth, one of the three sisters and co-heirs of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh. He was made a Knight of the Garter by Edward IV., and represented Westmoreland in parliament in 1466 and 1472. The date of his decease is not known, but he left besides a son William, his heir.

SIR THOMAS PARR, Knt., master of the wards, and comptroller to Henry VIII., from whom he received a grant of free warren in his manor of Kendal, and in all his lands in the county of Westmoreland. He married Maude, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Green, by whom he had a son and two daughters. The elder daughter, Katherine, was married first to Edward Borough, of Burgh; secondly, to John Neville, Lord Latimer; thirdly, to King Henry VIII., being his sixth wife; and, lastly, to Thomas Lord Seymour of Dudley, one of the uncles of Edward VI. She died in 1548. The other daughter, Anne, became the wife of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke. Sir Thomas Parr died in 1517-18, and was buried in the church of the Black Friars, in London. His wife, Maude, survived till 1531-2. He was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM PARR, Esq., who in 1538-9 was created Lord Parr and Ross of Kendal; and five years afterwards he was made baron of Hart in Northamptonshire. He married Helena, daughter and heir of Henry Bonchier, earl of Essex, and in the same year was created earl of Essex, and knight of the Garter. In 1547 he was elevated to the dignity of marquis of Northampton, and from this title the part of the barony of Kendal held by him has received the name of the Marquis Fee. On the accession of Queen Mary, the marquis was attainted of high treason for his share in the usurpation of Lady Jane Grey, and his estates became forfeited to the crown, but he was soon afterwards pardoned, and his estates restored to him. He died in 1550, and was interred in the choir of the Collegiate Church of Warwick. He does not appear to have had any children, and his widow continued to hold his estates till Queen Elizabeth gave her other lands in exchange for them; and in this manner both the Marquis and Richmond Fees came into the hands of the crown. He had two sisters, Catherine, wife of Henry VIII., who died before her brother, without issue; and Anne, who was married to William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, ancestor to the present Earl of Pembroke, who still bears amongst his other titles that of Baron Ross and Parr of Kendal. Queen Elizabeth, in 1580-81, granted to Ambrose Earl of Warwick, a part of the demesne lands belonging to the castle, by the name of the Park of Kendal, with divers edifices, buildings, &c., to hold the same in socage, as of the manor of East Greenwick. From this time we hear nothing of the demesne, park, or lands, until the reign of Charles II., when they appear to have been in the hands of Sir Francis Anderton, Bart., of Lostock, in Lancashire. His son and heir, Sir Charles Anderton, on his marriage, in 1685, settled the same to the use of himself for life, remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, with divers remainders over. Sir Charles died in 1691, and left issue Charles, James, Lawrence, Francis, and Joseph, and three daughter. Charles, the eldest son, succeeded his father and died without issue, when the estate passed to James, who also died without issue. Lawrence, the third son, became a monk, and thereupon Francis, the next brother, assumed the title and possessed himself of the family estate; but taking part in the rising of 1715, he was taken prisoner at Preston, and tried and attainted of high treason. He was pardoned as to his life, but the commissioners of forfeited estates

seized all his real estate. Upon this Lawrence, the monk, claimed it, insisting before the commissioners that his brother had no right. Lawrence, on his examination before the commissioners confessing himself a monk, they decreed for the crown. Subsequently Lawrence conformed to the Protestant religion, and so enjoyed the title and estate. In 1723 he sold the premises to John Huggins, Esq., who dying in 1735, the same came to his brother and heir, William Heggins, Esq. The latter, by his will in 1761, devised the same to his two sons-in-law, Sir Thomas Gabrouse, Knt., and the Rev. Dr. James Musgrave, in trust to sell the same for the purposes in the will mentioned: who accordingly sold the premises in the year 1765, to Thomas Holme, Esq. and James Dowker, Esq.

As to the rest of the Richmond and Marquis Fees, James I., in 1614-15, granted the same to his son, Charles Prince of Wales. Amongst the schemes for raising money devised by King James, one was that of taking all the crown lands of Cumberland and Westmoreland into his own hands, on the plea "that as the border service had then ceased by the union of the two kingdoms in his own royal person, the estates were determined likewise which the tenants held by that service." And to keep his avarice in countenance, "he encouraged all the other lords of the manors within the said counties to take to themselves the absolute estate of the several tenants, and refuse to admit the heirs of their ancestor's estates." But though the service was gone, the border spirit still remained, and a long struggle ensued between the lords and tenants, the latter entering into a resolute combination to defend each other, "even by force, if no other course should be effectual," pursuant to the articles which they had sworn to at their meeting held at Staveley, by order of James Smith, high constable, "under colour of viewing a bridge." For this, and other "unlawful assemblies," several of the leaders were arraigned before the Star Chamber, which, however, acquitted the accused, and confirmed to the tenants their estates, as being held, not by border service only, but by the "general military tenure by which all other tenants *in capite* were obliged." Soon afterwards the tenants of many of the manors made compositions with their lords, for reducing the tenements to a fine certain; and others purchased their tenements to freehold. Charles II. granted the Richmond and Marquis Fees, which comprise three-fourths of the barony, in jointure to his queen, Katharine of Braganza, and from her they received the name of the Queen's Lands, and not from Katharine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., for they never were possessed by her. When a rental was made of these fees in 1676, by Sir John Otway, deputy steward of the queen, the jury "set down the free and other dry rents of the Marquis Fee at £20 17s. 1½d.: and

of the Richmond Fee at £36 10s. 8½d. The other yearly rents they stated as follow:—

IN THE MARQUIS FEE.		£	s.	d.
Burgage Rents in Kendal	- - -	9	17	11
<i>Customary and other Dry Rents.</i>				
Kendal and its vicinity	- - -	4	0	0
Grasmere	- - -	11	6	2
Langdale	- - -	5	4	11
Underbarrow	- - -	20	8	1
Staveley and Hugill	- - -	9	3	7½
Nether Graveship	- - -	10	16	3
Skalthwaite Rigg	- - -	12	5	0½
Hay	- - -	13	3	3
Hutton-in-the-Hay	- - -	8	18	2½
Strickland Roger	- - -	13	14	11
Greenhead	- - -	10	16	10
Hugill	- - -	3	19	9
Crosthwaite	- - -	0	15	0
Total	- - -	£134	10	4¾

IN THE RICHMOND FEE.		£	s.	d.
<i>Customary and other Dry Rents.</i>				
Grasmere	- - -	11	11	3
Langdale	- - -	7	12	5¼
Loughrigg	- - -	2	16	1
Ambleside	- - -	26	17	0
Undermit Beck	- - -	13	8	0
Trontbeck	- - -	27	0	10
Applethwaite	- - -	24	10	10½
Fishing and ferry of Windermere	- - -	6	0	0
Crosthwaite and Lyth	- - -	19	3	7
New Hutton	- - -	10	9	9½
Casteron	- - -	12	9	4
Strickland, Ketel, and Helsington	- - -	3	10	10
Thorntou, Westhouse, and Maysinghill	- - -	12	14	10
Total	- - -	£178	4	10¾

After the decease of Queen Katharine these fees were granted to the Lowther family, who obtained a renewal of the lease from George III., so that the Earl of Lonsdale is the present lord.

The Lumley Fee.

The Lumley Fee, containing nearly all the remaining third part of the ancient barony of Kendal was the portion of

Lucy, third sister and co-heiress of the above-named Peter de Brus. She was married to Marmaduke de Thweng, lord of Kilton Castle and Thweng, with divers other manors in Yorkshire, Lanca-shire, and Westmoreland. They had a son,

MARMADUKE DE THWENG, who in 1309, together with his cousin-german William de Ross, obtained a grant of a market and fair at Kirkby Kendal. He died in 1316, seised, as the inquisition finds, of a fourth part of the barony of Kendal. He was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM DE THWENG, who in 1328 obtained a grant for a

market at Staveley on Friday weekly, and a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Luko; and in 1335-6 he obtained a grant of free warren at Staveley. He died in 1340; and by the inquisition taken after his death, the Thweng share of the barony appears to have comprised lands and tenements in Kirkby in Kendal, Crosthwaite, Staveley, Sadgill, Hugill, Respton, Grasmere, and Langden. William de Thweng was succeeded by his brother,

ROBERT DE THWENG, parson of the church of Warton, who died in 1344, and was succeeded by his brother,

THOMAS DE THWENG, parson of the church of Betham. This Thomas died in 1374, leaving three sisters co-heirs, the youngest of whom had no portion in Westmoreland; the other two sisters, Lucy and Margaret, had the Thweng share of the barony between them. Lucy, the eldest, was married to Marmaduke de Lumley, from whom the name of the Lumley Fee was derived. Her share of the barony comprised the manors of Helsington, Crosthwaite and Lyth, and a fourth part of the town of Kirkby in Kendal, together with the turbary of Sampool. This Marmaduke de Lumley seems to have been succeeded by

RALPH DE LUMLEY; for in 1401-5 one fourth of the manor of Kirkby in Kendal, was taken into the king's hands by the death of Ralph de Lumley, Knt., and by reason of the minority of Thomas de Lumley, son and heir of the said Ralph; and it was also found that John de Lumley was brother to the said Ralph.

THOMAS DE LUMLEY, son and heir of Ralph, died without issue, and was succeeded by

JOHN DE LUMLEY, Knt. (his uncle), who died in 1422, seised of one-eighth part of the manor of Kirkby Kendal, Thomas, his son and heir, being then under age. By an inquisition of knights' fees in Westmoreland, in 1427-8, it was found that Thomas Lumley, then in ward to the king, son and heir of John Lumley, Knt., deceased, "held of the king *in capite* a moiety of those lands and tenements in Kendal which sometime before belonged to Thomas de Thweng, who was parson of the church of Betham by the service of one-fourth part of one knight's fee; and that Walter Pennardine and John Ellerker held of the king *in capite* the other moiety, which formerly belonged to the said Thomas de Thweng, by the service of the eighth part of one knight's fee; and that Thomas de Strickland, Knt., held the third part of a knight's fee of the said Thomas Lumley, in Helsington, Heversham, Burton, Lowther, Whale, Haekthorpe, and Strickland Ketel." In 1514-15, John Fleming, Esq., of Rydal, escheator for the king in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, accounted that year in the exchequer for £115 17s. 7d. of the issues of the manors of Kirkby in Kendal, of which

GEORGE LUMLEY, Knt., was seised; and for £1,224 9s. 10½d. of the issues of the moiety of the barony or lordship of Kendal, (viz. the Richmond Fee) of which Henry VIII. was seised. Finally,

JOHN LORD LUMLEY, in 1531-2, exchanged his part of the barony with the king, Henry VIII., for certain lands in the south, and the said king granted the same, together with the Richmond Fee, to his natural son, the Duke of Richmond and Somerset, on whose death the same came again into the hands of the king, who, in 1541-5, granted the same to

ALAN BELLINGHAM, Esq.

MARGARET, the second daughter of Marmaduke de Thweng—above-named—had a daughter named Matilda, who was married

to John de Hotham, and brought to him the other moiety of the Thweng share of the barony, in Staveley and other places, that is, the portion of the barony held by Walter Pennardine and John Ellerker, above mentioned. A descendant of this John de Hotham, in 1569-70, granted this moiety to Alan Bellingham, grandson of the Alan Bellingham above-named, who, in this manner became possessed of what has since been known as the Lumley Fee. By an inquisition taken after the decease of the last named Alan Bellingham, in 1577-8, it was found that he died seised of the manor of Over Staveley, and divers messuages and tenements, and other hereditaments in Over Staveley, Nether Staveley, Hugill, Sadgill, Respton (with the moiety of Respton mill), Fairbank, Grasmere, Langden, Potter Fell, Vow Flatt, Uthwaite, Ratherhead, Sabbergh, Crookfell, Westwood, and Reger Holme (an island in Windermere), with a fishery in the waters of Windermere, Skeleswater, and Grasmere. This Alan Bellingham had a son,

Sir JAMES BELLINGHAM, who had a son,

Sir HENRY BELLINGHAM, who was succeeded by his brother.

ALAN BELLINGHAM, Esq., who sold this Lumley Fee to Colonel James Graham, whose daughter and heiress married in 1708-9,

HENRY BOWEN HOWARD, earl of Berkshire, and it is now possessed by the Hon. Lady Howard of Levens Hall.

LADAMINA, the youngest sister of the last Peter de Brus, and wife of John de Bella-Aqua, in Yorkshire, had, as we have seen above, Kentmere assigned to her, and this was the only portion of Westmoreland she possessed. By her husband, Robert, she had two daughters, Sibilla, married to Milo de Stapleton; and Joan, married to Aucherus Fitz-Henry. In 1311-12 a partition was made in Chancery of their mother's inheritance between these two daughters, or their representatives, and by this agreement Kentmere came to the Stapletons, who continued its possessors till the reign of Charles I., as will be seen in the account of the manor at a subsequent page.



Kendal Ward.

THIS division of the county is bounded on the north by the East and West wards, on the north-west by a small part of Cumberland, on the west and south by Lancashire, and on the east by Lonsdale Ward. It is about twenty-six miles in length, and varies from five to thirteen miles in breadth. It is the most interesting ward in the county, both in regard to its picturesque beauty and agricultural and commercial importance. The soil in its numerous dales is generally very fertile, and many of its inhabitants, particularly in and around Kendal, are employed in the manufacture of woollen, linen, and hosiery. It derives its name from the river Kent, which rises within the ward, as do also several smaller streams, all of which flow southward to Morecombe Bay. The beautiful lakes of Grasmere, Rydal, and Windermere, with several smaller sheets of water, are situated here. The ward is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle and the Kendal and Windermere railways, as also by a portion of the Lancaster Canal. It comprises the borough of Kendal and the market towns of Ambleside, Bowness, and Milnethorpe. The parishes in Kendal Ward are Betham, Grasmere, Haversham, Kendal, and Windermere. This ward is rated to the county rate in the sum of £141,947.

BETHAM PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by that Heversham; on the north-west by Cartmel, in Lancashire; on the west by the sea; on the south by the parish of Warton, in Lancashire; and on the east by Burton. It is a large mountainous and romantic district, situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and is intersected by the rivers Kent and Belo, with several minor streams. The inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attend the Kendal markets and those of Lancaster occasionally. The parish comprises the townships of Betham, Farleton, Haverbrack, Meathop, and Ulpha, and the chapelry of Witherslack.

BETHAM.

The area of Betham township is 7,101 acres, and its rateable value £5,078 12s. The population in 1801 was 668; in 1811, 748; in 1821, 830; in 1831, 855; in 1841, 845; and in 1851, 875. The township is remarkable for its salubrity and for the longevity of its inhabitants.

The manor of Betham is included in the Richmond Fee of the barony of Kendal. At the time of the conquest this manor was part of the possessions of Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, and when Doomsday survey was taken it was held by Eruvin, the priest, under Roger de Poitou. It was subsequently the property of a family bearing the local name, which continued here for several generations, and several members of which represented Westmoreland in parliament. In 1310-11

Thomas de Betham obtained a charter for a market and fair at Betham; and in 1334 Ralph de Betham had a grant of free warren in Betham. Twelve years afterwards writs were directed to Ralph de Betham, and Thomas de Ross of Kendal Castle, to forward their prisoners from their castles to the Tower of London. In 1735 it was found by inquisition that Ralph de Betham, Knt., held of Joan de Conpland the manor of Betham, with its appurtenances, by homage, fealty, and the service of thirty-two shillings a year, as of her manor of Kirkby, in Kendal. We hear no more of the Betham family after the year 1425, in which Thomas de Betham was representative in parliament for Westmoreland. Tradition tells us that the Bethams forfeited the manor after the battle of Bosworth Field, and that it was then given to the Stanleys; but it is more probable

that it was purchased by the latter family. In the 28th Charles II. (1676-7), a survey was made, and from it we learn that amongst the free rents then paid to Queen Catherine, the Earl of Derby stands charged with the annual payment of £2 13s. 4d. for Betham Park. The manor appears to have subsequently passed to the Cliffords, and was sold, in 1767, by Lord Clifford to Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, from whom it has descended to the present lord, George Edward Wilson, Esq., who is the principal landowner. Much of the land still remains in the hands of other proprietors; several small estates have continued in the same families for several generations. Courts are seldom held in this manor, except at change of lord or death of tenant, when those who are not enfranchised pay certain fines.

Betham Hall, now in ruins, was formerly a large handsome building, erected for defence as well as ornament, and has often been called Betham Castle. The walls by which it was surrounded were loopholed. A portion of the chapel still remains. To the south of the hall are two large fish-ponds. The park was behind the hall.

Cappleside is a demesne in the manor of Betham, formerly belonging to the Prestons, from whom it passed by marriage to the Cliffords. In 1767 it was sold by Lord Clifford to Daniel Wilson, Esq., for £2,560. There was anciently a large hall here.

Within this manor are Helstack Tower and Arnside Tower, which seem to have been erected for the protection of the bay, as there are on the opposite side the remains of Broughton Tower and Bazin Tower, and in the centre of the bay, Peel Castle.

The village of Betham, which is neat and well built, is situated in the romantic vale of the Bole, a mile and a half south of Milthorpe, on the road leading from Lancaster to Tlverstone. This road was formed about the year 1820, and is here carried over the river near the fall at Betham Mill. This fall is caused by a rock sixteen feet in perpendicular depth, crossing the river. In old records the river is called the BETHA; and there is little doubt that from it the village derives its name. The market, for which Thomas de Betham obtained a grant from Edward II. has long been obsolete.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, which stands in the township of Haverbrack, on the bank of the Bole, is dedicated to St. Leoth, according to Mr. Machell, a respectable antiquary of the last century, but Brown Willis says to St. Michael. It was originally Saxon, and some parts of that architecture still remain. In 1834, while

digging a grave on the north side of the nave, there were discovered at the base of one of the pillars, about a hundred coins of the reign of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, which appear to have been deposited in a large stone, about two feet high, set up against the pillar where the pulpit is placed. The church comprises nave, chancel, aisles, and tower containing three bells. On the south side of the chancel are two recumbent figures of stone, said to represent the last Thomas de Betham and his lady. He is represented in armour, with his sword by his side. The lady has her hands crossed upon her breast. These monumental effigies were defaced by Richard Sill, a trustee of the school during the time of the parliamentary wars, who headed a mob, composed of scholars, and some drunken soldiers belonging to the army commanded by Fairfax, and induced them to break the painted glass in the church windows and commit other acts of desecration. The only stained glass now in the church is a modern window of two lights, erected to the memory of John Burrow by his son. It contains figures of the Redeemer and Moses. The church contains the arms of Thomas, the first earl of Derby, and many others. There are mural monuments to various members of the Wilson, Hutton, and other families. The church of Betham and some lands at Haverbrack were given to the abbey of St. Mary at York by Ivo de Tailbois, and the church was afterwards appropriated to the same abbey. It was subsequently confirmed to Wetheral Priory, a cell of St. Mary's Abbey, by Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred and his wife Helwise, daughter and heiress of William de Lancaster. This church paid a pension of 40s. a year to the abbey. After the suppression of the religious houses, the rectory of the church continued in the crown till the reign of James I. who, in 1611, granted the same to Sir Francis Ducket, Knt., of Grayrigg, reserving the ancient rent and payment to the vicar. The great tithes were afterwards sold by his descendants to various parties; and the small tithes were purchased, in 1756, for the use of the vicar, but as the whole crown rent of £25 is now settled on them, he only derives from them about £11 10s. a year. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge. The benefice is a vicarage in the patronage of the crown, and in the presentation under the crown of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. It is valued in the King's Book at £13 7s. 6d., and was certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £13 6s. 8d. In 1777 the revenue of the vicarage amounted to £19; but it is now worth about £130, arising from £13 paid out of the rectory; £1 10s. out of the small tithes; the rent of

three enclosures at Kellet, purchased by Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, in 1707; an estate at Priest Hutton, purchased with £200 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty; £100 given in 1722, by Edward Colston; £100 given by James French; £60 by the Rev. James Smith; and an estate at Yelland, purchased in 1731 with £200 given by Elizabeth Palmer, and £200 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty.

VICARS.—Edward Halstead, died 1612; Edward Fisher, 1612; George Bennison, 1642; John Brockbank, 1665; W. Jackson, 1670; James Smith, 1709; Daniel Wilson, 1753; William Hutton, 1762; Joseph Thexton, 1811; William Hutton (grandson of the above-named William Hutton), 1845.

There is a school for girls at Helslack Tower, under the patronage of Mrs. Wilson of Dailan Tower.

At a short distance from the church there formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. John; near its site many human bones have been found from time to time. Some years ago an amber bead was discovered here, nearly as large as a shilling, on one side of which was a representation of the Crucifixion, on the right side a crescent, and on the left the rising sun; at the bottom was a figure of the Blessed Virgin, in an attitude of sorrow; on the reverse was the representation of a lamb, with cross and banner.

CHARITIES.

Free School.—There is in Betham a school of very ancient foundation, for which seven of the inhabitants of the parish stand as feoffees in trust. By a tablet hung up in the vestry it appears that the original endowment of the school arose from a subscription in the year 1500, and that it was subsequently augmented by different legacies and benefactors, and by another subscription which took place in 1620, amounting to £155. Of this sum £125 was laid out in the purchase of the tithes of wool and lamb in Haverbrack, and other parts of the parish of Betham. In 1811 all the tithes so purchased, except those in Haverbrack, were commuted for land under the authority of an enclosure act, and two allotments have been awarded by the commissioners. By will, dated January 23rd, 1794, Roland Burrow bequeathed £10; about 1801 John Smyth bequeathed £10; Agnes Cartmel gave £50; in 1813 Joshua Burrow gave £20; in 1817 James Evans gave £20; and £200 were given some years ago by John Y. Thexton, Esq. The fund arising from these sums, with the allotments above-mentioned, and the tithes of Haverbrack, forms the whole of the present endowment, amounting to about £40 a year, which is paid to the schoolmaster. The school-house was rebuilt in 1847 on the south-east side

of the village, and is attended by about sixty children.

Joshua Burrow's Charity.—An entry in the parish book, dated February 13th, 1771, states that Joshua Burrow, aged ninety-seven, gave to the churchwardens of Betham the sum of 40s., the interest to be given in bread to the communicants at the parish church of Betham, on Michaelmas Day and Trinity Sunday.

Johnston's Charity.—There is also 1s. 8d. distributed in bread in like manner, on Christmas Day and Easter Sundays, being the interest of 40s. left for the purpose by Thomas Johnston.

Parish of Betham, exclusive of Witherslack.—Poor Stock.—The following several legacies and donations, amounting in the whole to £100, were given by different persons, as appears by an entry in the parish book:—1663, Gawen Hutton gave £3; 1678, Richard Bowker gave £10; 1682, Elizabeth Dickson bequeathed £1; 1695, Robert Waller and his wife gave £5; 1699, Mary Chamney bequeathed £10; 1700, Richard Hadwen gave £5; 1707, Anne Whiterigg bequeathed £10; 1718, Thomas Thomlinson gave £5; 1719, Richard Jackson gave £5; Thomas Johnston gave for bread £2; 1755, Grace Foxcroft gave £10; 1755, the parish and vicar gave £1; total, £100. The interest of this sum is divided amongst the different townships of the parish, exclusive of Witherslack, and is distributed chiefly amongst poor housekeepers.

Daniel Wilson's Charity.—The Rev. Daniel Wilson, by will, dated in 1785, left to the parish of Betham, exclusive of Witherslack, £100, to be disposed of in the best manner for the use of the poor, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens.

John Smyth's Charity.—It appears by an entry in the parish book, dated 31st March, 1804, that John Smyth bequeathed to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish of Betham £20, the interest to be distributed annually amongst the poor of the said parish. This money was carried to the parish account, and 15s. 2d. is regularly paid out of the poor rate and distributed amongst poor householders.

Townships of Betham and Haverbrack.—Hilton's Charity.—George Hilton, by will, in 1724, gave £20, the interest of which he directed should be divided amongst poor housekeepers of Betham and Haverbrack.

Township of Betham.—Rowland Burrow, by will, in 1794, left to the township of Betham £10, the interest to be divided amongst poor persons of the said township.

Lucy Hutton's Charity.—Lucy Hutton, by will, dated 1788, directed her trustees to pay to the hands of the vicar and churchwardens of Betham £100, the interest to be distributed by them amongst the poor people, inhabitants of Betham and Slackhead.

Division of Hale and Whasset.—John Lucas, by will, dated 1793, left £5, the interest of which he directed should be given to poor housekeepers of Hale and Whasset, in the parish of Betham.

In the vestry of the church is a good library, left for the use of the vicar and schoolmaster by the Rev. W. Hutton, grandfather of the present vicar.

The township of Betham extends along the south side of the estuary of the Kent to the headland called Arnside Point, beyond which the river is navigable for small vessels to the hamlet of Storth, which is in this township, two miles south-by-west of Milnthorpe Hall, another hamlet, one mile and a half south, and Whasset, another, two miles south-west of Milnthorpe, are also in Betham township, as are likewise Helslack, Slackhead, and Arnside. At the last-named place the river Kent is crossed by a bridge on the Lancaster and Liverstone railway, which was opened for traffic in 1857. Passengers are set down here.

The residences in the township are Betham House, Mrs. Hutton; Ashton House, John Yeats Thexton, Esq.; Ash Meadow, Thomas Rodick, Esq.; Wood Close, Robert P. Rodick, Esq.; and Elmfield House, William Hodgson, Esq.

There are a paper and a corn-mill in the township.

Hutton of Overthwaite.

About the time of Henry VII. it appears that the Huttons of Overthwaite and the Huttons of Goldsborough, in Yorkshire, branched from the ancient family of Hutton of Hutton Hall, Penrith, which derived from Adam de Hoton, living in the time of Edward I.

THOMAS HUTTON, Esq., of Overthwaite, in the parish of Betham, who died in 1588, at a very great age, left a son and successor, GEORGE HUTTON, Esq., of Overthwaite, who died in 1621, and was father of

THOMAS HUTTON, Esq., of Overthwaite, at whose decease, in 1650, the property devolved upon his son,

GEORGE HUTTON, Esq., of Overthwaite, who died in 1678, and had two sons,

I. THOMAS, his heir.

II. JOHN, ancestor of the Rev. John Hutton, vicar of Burton, whose only daughter and heir, Agnes, was married to Capt. Johnson, of Mans Hall, co. Hereford.

The elder son,

THOMAS HUTTON, Esq., of Overthwaite, married Eleanor, daughter of William Tenant, Esq., of York, by Eleanor, his

¹ The last direct male heir of the Huttons of Hutton Hall, was Dr. Addison Hutton, who died in 1749. Sir Richard Hutton, a younger son of the Hutton family, was judge of the Common Pleas, temp. Henry VIII.

wife, daughter of Roger Crowle, Esq.,¹ by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, and died in 1732, leaving a son,

GEORGE HUTTON, Esq., of Overthwaite, who left at his decease, in 1736, two sons,

I. George, who died unmarried in 1802.

II. WILLIAM.

The latter,

The Rev. WILLIAM HUTTON, vicar of Betham, who built Capleside House, near Betham, and fixed his residence there. He married Lucy, third daughter and co-heir (by Mary, his wife, daughter of Oliver Marton, Esq., of Lancaster), of Rigby Molyneux, Esq., M.P. for Preston, only son of Thomas Molyneux, Esq., of Preston, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Gilbert Mundy, Esq., of Allostree, co. Derby, and grandson of Sir John Molyneux, Bart., of Teversall, by Lucy, his wife, daughter of Alexander Rigby, Esq., of Middleton, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and died in 1811, having had two sons,

I. Thomas Molyneux, who died unmarried on 20th May, 1796.

II. WILLIAM.

The latter,

WILLIAM HUTTON, Esq., of Overthwaite, was born 28th May, 1781; he married, 16th June, 1803, Catherine, daughter of Edward Pedler, Esq., of Bisham Lodge, and Preston, co. Lancaster, and had issue,

I. William, in holy orders, now vicar of Betham; married Margaret Denton, daughter of James Bramall Toosey, Esq., of Lynn Regis, and has issue,

1. William James,
1. Catherine Mary,
2. Margaret Toosey,
3. Lucy Elizabeth,
1. Frances Jane,

II. Edward.

III. Thomas, deceased.

IV. George, Royal Artillery, deceased.

V. Molyneux, deceased.

VI. James.

VII. Charles, M.D., married Henrietta, daughter of Dr. Seymour, of Charles-street, Belgrave Square.

VIII. Richard.

I. Margaret, married to the Rev. William Mason, A.M., vicar of Normanton.

II. Eleanor, married to William Brayshaw, Esq., of Bradford.

III. Catherine.

IV. Isabella Jane, married to the Rev. James Cookson, incumbent of Marton parsonage, near Blackpool.

Mr. Hutton died in 1859, and his widow now has the family property.

Arms.—Arg., on a fesse, sa. three bucks' heads, caboshed, or.

Crest.—Issuant from a tower, pp. three arrows, sa.

PARLETON.

Parleton comprises 1,175 acres; its rateable value is £1,101 2s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 92; in 1811, 105; in 1821, 102; in 1831, 90;

¹ Roger Crowle was eldest son of George Crowle, Esq., of Hull, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Lowthier of Swillington.

in 1811, 118; and in 1851, 114. It is intersected by the Kendal and Lancaster canal.

Richard I. granted to Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, and his heirs, four carucates of land in Farleton, re-leasing to him at the same time the rents of all his lands in Westmoreland and Kendal, and amongst the rest, the rents of the market of Kendal, the forest of Kendal, and the lands of Preston, Farleton, and Lupton. In 1375, at the same time that Ralph de Betham held the manor of Betham of Joan de Coupland, Nicholas de Haverington held of the said Ralph the manor of Farleton as of the manor of Betham. The Haveringtons seemed to have continued in possession of Farleton till the fall of Richard III., when Henry VII. granted the manor to the Stanleys. After this we find the manor of Farleton in the hands of the Huttons, one of whom, in 1693, sold the tenements to freehold, so that each landowner now possesses the manorial rights and privileges of his own property. The principal landowners are the executors of the late Rev. George Cartmel, the late William Cartmel, the late John Atkinson, the late Alderman Thompson, and the Rev. Jeffrey Hebden. The tithes of the township have been commuted for £95, which is paid to the corporation of Kendal, but varies according to the state of the market. George E. Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, receives £1 1s. 1½d. in lieu of the hay tithes; and the executors of the late George and William Cartmel £5 8s. 2d. in lieu of lamb and wool tithes.

The village of Farleton is three miles east of Milnthorpe. Aikebank and Oyerthwaite are hamlets in this township.

Farleton Knot is a lofty scar of limestone rock, which rises above the village, and on its summit are no less than seven springs. Some stones found on this hill are said to possess musical properties.

Knot Cottage, the residence of Mrs. Cartmel, has been in the occupation of the family for centuries. The house occupied by Mr. Scott bears the date of 1656, and contains some beautifully-carved oak furniture of the same date.

Haverbrack.

The area of Haverbrack is 923 acres. Its population in 1801 was 92; in 1811, 105; in 1824, 127; in 1831, 120; in 1841, 117; and in 1851, 101. The greater portion of this township is included in the demesne attached to Dallam Tower. It comprises the parish church, a portion of the village of Betham, and a hamlet of its own name.

Haverbrack, like the other portions of the parish, belonged to the barons of Kendal, and seems to have

been included in the manor of Betham. Lands here were given by Ivo de Tailbois to different religious houses. Margaret de Ross gave Haverbrack Hall and the demesne lands to Conishead Priory, to which they continued attached till 1545-6, when they were granted by Henry VIII. to William Thornburgh, to hold of the king, *in capite*, by the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and a yearly rent of 18s. 3d. By an inquisition taken in 1609, it is found that the said William Thornburgh died seised of the capital messuage called Dallam Tower, with sixty acres of land; six other messuages, with 100 acres of land and other property. Another part of Haverbrack belonged to the Prestons. The manor was subsequently purchased by three mining adventurers, who expected to find here a lead mine. It was afterwards sold to Henry Parker, whose successor, William Parker, Esq., sold it to Edward Wilson, Esq., an ancestor of the present proprietor, George Edward Wilson, Esq., besides whom Captain Atkinson has an estate here. Arbitrary fines are paid by such of the tenants as are not enfranchised.

The hamlet of Haverbrack is half a mile north-west of Betham. The Rev. John Hutton, late vicar of Kendal, and for many years fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, was a native of this township.

Dallam Tower, the seat of the lord of the manor, is situated near the confluence of the Kent and Belo. The original edifice was erected by William Thornburgh, Esq., out of the ruins of an old tower which formerly stood here, and from which the present structure derives its name. The present elegant mansion was erected in 1720 by Daniel Wilson, Esq., but has been much enlarged, improved, and ornamented by his successors. The park was planted about the same time, and has now a grove of fine old oaks, and abounds with deer.

Wilson of Dallam Tower.

This family has been of note in Westmoreland for several centuries past.

EDWARD WILSON, Esq., of Nether Levins, in that county, founded and endowed the grammar school of Heversham (in which parish Nether Levins is situate), about the reign of James I.

EDWARD WILSON, Esq., of Heversham Hall, son of Thomas Wilson of Kendal, (by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Henry Fisher of Braileyfield), and grandson of Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Staveley Hall, in Kendal, who died about 1624, married, 1stly, Jane, daughter of Gawen Brathwaite, Esq., of Ambleside, and by her had issue,

1. Edward.

1. Elizabeth, married to Philip, only son of Edward Swetenham of Sowerford, co. Chester.

Mr. Wilson married, 2ndly, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Kirkby, of Kirkby Hall, in Furness, by whom he had issue,

- i. Roger, born in 1662, ancestor of William Wilson Carus Wilson, Esq., of Casterton Hall, formerly M.P. for Cockermouth.

Mr. Wilson died in July, 1707, aged eighty-nine, and was succeeded by his son,

EDWARD WILSON, Esq., of Dallam Tower, who married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Daniel Fleming, Knt., of Rydal, co. Westmoreland, and left at his decease, 5th February, 1719-20, aged sixty-nine, a son and heir,

DANIEL WILSON, Esq., of Dallam Tower, M.P. for Westmoreland and high sheriff of Lancashire, 1727. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Crowle, Esq., of Hull, and died 31st May, 1754, aged 74, having had issue,

- i. EDWARD, his heir.
- ii. George, colonel 1st Foot Guards, born 1723; married Anne Sybill, daughter and heir of Allan Harrison, Esq., and had a daughter, who died young.
- iii. Thomas, barrister-at-law.
- i. Dorothy, married, 1839, to the Rev. William Fleming, archdeacon of Carlisle, only son of the Right Rev. Sir George Fleming, Bart, bishop of Carlisle.

The eldest son,

EDWARD WILSON, Esq., of Dallam Tower, married, 10th June, 1746, Dorothy, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir William Fleming, Bart., of Rydal, and had issue,

- i. DANIEL, his heir.
- ii. William.
- iii. Edward.
- i. Dorothy, married, Dec. 21st, 1773, to Richard Watson, D.D., bishop of Llandaff.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Barbara, died unmarried.
- iv. Margaret, died unmarried.
- v. Charlotte, married to Charles Gibson, Esq., of Quernmore Park.

Mr. Wilson died 1764, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

DANIEL WILSON, Esq., of Dallam Tower, who married, firstly,

Beatrix, only daughter of Samuel Egerton, Esq., of Tatton Park, Cheshire, which lady died without issue, 1779; and secondly, 15th July, 1782, Sarah, only daughter and heir of Samuel Harper, Esq., of Heath, co. York, by whom he left at his decease, 11th November, 1824, aged 78, two daughters,

- i. Sarah, wife of George Smyth, Esq.
- ii. Anne, married, 8th June 1812, to Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart.

The elder daughter and co-heiress,

SARAH WILSON, married, as already stated, in 1811, George Smyth, Esq., lieutenant-colonel in the Guards, second son of the Right Hon. John Smyth of Heath Hall, co. York, M.P., by the Lady Georgina, his wife, eldest daughter of Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton. On his marriage, Colonel Smyth took the name and arms of Wilson. The issue was,

- i. GEORGE, now of Dallam Tower.
- ii. Charles Henry, in holy orders.
- iii. Frederick John, married.
 - i. Maria Laura, Mrs. Hare.
 - ii. Georgiana, deceased.
 - iii. Sarah Maria, deceased.
 - iv. Frances, deceased.

Colonel Wilson died 3rd March, 1853, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE EDWARD WILSON, Esq., of Dallam Tower, born 17th November, 1815; married 3rd March, 1842, Gertrude Mary, daughter of William Hutton, Esq., of Hutton Park, co. Lancaster, and has issue,

- i. George Crowle, born 23rd April, 1846.
- ii. Charles Henry, born 28th December, 1847.
- iii. Edward Hugh, born 3rd February, 1849.
 - i. Gertrude Sophia.
 - ii. Emily Sarah.

Arms.—Arg., three wolves' heads, couped, sa., guttee de sang.
Crest.—A crescent, or, issuing flames of fire, ppr.

WITHERSLACK CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is separated into two divisions, called East and West Sides, by a long and lofty scar of mountain limestone. It comprises the townships of Witherslack, and Meathop and Ulfha, the population of which is almost entirely agricultural. There are a number of turf labourers.

WITHERSLACK.

The area of this township is 1,689 acres: its rateable value is £1,300 4s. 7d. The population in 1801 was 306; in 1811, 355; 1821, 477; in 1831, 488; in 1841, 489; and in 1851, 487.

The manor of Witherslack belonged to the Harrington family, one of whom, John de Harrington, in 1310, obtained a charter of free warren in this manor. On the attainder of the Harringtons after the battle of Bosworth Field, the manor was granted by Henry VII.

to Sir Thomas Broughton of Broughton Tower, and on his forfeiture, for taking part with Lambert Simnel, it was granted by the same monarch to Sir Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby, to whose descendant, the present lord, it still belongs, though it was many years withheld by the Laybournes and Withams, the hall and demesne having been seized by Oliver Cromwell, who conveyed them to John Laybourne, Esq., of Cunswick, for £130. The earl holds a manor court yearly at the Derby Arms, on the second Tuesday after Whitsuntide.

The landowners are the Earl of Derby; J. B. Thornborrow, Esq.; and George E. Wilson, Esq. The hall, which is now occupied as a farm-house, was formerly the seat of the Laybournes, and had then a well-stocked deer park. The fishery in the river Belo belongs to the Earl of Derby, Mrs. Howard, and George E. Wilson, Esq.

Witherslack, Foulshaw, Low Wood, and Townend, are hamlets in this township, distant from two and a half to five miles north-west of Milnthorpe.

THE CHAPEL.

Witherslack chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, consists of a nave, chancel, and square tower with three bells. It was erected by Dr. John Barwick, dean of St. Paul's, who, in 1661, bequeathed the impropriate rectory of Lazonby, in Cumberland, for that purpose, and also for allowing a curate, who should teach the children of the chapelry gratis, the sum of £26, together with £4 a year for the repairs of the chapel, 40s. yearly to the vicar of Lazonby, and £10 a year for binding poor boys apprentices, or marrying deserving poor maids within the chapelry. To this bequest, his brother, Peter Barwick, M.D., physician in ordinary to Charles II., added the demesue and hall of Harescough, near Kirkoswald, in Cumberland. But these allowances, which were then worth little more than £40 a year, having been greatly augmented, in consequence of the increased value of property, now produce upwards of £100 per annum, and the trustees have been enabled to procure at different times augmentations to the chapel from Queen Anne's Bounty, and to give dowries with deserving brides, amounting sometimes to £30 or £40 each. In 1749 and 1759 it received two augmentations from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £400, to meet a subscription to the same amount contributed by the trustees of Dr. Barwick, the executors of Commissary Stratford, and the Rev. John Hunter, who was then curate and schoolmaster. The whole £800 was soon afterwards invested in property. The income of the curate is now worth about £90 a year. The trustees of Dr. John Barwick's Charity appoint the minister; formerly the vicar of Bethan appointed, but he appears to have forfeited his claim by not having exercised the right for a period of about sixty years. At the east end of the chapel is a marble tablet raised in memory of Dr. John Barwick. There are also the arms of Dr. Barwick and the Earl of Derby. The rites of marriage, baptism, and burial are performed in this chapel. The registers commence about the year 1631.

INCUMBENTS.—John Hunter was minister in 1750; John Dawson, 1778; W. J. Woodcock, 1843; Thomas M. Postlethwaite, 1846.

The parsonage was erected in 1844, at a cost of about £500.

In addition to the boys' school founded by Dr. Barwick, the trustees, in 1824, erected a girls' school. The endowment of Dr. Barwick was both for the clergyman and schoolmaster—both offices being held together. The master is now allowed £65 a year; the mistress £40. Nearly 100 children are educated: fifty in the boys' school and fifty in the girls'.

CHARITIES.

Dean Barwick's Charity.—The particulars of this charity have been given in connection with the chapel. The annual income is about £400.

Simpson's Ground Estate.—It appears, by an endorsement upon an indenture, dated 14th March, 1755, that the following donations and legacies were given by different persons to the poor of Witherslack:—By — Brockbank, £5; Christopher Crossfield and Joseph Barson, £17; Robert Allinson, £3; Francis Bowes, £2; John Bowes, £10; Mary Chamney, £6 13s. 4d.; Robert Barwick, £60; John Wilson, £15; Francis Wilson, £10; unknown, £1 6s. 8d.; total, £130. With this sum lands were purchased in Cartmel parish, which bear the name of Simpson's Ground, the rental of which, amounting to £15 a year, is given to the poor of the township.

A small portion of a charity, arising from land in the county of Durham, falls to the poor of Witherslack and Meathop.

About a mile from Witherslack chapel is a spring, known as the Holy Well.

Halsent, the residence of John B. Wanklyn, Esq., is a handsome mansion at the foot of Yewbarrow Sear, erected in 1847, at a cost of £2,000. It commands picturesque views of the surrounding country. Fell End, said to be the birthplace of Dean Barwick, is now the seat of J. B. Thornborrow, Esq.

MEATHOP AND ULPHA.

This township, which includes Holme Island, in Morecambe Bay, comprises an area of 3,561 acres; and its rateable value is £810 17s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 90; in 1811, 79; in 1821, 82; in 1831, 86; in 1841, 87; and in 1851, 78. The manorial rights are possessed by the Earl of Derby, who holds courts at Witherslack annually in Whitweek. The landowners are J. B. Thornborrow, John Borrow, James Borrow, Margaret Borrow, Rev. E. Townley, Rev. William Hinton, and the executors of

the late Robert Wright. There is a large quantity of bog in this township, from which the inhabitants obtain turf, the only fuel they use.

The hamlets of Meathop and Ulpha lie on the north side of the estuary of the Kent, from three to four miles west-by-south of Milnthorpe.

GRASMERE PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north and west by Cumberland, on the south by Lancashire, and on the east by the parish of Windermere and the chapelry of Patterdale. It comprises one of the most picturesque and beautiful districts in the region of the lakes, in which it occupies an almost central position. Grasmere, Rydal, Elterwater, Easdale, Coldale, Blea, and Stickle, are all within its boundaries, as are also the rivers Brathay and Rotha, the falls of Stockgill, Dungeongill, Rydal, and the Ferce, and the mountains of Fairfield, Langdale Pikes, and many others. At the south-western extremity is Wrynose, upon the summit of which the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire form a junction, at the Three Shire Stones. The parish abounds with slate. It comprises the townships of Grasmere, Ambleside, Great and Little Langdale, and Rydal and Loughrigg, whose united area is 22,100 acres. The inhabitants attend Kendal market.

GRASMERE.

The area of Grasmere township is 7,615 acres, and its rateable value £2,441. The population in 1801 was 270; in 1811, 265; in 1821, 321; in 1831, 315; and in 1851, 415.

The manor of Grasmere was formerly included in that of Windermere. It first appears as a distinct manor in the 14th Elizabeth (1571-2), when after the death of William Parr, marquis of Northampton, the inquisition finds that he died seised of the manor of Grasmere, and of divers messuages, lauds, and tenements there. The manor is of the Richmond and marquis fees of Kendal barony, and is held under the Earl of Lonsdale by customary tenants, who pay a small fine on the change of lord or tenant, and heriots when widows come into possession. The landowners are John Green, sen., Thomas Dawson, James Fleming, George Patridge, Ralph H. Alcock, and James Y. Greenwood. The village of Grasmere is delightfully situated in a fertile and highly-cultivated vale, on the north side of the lake from which its name is derived, nearly four miles north-west-by-west of Ambleside. A sheep fair is held here on the first Tuesday in September. To the rear of the village is Helme Crag, a lofty eminence, rising like a wedge from the valley. From its summit an extensive and delightful prospect may be obtained.

THE CHURCH.

Grasmere church, dedicated to St. Oswald, consists of nave, with aisles, south porch, and chancel. The tower is square and embattled, and contains three bells. There is a stoup for holy water in the south aisle of the chancel, which was found lower down in the wall, covered with plaster. The doors are ornamented with old iron scroll work. The interior is dark and gloomy,

occupied by oaken benches, and the floor strewn with rushes, which are renewed with much rejoicing every summer. A sepulchral brass commemorates three sisters of the Le Fleming family, and mural monuments various members of the Kearsley, Knott, and other families. The monument which first arrests the stranger's attention is a medallion portrait of the poet Wordsworth, accompanied by an inscription adapted from a dedication of Mr. Keble's. The simple and modest tombstone in the churchyard will please him better. At present it bears only the name of the poet—in his case an all-sufficient memorial; but it is understood that some dates and other particulars will be filled in hereafter. Beside him lie his daughter, and next to her her husband—whose first wife is next him on the other side. Some other children of Wordsworth, who died young, and one grandchild, are buried near. Close behind the family group lies Hartley Coleridge, at whose funeral the white-haired Wordsworth attended, not very long before his own death. This spot, under the yews, beside the gushing Rothay, and encircled by green mountains, is a fitting resting-place for the poet of the region. He chose it himself; and every one rejoices that he did. When the church of Kendal was appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary at York, Grasmere church, then a chapel to Kendal, was appointed to pay to the abbey £1 13s. 4d.; but it continued in the patronage of Hugh de Gynes and Christian, his wife. In 1376 the living was valued at £10, and was in the patronage of Jean de Compland. In the King's Book Grasmere is said to be worth 22s. 11s. 5½d. After the suppression of the monasteries, the patronage was given to the Bellinghams, one of whom, Alan de Bellingham, in 1573, sold it for £100 to William Fleming, Esq., of Rydal, from whom it has descended to Lady de Fleming, the present patron. The living is

now worth about £118 a year. The tithes have been commuted. The parish register commences in 1570.

RECTORS.—Hugh Ashton, resigned in 1511; John Frost, 1511; William Holzill, 1521; — Ambrose occurs 1685; Thomas Jackson, 1809; Sir Richard le Fleming, 1823; Fletcher Fleming, 1857.

CHARITIES.

The School.—M. Ambrose, rector of Grasmere, in 1685 endowed the school with £50; Anthony Dawson also gave £7, the interest to be applied towards the support of a schoolmaster; and William Waters £80 for the same purpose. In 1812 Mrs. Dorothy Knott left £100 Navy Three-per-cents, for the education of five poor children of Grasmere school. These various sums have been invested and now produce £15 a year. The school-house is a neat commodious building, erected in 1854, at a cost of about £400. It possesses accommodation for 100 children, and has an average attendance of sixty-five. The trustees are the rector and seven sidesmen.

Poor Money.—In the return made to parliament in 1786, it is stated, amongst the charitable donations for the poor of Grasmere, that Edward Patridge, in 1710, left £5; John Watson, in 1752, £5; Edward Benson, in 1754, £6 13s. 4d.; unknown, £33 6s. 8d.: making in all £50. The interest of this money is generally given away on St. Thomas' Day amongst the poor of Grasmere township.

Holme's and Waters' Gift.—John Holme, in 1777, left by will, £200 to the poor of Grasmere. This will

was never executed; but William Waters, brother-in-law of John Holme, paid the £200 to the intent that the charity should take effect after his own and his wife's death. This money is now out at interest, which is distributed at Lady Day, yearly, to poor persons not receiving parish relief.

This township contains numerous handsome residences, which impart a pleasing variety to the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood.

AMBLESIDE ABOVE STOCK.

The township and chapelry of Ambleside extends into the parishes of Grasmere and Windermere, and will be found fully described in our account of the latter parish. The portion of the chapelry in Grasmere parish comprises 1,583 acres, and its rateable value is £2,817 16s. 3d. It contained in 1841, 531 inhabitants; and in 1851, 766, who are chiefly resident in the town or village of Ambleside. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the bobbin manufacture. The township is included in the Earl of Lonsdale's manor of Windermere. The landowners are James C. Wilson, Esq.; Richard L. Watson, Esq.; William Pratt, Esq.; the executors of the late Thomas Newton, Esq.; John Mackereth, Esq.; Benson Harrison, Esq.; and several small proprietors. Ambleside Hall, long the seat of the ancient family of Braithwaites, the progenitors of the Braithwaites of Wareop and Burnside, stood near the junction of the Keswick and Penrith roads.

LANGDALE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises Great and Little Langdale, and the manor and demesne of Baysbrown. It is bounded on the north by the township of Grasmere, on the east by the joint township of Rydal and Loughrigg, on the south by Lancashire, and on the west by Cumberland.

The area of Langdale is 7,702 acres, and its rateable value £1,337. The population in 1801 was 300; in 1811, 297; in 1821, 317; in 1831, 314; in 1841, 412; and in 1851, 530; who are principally resident in the different hamlets. Agriculture is the chief employment; but about ninety of the inhabitants are engaged in the Elterwater gunpowder manufactory and the slate quarries.

In 1375-6 Joan de Coupland died seised of the manor of Windermere, with its members and appurtenances, and amongst the rest the hamlet of Langdale. In the 14th Elizabeth (1571-2) William Parr, marquis of Northampton, died seised of the manor of Langdale, and of divers messuages and tenements in Langdale;

and in the particulars of the dower assigned to his widow mention is made of Langdale, the total yearly rent of which is said to be £3 6s. 10d. When Queen Catherine's survey was made in 1677, the amount of customary rents arising from her lands here was £5 4s. 11d. Great Langdale is now held under the crown by the Earl of Lonsdale as part of the manor of Windermere.

Little Langdale was long held by the Penningtons of Muncaster, who sold most of the tenements to freehold about the year 1692. The rest of the lordship was afterwards purchased by the Philipsons of Calgarth Park.

Baysbrown, within Langdale chapelry, was given by

William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal, to Conishead Priory, in Lancashire, but after the suppression of the monastic institutions, the chief part of the tenements was purchased by Gawen Braithwaite, and the demesne subsequently became the property of John Atkinson, Esq., of Cockermonth. It now belongs to Benson Harrison, Esq., of Ambleside.

The landowners are Benson Harrison, Esq.; R. J. Watson, Esq.; the Elterwater Gunpowder Company; the Rev. Fletcher Fleming; John Robinson, Esq.; and a number of small proprietors.

The village of Great Langdale is five miles west of Ambleside.

THE CHURCH.

Langdale church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat Gothic edifice, at the foot of Silverhow, erected in 1857, within the old chapel-yard, at a cost of £1,600, defrayed by John Robinson, Esq., of Elterwater Place, and Edward B. Wheatley, Esq., of High Close, Loughrigg. It comprises nave, chancel, and square embattled tower, in which is a peal of six bells. The church contains 300 sittings, the whole of which are free. The chancel is laid with encaustic tiles of various patterns. The ancient salary of the curate was £6 4s. 3d. a year, but since 1743 the living has been augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty with the sum of £800, with which four small estates have been purchased. In 1813 it received a further augmentation of £28 yearly: so that the living is now worth about £104 a year. All the rites of the Church of England are performed here. The patronage is vested in the rector of Grasmere for the time being.

Parsonage.—Richard Steele, —; Thomas Jackson, —; William Jackson, his son, —; Daniel Green, —; Owen Elyl, —; Stephen Bulatt, —.

The parsonage is a commodious house, erected in 1815, at a cost of £400, one half of which was obtained from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the remainder being raised by local subscription.

The school was erected in 1824, by the Elterwater Gunpowder Company, in consideration of a piece of land having been given them for the use of their mill. It was endowed in 1854 by the late John Braithwaite, Esq., of Orrest Head, Windermere, with £1,000, the interest of which, with the penes of the children, is its only support. The average attendance of scholars is about fifty.

Elterwater village, in this township, is four and a half miles west of Ambleside. Elterwater lake is also in this township. The gunpowder works here were commenced in 1824. There are also three slate quarries.

Elterwater Hall and High Close are handsome residences.

CHARITIES.

Wasdale's Charity.—Robert Wasdale, by will, dated 12th January, 1655, gave £20 to the poor of the chapelry of Langdale, the interest to be divided amongst the poor on Easter Sunday.

Busk Rent Charge.—There is a rent charge of five shillings payable out of an estate called Busk, in Little Langdale, which has long been given to the poor.

Bridge End Charity.—By indenture, dated December 4th, 1746, Dorothy and Mary Benson, in consideration of £51 4s. poor stock, paid over by the churchwardens and overseers of Langdale, conveyed several closes of land, near Hall Garth, in Tibberthwaite, Lancashire, and sixteen cottages on Tibberthwaite Fell, with other appurtenances, upon trust, for the benefit of the poor of Langdale. In 1856 an act of parliament was obtained for the enclosure of Tibberthwaite Fell. John Robinson, Esq., of Elterwater Hall, purchased the sixteen cottages, &c., belonging to the poor of Langdale, for £200, which sum has been invested in one of the government funds. This charity is now worth about £13 a year, and the amount is divided amongst the poor, by the trustees, at Easter and Christmas in each year.

Brookbank's Gift.—John Brookbank gave £20, the interest to be divided amongst poor house-keepers of this township at Christmas.

Sawrey's Gift.—Miles Sawrey, by will, dated 17th March, 1774, bequeathed to trustees the sum of £20, the interest of which he directed should be distributed on the anniversary of the day of his decease amongst four poor widows of Langdale, of the Church of England, and not in receipt of parish relief.

RYDAL AND LOUGHRIGG.

This township comprises an area of 5,200 acres, and its rateable value is £1,861 4s. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 230; in 1811, 255; in 1821, 299; in 1831, 315; in 1841, 343; and in 1851, 388; who are chiefly resident in the village of Rydal and the hamlet of Loughrigg.

The manor of Rydal was granted to Roger de Lancaster by Margaret de Brus, widow of Robert de Ross of Wark, and sister and one of the co-heirs of Peter de Brus, who married Helwise, sister and co-heir of the third William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal. This grant was confirmed by Edward I. in 1274. Roger de Lancaster had three sons—John, William, and Christopher, from the latter of whom came the Lancasters of Sockbridge. John, the eldest, died in 1315,

without issue male, when the inheritance was transferred by entail to John de Lancaster, of Howgill Castle, the next heir male being son and heir of the second brother, William. This John de Lancaster of Howgill and Rydal died in 1351, leaving issue Sir William de Lancaster, whose grand-son, Sir John de Lancaster, appears to have been living in 1427. He died without issue male, leaving four daughters, the second of whom, Isabel, became the wife of Sir Thomas le Fleming, Knt., of Coniston, with whom he had Rydal, and it has since continued to be held by his descendants, Lady le Fleming being the present possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The principal landowners are Lady le Fleming; R. T. Brant n, Esq.; Miss Cookson; and Edward Bury, Esq.

Rydal Hall stands in the midst of a park containing great numbers of forest trees. The celebrated waterfalls are within the park. The fall below the house is beheld from the window of an old summer-house. "Here," says Mason, the biographer of Gray, "nature has performed everything in little, which she usually executes on her larger scale; and, on that account, like the miniature painter, seems to have finished every part of it in a studied manner; not a little fragment of rock thrown into the basin,—not a single stem of brushwood that starts from its craggy sides, but has its picturesque meaning; and the little central stream, dashing down a cleft of the darkest coloured stone, produces an effect of light and shade beautiful beyond description."

Fleming of Rydal.

The first of this family on record is

Sir MICHAEL LE FLEMING, Knt., a linceman of Baldwin, the fifth earl of Flanders, who being sent to assist William the Norman, Baldwin's brother-in-law, was some years afterwards employed by the successful monarch against the Scots upon the borders; for which, and other services, he obtained the castle of Gleaston, the manor of Aldingham, and other lands in Furness, together with the castle of Carnarvon, the lordship and manor of Beckermet, and other estates in Cumberland. He died shortly after 1153, and was interred in the abbey church of Furness. His second son,

Sir RICHARD LE FLEMING, Knt., was the ancestor of the Flemings of Rydal. He died in the reign of King John, and was succeeded by his only son and heir,

Sir JOHN LE FLEMING, Knt., of Beckermet, who, by a deed without date, conveyed to his son Richard all his lands in Cumberland. He also gave the patronage of the church of Arleeden and land in Great Beckermet to the abbey of Calder in 1241-2. He died in the reign of Henry III. and was buried in the abbey church of Calder. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

Sir RICHARD LE FLEMING, Knt., of Beckermet. This gentleman married Elizabeth, sister and heir of Adam de Urswick and John de Urswick, by which marriage he became lord of the

manor of Coniston, in Lancashire. After this marriage the family removed to Coniston Hall and Carnarvon Castle, the old residence at Beckermet was allowed to fall into decay and ruin, the demesne lands being let to the customary tenants. Sir Richard was succeeded by his son and heir,

JOHN LE FLEMING, Knt., of Coniston, who in 1299 took part in the expedition then made into Scotland. He had issue two sons, Rainerus and Hugh, the former of whom succeeded his father.

RAINERUS LE FLEMING, Knt., of Coniston, gave to the community of St. Mary's at York, two oxgangs of land in Rottington, and also one villein in the same town. This Rainerus appears to have been a royal purveyor in these parts, as he is known as Rainerus Papifer. He left issue,

Sir JOHN LE FLEMING, Knt., of Coniston, who had issue two sons and a daughter. The eldest son,

WILLIAM LE FLEMING, of Coniston, died without issue either before his father or soon afterwards, for

Sir JOHN LE FLEMING, Knt., of Coniston, appears to have been heir to his father in 1333. By an inquisition taken at Ulverstone, after the death of this Sir John, it appears that he deceased in 1353, and that

Sir RICHARD LE FLEMING, Knt., of Coniston, was his son and heir. He had also another son, Robert le Fleming. Sir Richard married Catherine, daughter or sister, of Sir John de Kirkby, by whom he had issue three sons and a daughter. He died shortly after 1392, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir THOMAS LE FLEMING, Knt., of Coniston, who was twice married. By his first wife Margaret, daughter of William de Berdesly, he had no issue. His second wife was Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Laybourne, Knt., by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas and John. He died previous to 1418, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir THOMAS LE FLEMING, Knt., of Coniston, who married during his father's lifetime Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Lancaster, of Rydal and Howgill Castle; this was the first introduction of the Le Flemings into Westmoreland, and Rydal henceforth became the chief seat of the Fleming family. Sir Thomas by his wife, Isabel, had issue, besides a younger son, William, a son and heir,

JOHN FLEMING, Esq., of Rydal, who married Joan, daughter of Broughton of Broughton Tower, and by her had issue JOHN, his heir. By a second wife, Anne, he had no children. He appears to have been dead in 1484, for in that year there was an award, whereby it was ordered that Anne, late wife of John Fleming, should enjoy for her dower lands at Claughton, in Lonsdale. He was succeeded by his son.

JOHN FLEMING, Esq., of Rydal, who in 1514 was escheator for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. This gentleman married a daughter of Sir Hugh Lowther of Lowther, by whom he had issue six children, a son and five daughters. He died before 1552, and was buried in the church of Grasmere. He was succeeded by his son,

HUGH FLEMING, Esq., of Rydal, who was also escheator for the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland in 1541. He married Joan, or Jane, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Hulleston of Millom, in Cumberland, by whom he had issue four sons and a daughter. He died in 1557. His eldest son,

ANTHONY FLEMING, Esq., of Rydal, was thrice married. His first wife was a daughter of Sir Geoffrey Middleton, Knt., of Middleton Hall, but by her he had no issue. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Hutton, Esq., of Hutton-

in-the-Forest, and by her he had an only son, WILLIAM, who succeeded his grandfather. By his third wife, Jane, daughter of John Rignadeu, Esq., by whom he had issue Thomas and Charles.

WILLIAM FLEMING, Esq., of Rydal, succeeded his grandfather. In 1575 this gentleman sold some tenements at Loughbrigg into freehold. He was twice married. By his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lamplugh, Knt., he had issue three daughters; by his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Robert Bindloss, Esq., beside four daughters, he had

- i. JOHN, his heir.
- ii. Thomas, who died without issue.
- iii. William, who died also without issue.
- iv. Daniel, who married Isabel, daughter of James Braithwaite, Esq., of Ambleside, by whom he had issue,

1. WILLIAM, who succeeded to the whole inheritance as heir in tail.
2. John, who died without issue.
3. Thomas.
4. Joseph.
5. Daniel.
1. Agnes, married to Christopher Dudley, Esq., of Yanwath.
2. Dorothy, married to Andrew Hudleston, Esq., of Hutton John.
3. Mary, married to Thomas Brougham, Esq., of Seales Hall, in Cumberland.

v. Joseph, who died without issue.

On Mr. Fleming's decease he was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN FLEMING, Esq., of Rydal, who was a justice of the peace for Westmoreland from 1600 until 1621, about which time he became a Catholic. In 1629 he procured a supersedeas for his recusancy, and an acquittance for his knighthood money; and in 1631 he obtained a license (being a Catholic) to travel above five miles from Rydal. In the same year he paid to the king for his recusancy after the rate of £30 a year; and two years after according to the proportion of £50 a year. This gentleman was thrice married. His first wife was Alice, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Duckett, Knt., of Grayrigg, but he had no issue by her. Bridget, daughter of Sir William Norris, Knt., of Speke, in Lincolnshire, his second wife, died also without issue. His third wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland, Knt., of Sizorgh, by whom he had issue a son and two daughters. He died in 1642, aged about sixty eight, and was buried in Grasmere church, in the burying-place of the lords of Rydal. He gave by his will £2,000 each to his daughters for their portions.

WILLIAM FLEMING, the eldest son, was only fourteen years of age at the time of his father's demise; he died unmarried before he came of age, upon which his sisters' portions became augmented to £10,000, but the family estates went over to his uncle Daniel (see above) the next heir male, whose eldest son and heir,

WILLIAM FLEMING, Esq., thus became of Rydal. This gentleman, in 1642, had a major's commission from the Earl of Newcastle in a regiment of foot of which Sir Henry Fletcher of Churleton Hall, was lieutenant colonel. He subsequently accepted a lieutenant colonel's commission in a regiment of horse, but his services were not called into requisition. Mr. Fleming married Alice, daughter of Roger Kirkby, Esq., by whom he had issue,

- i. DANIEL, his heir.
- ii. Roger.
- iii. William.

- iv. John, who died young.
- v. John, who was lost at sea.
- vi. Alexander, a merchant at Newcastle.
- i. Isabel.

He died at Coniston Hall in 1653, in the forty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Grasmere. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir DANIEL FLEMING, Knt., of Rydal Hall, co. Cumberland, M.P. for Cockermouth in the latter end of the 17th century; for which borough, his election being contested, the contest cost him £20! Sir Daniel, who was a distinguished antiquarian, married Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., of Hutton, and had, with other issue,

- i. WILLIAM, } successive baronets.
- ii. GEORGE, }
- iii. Michael, a distinguished soldier, major in the army, and M.P. for Westmoreland; married Miss Dorothy Benson, and left issue,

1. WILLIAM, who succeeded as third baronet.
1. Susan, married to Michael Knott, Esq., of Rydal.

iv. Roger, in holy orders, vicar of Brigham; married Margaret Moorhouse, and left an only son,

Daniel, land surveyor, of Whitehaven, who married Mary, daughter of Joseph Dixon, of the same town, by whom he had, with other issue, a son

- ROGER, father of Daniel, who inherited as fifth baronet.
- RICHARD, present baronet.
- Michael.
- Barbara.
- Isabella.

Sir Daniel Fleming died in 1700, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM FLEMING, Esq., of Rydal Hall, who represented the county of Westmoreland in parliament from 1696 to 1707, and was created a baronet 4th October, 1705, with remainder, in default of male issue, to the male descendants of his father. Sir William married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Rowlandson, Esq., of Kendal, by whom he had three daughters,

- i. Dorothy, married to Edward Wilson, Esq.
- ii. Barbara, married to Edward Parker, Esq.
- iii. Catherine, married to Sir Peter Leicester, Bart.

Sir William dying thus without male issue, in 1736, the title devolved upon his brother,

Sir GEORGE, in holy orders, and lord bishop of Carlisle, to which see he was appointed 30th October, 1744. His lordship married Catherine, daughter of Robert Jefferson, Esq., and had issue,

- i. William, M.A., archdeacon of Carlisle; married in 1744, Dorothy, daughter of Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, co. Westmoreland; and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving an only daughter, Catherine, married to Thomas Ascouagh, Esq.
1. Mary, married to Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall, in Cumberland.
- ii. Barbara, died young.
- iii. Catherine, married to Joseph Daer Appleby, Esq., of Kirkinton
- iv. Mildred, married to Edward Stauley, Esq., of Pousonby Hall, co. Cumberland.

His lordship died 2nd July, 1747, but leaving no male issue, the title devolved upon his nephew,

Sir WILLIAM (refer to issue of Sir Daniel Fleming, father of the first baronet), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Pety, Esq., of Skipton-in-Craven, co. York, by whom he had issue,

- I. MICHAEL, his successor.
- i. Amelia, died unmarried.
- ii. Barbara, married to Edward Parker, of Brownsholm, co. York, and died 23rd April, 1813.
- iii. Elizabeth, married to Andrew Hueston, Esq., of Hutton John, co. Cumberland.
- iv. Dorothy, married to George Edward Stanley, Esq.

Sir William, from his veneration for antiquity, being desirous of restoring the original orthography of the family name, by re-adopting the particle "le," incorporated it with his son's Christian name at the baptismal font, which son succeeded at his decease, in 1756, as

Sir MICHAEL LE FLEMING, the twenty-third in succession from Sir Richard le Fleming, the progenitor of the family. Sir Michael married Diana, only daughter and heir of Thomas, 11th Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, by whom he had an only daughter and heir, Anne Frederica Elizabeth, who was married to his successor (in 1806),

Sir DANIEL. (Refer to issue of Sir Daniel Fleming, father of the first baronet). This gentleman died without male issue in 1821, when the title devolved upon his brother,

Sir RICHARD FLEMING, of Rydal, co. Westmoreland; in holy orders, M.A.; born 4th November, 1791; succeeded his brother as sixth baronet, in 1827; married 6th September, 1825, Sarah, third daughter of the late W. B. Bradshaw, Esq., of Halton Hall, co. Lancaster, and has issue,

- I. MICHAEL, born 6th April, 1828.
- ii. William, born 17th October, 1832.
- i. Elizabeth Sarah Anne Bradshaw.
- ii. Isabella Maria.

Sir Richard is rector of Grasmere and Windermere in Westmoreland.

Creation.—4th October, 1705.

Arms.—Gu., a fret, arg.

Crest.—A serpent, nowed, hobling in his mouth a garland of olives and vines, all ppr.

Motto.—Pax, copia, sapientia.

The village of Rydal is placed in a narrow gorge, fringed by the advance of Loughrigg Fell and Rydal Nab, near the lower extremity of Rydal water, one mile and a quarter from Ambleside.

THE CHAPEL.

Rydal chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic building, erected by Lady le Fleming in 1824, at a cost of £1,500, its hexagonal tower ornamented with pinnacles, is a beautiful object from various points. The same lady also endowed it with land worth £10 a year, and with money, which, added to an allotment from Queen Anne's Bounty, produces about £100 a year.

The living is in the patronage of Lady le Fleming, and incumbency of the Rev. Fletcher Fleming.

The school is supported by Lady le Fleming, who pays for the education of all the poor children in the neighbourhood.

CHARITIES.

Skelbrig School.—The sum of 7s. 6d. is paid out of an estate at Loughrigg Fold, for the benefit of Skelbrig school, in this township.

Mackreth's Gift.—This is a rent charge of 20s. a year on the estate of Clappersgate, in this township, supposed to have been charged by a person of the name of Mackreth, to be divided between the poor of Brailtry, in Lancashire, and of Rydal and Loughrigg.

Poor Money.—There is in this township a sum of £20, which is lent out upon the tolls of the turnpike-road from Kendal to Ambleside, the interest of which, amounting to 20s., is carried to the general account of the poor rates.

A short distance from Rydal Hall is Rydal Mount, for many years the residence of Wordsworth; it stands on a projection of the hill called Nab Sear, and is approached by the road leading to the hall. It is, as Mrs. Hemans described it, a "lovely cottage-like building, almost hidden by a profusion of roses and ivy." The grounds, laid out in a great measure by the poet himself, though but of circumscribed dimensions, are so artfully while seeming to be so artlessly planned, as to appear of considerable extent. From a grassy mound in front, "commanding a view always so rich, and sometimes so brightly solemn, that one can well imagine its influence traceable in many of the poet's writings, you catch a gleam of Windermere over the grove tops; close at hand are Rydal Hall, and its ancient woods; right opposite the Loughrigg fells, ferny, rocky, and sylvan; and, to the right, Rydal mere, scarcely seen through embowering trees, while just below, the chapel lifts up its little tower."

Near to Rydal Mount is Glen Rothay, the seat and property of William Ball, Esq. Loughrigg lies between the rivers Brathay and Rothay, from which it rises boldly into a lofty and romantic fell, extending from half a mile to two miles west of Ambleside. It contains a tarn of twelve acres in extent, and commands fine views of Windermere, Rydal, and Elterwater Lakes. Fox How, the residence of the late Dr. Arnold, and Fox Ghyll, the seat of Hornby Roughsedge, Esq. are in this district, a short distance from Ambleside.

Roughsedge of Foxghyll.

EDWARD ROUGHSEGE, Esq., son of Robert Roughsedge, married Elizabeth Hankinson, and had (with three daughters, Anne, Catharine, and Jane), one son,

The Rev. ROBERT HANKINSON ROUGHSEGE, M.A., rector of Liverpool, who married, 1st November, 1773, Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Wareing, Esq., by Elizabeth Hampson, his wife, and had issue (besides HORNSBY ROUGHSEGE, Esq., of Foxghyll), five other sons, all deceased—(Edward, the eldest, died 13th January, 1822, at Soanpore, after a residence of twenty-seven years in India, in the military and political service of the East India Company)—and six daughters, viz.,

- I. Ann, married to the Rev. William Black, rector of Blaysden, Gloucester, and is deceased.
- II. Lydia, married to the Rev. Thomas Johnson, minister of St. Michael's Church, Liverpool, and is deceased.
- III. Mary, married to the Rev. James Gildart, of Finch House, near Liverpool, and is deceased.

iv. Catharine, died unmarried.

v. Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Thomas Henry Heathcote, vicar of Leek, co. Stafford.

vi. Jane, married to James Alexander Cruikshanks, Esq., of Warmanbie, co. Dumfries.

The Rev. R. H. Roughsedge died 28th September, 1829, and was succeeded by his son,

HORNSBY ROUGHSEGE, Esq., of Foxghyll, co. Westmoreland, J.P. and D.L.; born 12th July, 1782; married, 31st July, 1817, Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of Richard Hodgson, Esq., of Westhouse, co. York, and had an only surviving child,

Elizabeth, married, 19th August, 1841, to the Rev. Edward James Geoffrey Hornby, M.A., third son of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, rector of Bury, co. Lancaster.

Arms.—Vert, on a bend, arg; cotised, erm., vert, between two covered cups, a lion, passant, guardant.

Crest.—A demi-lion.

Motto.—Res non verba.

HEVERSHAM PARISH.

HEVERSHAM parish is bounded by the parishes of Kendal, Burton, and Betham, and by a small part of Cartmel fells. It extends northwards from Milnthorpe to Crosthwaite, a distance of about eight miles, and is about three miles in breadth. It is intersected by the rivers Kent and Belo, the Kendal and Lancaster canal, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, as well as by several small rivulets, which wind through picturesque valleys, between diversified fells, scars, crags, and fertile undulating grounds, studded with hamlets and farm-houses. The parish comprises the townships of Heversham-with-Milnthorpe, Crosthwaite and Lyth, Hincaster, Levens, Preston Richard, Sedgwick, and Stainton, whose united area is 19,749 acres.

HEVERSHAM WITH MILNTHORPE.

The area of this township is 2,880 acres, and its rateable value £6,081 2s. The population, in 1801, was 968; in 1811, 1,138; in 1821, 1,401; in 1831, 1,509; in 1841, 1,599; and in 1851, 1,534; who are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, a small number are, however, employed in a small factory at Milnthorpe.

At the time of the Norman conquest, the manor of Heversham, or, at least, a part of it, was the property of Tostig Earl of Northumberland. When Domesday Survey was taken it was held by Roger de Poitou. It came afterwards to the barons of Kendal, and was given by the first William de Lancaster, in frank marriage with his daughter Agnes, to Alexander de Windsor, who, in 1279-80 obtained a grant of a market and fair at Heversham, but which appears to have been held at Milnthorpe, which seems to have been originally a parcel of the manor of Heversham. The greater portion of the manor appears to have been given at some subsequent period to the abbey of St. Mary at York. The Stricklands of Sizergh also occur as landowners here, for in 1306 Walter de Strickland had a grant of free warren in his lands in Heversham. After the

suppression of the monasteries, King Philip and Queen Mary granted the manor of Heversham to Edward Moyses, Richard Foster, and Richard Bowskell, or Buskell, from one of whose descendants Jasper Buskell, the hall, demesne, and manor were purchased by Edwd. Wilson, Esq., of Nether Levens, from whom they have descended to the present proprietor, G. E. Wilson, Esq. Heversham Hall, now a farm-house, stands in a vale west of the village. Courts leet are occasionally held here by the lord of the manor. The Jasper Buskell above mentioned, besides what he sold to Edward Wilson, sold a part of the manor to Sir James Bellingham, of Upper Levens, the last of whose name sold the same to Colonel James Graham: it is now held by the Hon. Mary Howard, who holds courts leet for the same at Milnthorpe.

The village of Heversham is pleasantly situated on the Kendal road, a mile and a quarter from Milnthorpe, and six miles south-by-west of the town of Kendal.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, or St. Mary, comprises nave, aisles, chancel, with two chapels (belonging to Upper Levens and Lower Levens) for

aisles, and a western tower containing three bells. The architecture is of different ages, from oldest transition Norman to latest Perpendicular. The east window is filled with stained glass, Christ and the Four Evangelists being the principal figures. There is an ancient epitaph on one of the Bellingham family (1625), in Upper Levens chapel; also the arms of the same family. A fire occurred in 1601, which consumed the north aisle and all the old monuments. There are several mural tablets. Shortly after the conquest, the church of Heversham was granted, by Ivo de Tailbois, to the abbey of St. Mary at York, and afterwards confirmed to the abbot and convent. After the dissolution, Queen Mary, in 1553, granted the rectory and advowson to Trinity College, Cambridge, except the corn tithes of Crosthwaite, which had been previously granted by Edward VI. to John Southcoat and Henry Cheverton. The said college has still the patronage of the vicarage, which is valued in the King's Book at £36. 13s. 4d. At the enclosure of the commons in 1803, the tithes of the whole parish were commuted for an allotment of about 650 acres of land given to the vicarage, and an allotment of 663 acres, with the Plumgarth's estate in Strickland Ketel—purchased by such of the townships as had not common land—given to Trinity College in lieu of rectorial tithes. The value of the living is now about £555. The parish registers commence in 1600, and are continued to the present day. The churchwardens' book also commences at the same time.

Vicars.—Mr. Whitnall occurs 1605; Mr. Calvert, 1617; Mr. Cole, 1645; Mr. Tatham, 1651; Mr. Wallace, 1658; Mr. Riggs restored 1663; Mr. Milner, 1678; Mr. Ridley, 1686; Mr. Farmer, 1692; Mr. Williams, 1733; Mr. Murgatroyd, 1627; Mr. Smyth, 1733; Henry Wilson, 1757; George Lawson, 1797; R. W. Evans, 1842.

The vicarage is a gabled house, erected in 1811.

CHARITIES.

Some of the following charities extend over the whole parish, while others are confined to one or more townships, or divisions of townships:—

The Grammar School—Heversham Grammar School was founded by Edward Wilson, Esq., in 1619, in order to increase, maintain, and continue religion, good learning, and discipline in the parish. It is endowed with twenty-six burgage messuages and tenements in Kendal, and a rent charge of £3 out of Dawson's Close, in Strickland Ketel. Being without a master from 1698 till 1737, the school was suffered to decay, but was rebuilt in the latter year by Richard Watson, bishop of Llandaff, and William Preston, bishop of Ferns, in Ireland, both of whom had received the rudiments of their education here. In 1788 Henry Wilson, then vicar of

Heversham, in conjunction with the associates of Dr. Bray, founded a library in the school, and prevailed upon the inhabitants to subscribe £230 to purchase a dwelling-house for the master, with two fields and an allotment of moss land, so that the master's income from the school endowment is now upwards of £50 a year, having received an allotment of land at the enclosure. The school is open to all the boys of the parish free of charge, except for writing and arithmetic. The founder of the school endowed it with two exhibitions of £10 each,—one to Queen's College, Oxford, and the other to Trinity College, Cambridge. These exhibitions were withheld for many years, but were recovered in 1672, with £500 arrears and interest; they are called the Dallam Tower exhibitions, and are worth about £15 per annum, and are tenable for four years. At Magdalene College, Cambridge, are four Milner scholarships, of about £70 a year each, appropriated to scholars from the grammar schools of Heversham, Leeds, and Halifax. Heversham is also one of the twelve schools entitled to send a candidate for the Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibitions, now increased in number from five to ten, and worth from £75 to £90 a year each, and tenable for five years. There is also the Rigge exhibition of about £10 a year, at Queen's College, Oxford, connected with this school. The number of pupils at present is about sixty-five. The school is beautifully and healthfully situated on the side of the hill called Heversham Head, and commands a fine view of Morecambe Bay.

Woodhouse Estate, including Martindale's Charity.—In 1793 the Woodhouse estate was purchased for £350, being the amount of an ancient poor stock belonging to several townships of this parish, and of £84, the residuary legacy of Agnes Martindale, which latter is known by the name of the Martindale Money. This poor stock seems to have consisted of £95 apprentice money; £21 parish stock; £202 town stock; £12 left to the six poorest widows in Milnthorpe town; and £17 communion money. The rent of the Woodhouse estate is divided according to the money advanced; a proportionate share being set apart as Agnes Martindale's money, which, according to her will, is divided amongst the poor of Beathwaite Green, in Levens township, the town of Heversham, and the town of Milnthorpe. The proportion of the apprentice money is divided amongst all the townships of the parish, except Crosthwaite and Lyth, and the interest of the poor money is divided in a similar manner.

Bread Money.—There is in this parish the sum of £60, which has arisen from the accumulations of the communion money. £50 of it has been taken by the parish and applied in the repairs of the church; but

interest at five per cent is allowed for it. The remaining £10 is out at interest. The interest of these two sums, together with the proportionate rent for the sum of £17 communion money, laid out in the purchase of the Woodhouse estate, as just mentioned, is added to the communion money, and given away in bread every Sunday.

Heversham and Levens.—*Atkinson's Charity.*—Thomas Atkinson, by will, in 1811, left £21 to the churchwardens, and directed that the interest should be given to the poor of Heversham and Levens.

Milnthorpe and Heversham.—*Gibson's Charity.*—Robert Gibson, by will, in 1701, left a rent charge of 40s. a year, which he directed should be given to some poor child of Milnthorpe and Heversham, when going out apprentice.

Heversham and Leasgill.—*Johnson's Gift.*—Robert Johnson, Esq., by will, dated 31st August, 1802, left £200 upon trust, directing the interest to be distributed in bread to the poor of Heversham and Leasgill only, without regard to whether they receive relief or not. The vicar receives a guinea from this charity for preaching a commemoration sermon on the first Sunday in the year.

For other charities see the different townships.

THE TOWN OF MILNTHORPE.

Milnthorpe is a small market town forming a joint township with Heversham. It is situated on the north side of the river Belo, near the estuary of the Kent, seven miles and a half south-west of Kendal by road, and eight miles and a half by railway. The principal street runs from east to west, nearly parallel to the river, over which is a bridge of one arch. Milnthorpe is a member of the port of Lancaster, but vessels can seldom get nearer to it than Arniside or Haverbrack, so that the business done here, the only port in Westmoreland, is very trifling. There are a corn-mill and a paper-mill; some twine and sacking are made. The market was held on Friday, but has been discontinued. There are fairs for cattle and sheep on May 11th and October 17th. A cattle fair, established in 1819, is held every alternate Tuesday, at Milnthorpe station, about a mile from the town.

THE CHAPEL.

Milnthorpe chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a neat Gothic structure, erected in 1837 as a chapel-of-

ease to the parish church, at a cost of about £1,200. It comprises nave, aisles, and embattled tower. The east window is partly filled with stained glass. There is a marble monument to the memory of Eleanor Blewert. The living is a curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Heversham. The chapel was endowed by the late Mrs. Richardson, of Kendal, with £1,000, which has been invested in land now worth £100 a year. The chapel includes within its jurisdiction the town of Milnthorpe and the hamlet of Ackenthwaite. The Rev. Nicholas Padwick is the first and present incumbent.

The Methodists have a chapel here.

The national school established here in 1819, is supported chiefly by subscription, and attended by about sixty children of both sexes. The late Daniel Wilson, of Dallam Tower, gave the site for the school.

About a quarter of a mile from Milnthorpe, in a healthy situation, is a workhouse of the Kendal union, with vagrant ward and infirmary. It was erected in 1813, at a cost of £1,991, in accordance with an act of parliament passed in the 32nd George III. It has apartments for 284 paupers, but the average number is only about 131. In connection with the workhouse is an extensive garden. (For the statistics of the union see Kendal.)

The hamlets of Ackenthwaite, Deepthwaite, Leasgill, Rowell, and Woodhouses, are all, except part of Leasgill, in the township of Heversham-with-Milnthorpe, distant from half a mile to two miles south of the latter.

Woodhouse, the seat and property of Mrs. Heslam, is a modern mansion, erected in 1856, at a cost of £1,200. There are many other good houses in this township.

Heversham Head, to the north-east of the church, commands a most extensive view of the country round about Earlton Knot, Morecambe Bay, the village of Lindale, Levens, the lake mountains, &c.

Richard Watson, bishop of Llandaf, was born in this parish. His father was master of the grammar school. On a monument erected to his memory by his son, he is supposed to be described as "hinc magister hinc fundis." William Preston, bishop of Lems, was also a native of this parish. The two bishops were educated at the grammar school, and in the year 1737, at their joint expense, repaired the school, which had been suffered to fall into decay.

CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is a picturesque and highly cultivated district, extending from four to eight miles north-north-west of Milnthorpe, and comprising the hamlets of Bowl and Bridge, Crosthwaite Church Town, Crosthwaite Green, How, Hubbersty Head, Pool Bank, Raw, and Tarn Side, with a number of dispersed dwellings. It contains but one township.

The area of Crosthwaite and Lyth is 7,956 acres, and its rateable value £5,849. In 1801 it contained 509 inhabitants; in 1811, 606; in 1821, 784; in 1831, 721; in 1841, 717; and in 1851, 761; who are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

Crosthwaite and Lyth consist of part of the Richmond and Marquis Fees, and part of the Lumley Fee. When the inquisition of Queen Catherine's lands were taken in 1676, it was found that the township contained sixty-three tenements of the Richmond Fee, of the yearly customary rent of £19 3s. 7d.; and two tenements of the Marquis Fee, of the rent of 15s.; of the Lumley Fee there were about fifty tenements. The manorial rights are at present held by the Earl of Lonsdale and the Hon. Mary Howard, who hold courts lect here, but the greater number of the properties here are free. The landowners are John Wakefield, Esq.; Rev. Marsham Argles; Frank A. Argles, Esq.; and a number of freeholders.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, stands near the small but pleasant village of Church Town, in the centre of the vale of Crosthwaite, which stretches in a westerly direction as far as Bowland Bridge, near Cartmell Fells. It was rebuilt, by the inhabitants, about forty years ago, and will accommodate about 300 persons. The original chapel was very ancient, but was not made parochial till the reign of Queen Mary, 1556, when the Bishop of Chester, in consideration of its great distance from the mother church, granted a license that "mass shall be celebrated in the said chapel, the canonical hours rehearsed, the bodies of the dead buried, and the sacraments administered by fit priests canonically ordained, having first been approved by the vicar of Heversham for the time being." About the year 1580 the inhabitants of the chapelry entered into an agreement with the rest of the parish to contribute towards the support of the mother church, and to pay 17s. yearly to the parish clerk. In 1620 Mr. William Gilpin built the chancel, and gave £50 for three bells for this chapel. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the landowners. Since 1716 it has been augmented with £1,000 from Queen Anne's Bounty, £200 raised by subscription, and the interest of £400 of the £2,000 left in 1817 by Tobias Atkinson, who directed that the interest of £300 should be paid to a

schoolmaster, and £10 yearly to each of six poor widows belonging to the chapelry above the age of fifty, and who had never received parochial relief. Of the chapel money £600 was laid out in the purchase of an estate at Dent, Yorkshire, and another in Little Langdale, and £600 still remains at interest in the Bounty Office. There is also a small cottage belonging to the curate, and an ancient yearly salary of £5 8s. 10d. paid by the inhabitants. The living is now worth about £113 per annum. The registers commence in 1600.

INCUMBENTS.—James Williams, —; James Strickland, —; John Dixon, 1830.

The parsonage is a plain building, erected in 1831.

CHARITIES.

School.—The earliest provision we can find for a school in this township is in the will of George Cocks, who in 1665 left £10 for the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Crosthwaite. He also gave £60, of which he directed the interest of £10 to be expended on the highways in Lyth Quarter; the remaining £50 to be expended in the erection of a school-house. Part of these sums appear to have been laid out in land, which now produces about £20 a year, and is received by the schoolmaster. The master also receives a portion of the rent of the Broad Oak estate, as hereafter mentioned. William Strickland, by will, dated May 21th, 1726, gave to the schoolmaster of Crosthwaite, for that part called Town End Quarter, £1 yearly for ever, on condition that the children of the said quarter should be taught free. He also gave two shillings yearly to some person appointed for whipping the dogs out of Crosthwaite church every Sunday. Tobias Atkinson, Esq., by deed, in 1817, directed his trustees to set apart £300 for rebuilding or repairing the school, or for the augmentation of the schoolmaster's salary. This sum was invested in Consols, and the dividend, £13 5s. 2d., is paid to the schoolmaster. The income of the school is now about £12; the average attendance sixty.

Cocks's Gift.—George Cocks, by will, dated 23rd December, 1665, devised his estates to trustees to be sold, and to pay thereout his legacies, and amongst others to the poor of Crosthwaite and Lyth £20.

Broad Oak Estate, including Dawson's, Thomas Robinson's, Burnes's, and Suart's Gifts.—There is an estate

belonging to this township called Broad Oak, which appears by the book of accounts of this charity to have been purchased in 1732 for the sum of £520, which sum was made up of the following items:—Belonging to the curate of Crosthwaite, £153; to the schoolmaster, £70; to the poor of Crosthwaite and Lyth, £152; advanced by the trustees, £145; and it was agreed by the trustees that the rent should be divided annually, in proportion to the sums so laid out. In 1750 Thomas Robinson, one of the trustees, gave £3 for the purchase of bread for the poor; in 1757 Agnes Burnes gave £10, the interest to be given to the poor; and in the following year, 1758, Judith Suart gave £5 to the church stock. After the receipts of these various sums the rents of the estate became divisible in the following proportions:—The poor's share in respect of £207; the curate's share, £158; the school, £70; bread, £8. The total income of this charity is about £38 a year, which is divided in proportion to the sums given above.

William Robinson's Charity.—William Robinson, by will, in 1765, left an estate at Dowbiggin, in Sedbergh parish, known as Green Hollins, to the poor of Crosthwaite and Lyth, among whom the rent is distributed. Several children have been put out apprentices from the funds of this charity.

Mary Shippard's Charity.—Mary Shippard, by will, in 1790, left £30 upon trust, that the interest should be distributed in bread every fourth Sunday to such poor belonging to the township of Crosthwaite as should attend divine service.

Atkinson's Charity.—By indenture, dated February 6th, 1817, Tobias Atkinson gave £2,750 stock in the Three-per-cent Reduced Annuities, upon trust, for the augmentation of the incomes of the minister of Crosthwaite chapel and the master of the school at Crosthwaite, for the repair and enlargement of the school-house, and also for the payment of £10 10s. per annum each to six poor persons who should be housekeepers in Crosthwaite and Lyth.

HINCASTER.

Hincaster is a small township, comprising 770 acres. Its population in 1801 was 102; in 1811, 121; in 1821, 120; in 1831, 156; in 1841, 136; and in 1851, 148.

The place is called Heneceastre in the Domesday Survey, hence it has been supposed to have derived its name from some Roman station or camp which formerly existed here. Richard I. granted to Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, and his heirs, one carucate of land in Hincaster, to hold the same by knights' service. In the reign of Edward I. mention is made of Adam de Hincaster, who had a daughter, Avicia, married to Sir Thomas de Hellebeck, and brought with her divers lands into the Hellebeck family. She seems to have been the heiress of her family, as it does not occur after her time.

The hamlet of Hincaster is two and a quarter miles north-east of Milnthorpe. The soil in the township is various; limestone is abundant.

LEVENS CHAPELRY.

The boundary of Levens commences at Helsington Nook, following the river Pool till it joins the Kent river (at the south) which is the boundary upwards to Ninezergh, then by Ninezergh Lane, Levens toll bar, Mabbin Hall Lane, High Barn, Levens Hall Park wall, to the Kent river again, and along it by the Force to Sedgwick Bridge, thence westward by the stream to the Strickland Arms Inn, on the Kendal turnpike road, and across Sizergh Fell, by the wood of Sizergh westward and northward till it reaches Brig-steer, and thence to Helsington Park, completing its course. This defines that part of the township attached to Levens church; Leasgill belongs to Heversham.

The area of Levens is 3,953 acres, and its rateable value £5,018 12s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 112; in 1811, 549; in 1821, 765; in 1831, 789; in 1841, 893; and in 1851, 938; who are dispersed over the township, with one small scattered village, and some hamlets. Agriculture and peat moss labour are the principal employments. The district is very healthy, and the labouring poor are generally employed; the wages average about twelve shillings a week to ordinary labourers. Peat moss labour is not favourable to

domestic comfort or cleanliness; but intemperance is the prevailing evil, with its moral and social consequences. The soil is light limestone, or reclaimed peat moss and marsh land. Lately there has been considerable improvement in husbandry. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs within half a mile of the township. Kendal is the market usually attended.

The first recorded possessor of Levens, or Lefucnes, as it is called in Domesday, is Tostig Earl of Northumberland; but when Domesday Survey was taken it

belonged to Roger de Poietou. In the reign of Henry II. it was held by Ketel, son of Uchtred; this Uchtred appears to have had large possessions in this part of the country: that which was afterwards called Preston Richard was at this time called Preston Uchtred. Ketel, son of Uchtred, in 1187, sold a moiety of Levens to Henry, son of Norman de Redeman, as appears from a fine passed in that year: and from that time Levens has continued divided, one part being called Upper Levens, the other Under or Nether Levens.

Upper Levens, as we have just seen, was granted to Henry, son of Norman de Redeman, whose family continued here for many generations, one of them filling the office of seneschal of Kendal, and others representing Westmoreland in parliament. Dr. Richard Redman was promoted by Edward IV. to the see of St. Asaph in 1468, and was made abbot of Shap in 1474. In 1495 he was translated to the see of Exeter, and in 1501 to that of Ely, but died in 1505. About the year 1490 Levens was sold by one of the Redmans to Alan Bellingham of Burneshead, who purchased Fawcett Forest of the crown, and in 1546 had a grant from Henry VIII. of that part of the barony of Kendal now called the Lumley Fee. He was treasurer of Berwick and deputy warden of the Marches. After a few generations a descendant of his, of the same name, and the last of the family at Levens, died about the year 1690, having wasted a vast estate, and sold Levens and the rest of his property in Westmoreland to Colonel James Graham, younger son of Sir Richard Graham of Netherby. The colonel married Dorothy, daughter of the Earl of Berkshire, and was member of parliament for Westmoreland from 1708 to 1722. He died without male issue, and his only daughter, Catherine, carried the estates in marriage to her cousin, Henry Bowes Howard, earl of Berkshire. Henry Howard, the twelfth earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, dying without issue, bequeathed his estates in Westmoreland to his mother, Lady Andover, and after her decease to his sister, Frances, whose husband, Richard Bagot, assumed the surname of Howard, and left an only daughter and heiress, the present Lady Mary Howard of Levens, who is proprietor of the manors of Levens, Milnthorpe, Heversham, Clawthorpe, Kendal, Chartley, Kirkland, Helsington, Crosthwaite and Lyth, Crook, Staveley-with-Hugill, Skelsmergh, Longleddale, Sadgill, Fawcett Forest, High House, Wattsfield, and Garthorne. The landowners are George Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower; the Hon. Mrs. Howard; Thomas Strickland, Esq., Sizergh Hall; Colonel Brandreth; and John Yates, Esq.

Levens Hall, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Howard,

five miles south of Kendal, is a venerable mansion, in the Old English style, buried among lofty trees. The park, through which the river Kent winds betwixt bold and beautifully wooded banks, is separated by the turnpike road from the house. It is of considerable size, well stocked with deer, and contains a noble avenue of ancient oaks. The gardens, however, form the greatest attraction, being planned after the old French style by Mr. Beaumont, gardener to King James II., by whom it is said the gardens at Hampton Court were laid out. His portrait, with great propriety, is preserved in the hall. Trim alleys, bowling-greens, and wildernesses, fenced round by sight-proof thickets of beech, remind the beholder, by their antique appearance, of times "long, long ago." In one part, a great number of yews, hollies, laurels, and other evergreens, cut into an infinite variety of grotesque shapes, exhibit an interesting specimen of the Topiarian art, which, at one period, though not more than a mechanic craft, realised, in some measure, the effects of a fine art by the perfect skill of its execution.¹ This "curious-knotted garden," as may be imagined, harmonises well with the old hall, the interior of which also deserves more than a passing glance. It contains some exquisite specimens of elaborately carved oak—

"The chambers carved so curiously,
Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain."—*Christabel*.

The work in the library and drawing-room is exceedingly rich, as may be conceived from its having been estimated that, at the present rate of wages, its execution would cost £3,000. The carved chimney-piece in the library is an intricate piece of workmanship. The two jambs represent Hercules and Samson—the one armed with the ass's jaw-bone, the other, having a lion's skin for a covering, with a club. Above are emblematic representations in bold relief of the Seasons, the Elements, and the Five Senses: all of which are explained in these lines, cut in dark oak:—

"Thus the five senses stand portrated here,
The elements four, and seasons of the year;
Sampson supports the one side, as in rage,
The other, Hercules, in like equipage."

The large drawing-room contains a very pleasing portrait of the unfortunate Anna Boleyn, and there is one

¹ The quaint method of ornamenting gardens, so fashionable in the seventeenth century, though derived immediately from France, might be defended by the authority of the classical ages of antiquity. Making all allowances for their artificial formality, we cannot but regret their indiscriminate eradication, few of any extent being now left in the island. There was a garden near Paris so elaborately embellished with Topiary work, that it contained a representation of Troy besieged, the two hosts, their several leaders, and all other objects in full proportion.

of Henry VII., by John de Maubense. The study has a fine old Italian picture of the Holy Family. In the library is a full-length painting by Lely, of Colonel James Graham, a former owner of Levens, who was keeper of the privy purse to King James II., and brother of Graham of Netherby, first Viscount Preston. A fine picture of his wife, a Howard, hangs by his side, reminding us of Pope's couplet:—

“Lely, on animated canvas stole,

The sleeping eye that spoke the melting soul.”

The daughter of this pair, a portrait of whom adorns the staircase, married her cousin, the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, thus bringing Levens into the Howard family. The bugle-horns, intermixed so profusely with the carved work, were the device of the Bellinghams, an ancient Westmoreland family, from whom Colonel Graham purchased Levens. The entrance-hall is decorated with pieces of ancient armour of various dates, and in the paneling are several bas-reliefs in wood from holy writ. One of the rooms is adorned with some pieces of tapestry, illustrative of a tale from an Italian poet. On the 12th of May, annually, the mayor and corporation of Kendal, after having proclaimed the fair at Milnthorpe, adjourn to the gardens at Levens, to witness the various athletic sports, bowling, leaping, &c., whilst several tables are placed in the open air, at which morocco (a very strong old ale peculiar to the place), radishes, and bread and butter are consumed by the visitors.

After a moiety of Levens was sold, as above, by Ketel, son of Uchred, it does not appear how long Ketel and his posterity continued in possession of the other moiety: probably not long, for in the next generation we find several persons of rank and note in this part of the county bearing the name of De Levens. After them came the Prestons, very likely by purchase. This family ended in daughters, one of whom brought Under Levens in marriage to Lord Montgomery, who sold it, about 1694, to Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, whose descendant, George Wilson, Esq., is the present lord of the manor. Neither Levens Hall is now a farm-house.

Levens township contains the large village of Beathwaite Green, four and a half miles south-by-west of Kendal; part of that of Bilbster, three and a half miles south-south-west of the same place; and part of Leesgill, a mile and three quarters north-by-west of Milnthorpe. It also comprises the hamlets of Sizergh, Fell Side, Force Cottages, and Bridge Row.

THE CHAPEL.

Levens chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is situated in the village of Beathwaite Green. It is a

plain modern structure, erected in 1828, at a cost of nearly £3,000, and consists of nave, chancel, tower, and octagonal spire. The windows are lancet-shaped. The pulpit, reading desk, chancel rail, and gallery, are of oak,—all in good taste and keeping, though not of any particular style. The late Hon. F. G. Howard and Lady Howard defrayed the cost of the erection of the chapel, and also endowed the curacy with £200 a year, and £10 a year to the clerk. There are no tithes paid, as there has been a commutation effected; it took place at the enclosure of the common, about fifty years ago. The right of appointing the incumbent of Levens is with the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The register commences in 1828, when the Rev. W. Stephens, B.A., the first and present incumbent, was appointed.

The parsonage was erected by the Hon. Mrs. Howard, in 1828, at a cost of about £1,000.

There is a Methodist chapel at Beathwaite Green, erected about sixty years ago.

The schools, for boys, girls, and infants, are the property of Mrs. Howard, who erected them, provided houses for the master and mistress, and pays their salaries. The average attendance at these schools is about 120 children.

There are no vested charities in Levens: but it partakes in some of the parochial charities. There are two benevolent societies in Heversham—a friendly society and an oddfellows' society—of which many of the inhabitants of Levens are members. The incumbent has a provident society for supplying clothing, bedding, &c., to the members, who pay a small sum weekly. There is also a small village library.

Besides the hall this township comprises the following residences:—Heaves Lodge, Lieut.-col. Brandeth; Park Head, J. Yeates Yeates, Esq.; Hyuing; Laurence House; and Levens Parsonage.

Sizergh Fell is the only hill in this township, notwithstanding the great variety of surface. The river Kent, rising in Kentmere and passing by Kendal, runs through Levens park to the sea; and, though a small stream, has much beauty in this part of its course. There is also a little stream called the Pool flowing from Crosthwaite to Morecambe Bay, and forming the western boundary of this township.

The only old custom still prevailing in this township is that of “p-according” at Easter.

POPULATION.

The area of this township is 4,700 acres; its rateable value is £2,457 1s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 296; in 1811, 377; in 1821, 318; in 1831, 395; in 1841, 355; and in 1851, 417; who are

dispersed over the township, in the hamlets of Crooklands, Birkrigg Park, Endmoor, Milton Low Park, Storth End, and Row End, and several dwellings bearing different names, and distant from two to five miles north-east of Milnthorpe. Preston Richard is crossed by the Kendal canal, on which, at Crooklands, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarras has an extensive coal-wharf, and a range of coke ovens.

As far back as documentary history reaches, this manor appears to have been divided into two portions, known as Preston Richard and Preston Patrick. The Domesday record informs us that, at that period, Torfin had one part of Preston, and Roger de Poitou the other. From the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward III., both inclusive, a period of upwards of two centuries, there appears to have been a long succession of persons bearing the name of Richard de Preston, from one of whom there is little doubt the township derived its name, as previous to the first Richard de Preston it was known as Preston Uchted, from another proprietor, who, as we have seen, held the whole manor of Levens. The other portion of Preston appears to have received its name of Preston Patrick from Patrick de Culwen, who possessed it in the reign of Henry II. In 1343 and 1353 Sir Richard Preston, Knt., represented Westmoreland in parliament; and in 1368 Richard Preston had a license from Edward III. to impark 500 acres of land. The manor subsequently came by marriage to the Prestons of Holker, who held it till the family failed in issue male, when Preston Richard was sold to Sir John Lowther, from whom nearly all the tenants purchased their enfranchisement in 1679. According to Machell, the Earl of Derby is lord paramount of this as well as the adjoining manor of Preston Patrick in Burton parish. The principal landowners are John Harrison, Esq.; Mrs. Vincent, Trinity College, Cambridge;

James Martindale, William Nelson, Miss Atkinson, and others. Near the old hall, which was the ancient manor house, is a farm still called the Deer Park; there is also another park at Birkrigg, where there is also a burial ground belonging to the Society of Friends.

The hamlet of Crooklands is three and a half miles north-east of Milnthorpe. Here is a bobbin factory. Endmoor is another hamlet four and a half miles north-east of the same town. Here is a school for children of both sexes, principally supported by the vicar of Heversham, who also provides books, papers, &c., for the scholars, about sixty of whom are in average attendance. Milton hamlet is three miles north-east-by-east of Milnthorpe.

Summerlands, in this township, the seat and property of John Harrison, Esq., is a handsome mansion, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1846, at a cost of £8,500. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and commands extensive prospects of the surrounding country.

CHARITIES.

Miles Greenwood and Rowland Greenwood's Gifts.—Miles Greenwood, by will, dated 8th May, 1637, gave a house and its appurtenances to Miles Greenwood and his heirs, provided that a rent charge of 40s. should be paid out of the said house, namely, 20s. yearly, for ever, to the poor of the town of Grantham; and the other 20s. to be given yearly, for ever, to the poor people dwelling near Crooklands, in the township of Preston Richard, in the parish of Heversham, where he was born, upon St. Thomas's Day and Good Friday. By indenture, dated October, 1696, Rowland Greenwood, left £20 for the purchasing of another annuity of 20s., to be distributed in the same manner. It appears from the township book of Preston Richard, that this rent charge was received up to 1786, since which year it has not been received, so that it may now be considered as lost.

CROSSCRAKE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the townships of Sedgwick and Stainton.

SEDGWICK.

The area of Sedgwick township is 990 acres, and its rateable value £1,359 17s. 3½d. The population in 1801 was 161; in 1811, 175; in 1821, 184; in 1831, 204; in 1841, 210; and in 1851, 250; who are principally resident in the village. Agriculture is the chief employment of the inhabitants; a few, however, are engaged at the powder mills. The Lancaster and

Carlisle railway runs through the township. The manorial rights are possessed by Walter C. Strickland, Esq.; John Wakefield, Esq., and Edward Wilson, Esq., are the principal landowners.

The village of Sedgwick is three and a half miles south of Kendal. In the neighbourhood is a large powder mill, erected about ninety years ago, and worked by W. H. Wakefield and Co. Sedgwick House, the seat

of John Wakefield, Esq., is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Kent, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge.

STAINTON.

Stainton comprises 1,410 acres, and its rateable value is £2,243. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 385; in 1811, 395; in 1821, 397; in 1831, 388; in 1841, 365; and in 1851, 381; who are principally engaged in agriculture; a few being employed in a woollen-mill, a corn-mill, and a chemical works. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway and the Lancaster canal run through the township. When Domesday Survey was taken, this place belonged to Gillmichel, but soon afterwards came to the Flemings, and as early as the reign of Edward I. came to the Stricklands of Sizergh, one of whom, Sir Thomas Strickland, about the year 1674, sold the tenements to freehold. The manorial rights are held by Walter C. Strickland, Esq.; the landowners are Edward Wilson, Esq.; George Edward Wilson, Esq.; John Wakefield, Esq.; Richard Atkinson, and many other smaller proprietors.

This township extends from two and a half to five miles south-by-east of Kendal, and contains the hamlets of Stainton Row, Barrow's Green, part of Crosserake, and Helu, with a number of scattered houses bearing different names.

THE CHAPEL.

Crosserake chapel is situated about three and a half miles south-by-east of Kendal. It is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1773 by the help of a charity brief, and was greatly improved and enlarged in 1842, by Thomas Phillipson, Esq., at a cost of £200. Crosserake chapel was founded and endowed by Anselm de Furness, son of the first Michael de Fleming, about the time of Richard I.; and in the reign of Edward I. was granted by Sir William de Strickland, Knt., to the priory of Cartmell. After the suppression of the monastic institutions, the chapel went to decay, and in Mr. Machell's time served as a school. It continued in

this state till 1757, when Bishop Keene, Dr. Stratford, and the curate subscribed £200 to obtain £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty. With these sums two estates were purchased, one at Dillicar, and the other at Killington. It was augmented in 1763 with £400 more obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, which was expended in land at Sebergham, and a yearly rent charge of 25s. in Garsdale, so that the curacy is now worth about £89 a year. There are no tithes. The vicar of Heversham is patron. The registers commence in 1755.

INCUMBENTS.—William Bewsher, —; Basil R. Lawson, 1833; Frederick Toller, 1841; John Wallace, 1844.

The parsonage is a plain structure, erected in 1819, at a cost of about £500.

CHARITIES.

Crosserake School.—There is a school at Crosserake, in this township, for the children of Stainton. It was built by the inhabitants and endowed with £5 a year, which arises from £100, given by Mr. Joseph Threlfall, for a schoolmaster to come and settle there. Mr. Threlfall also gave another £100, which, in consequence of law expenses, was reduced to £75. There is also £100, left by the late Thomas Phillipson, to pay for three poor boys from Preston Richard township. The school was rebuilt in 1828; it is attended by about forty children.

John and Jane Gilpin's Gifts.—John Gilpin, by will, in 1744, left to the poor of the township of Stainton, the sum of £10; and Jane Gilpin, his sister, by will, in 1745, bequeathed £3 3s. to the poor of the same township.

A small beck, or rivulet, runs through this township and falls into the Belo.

The residences in the township are Hawthorn Hill, Colonel Thompson; Prospect House, Mr. John Taylor; High House, Miss Greenbow; Stainton House, Mr. William Park.

KENDAL PARISH.

The parish of Kendal, or Kirkby in Kendal, is bounded by the parishes of Windermere, Grasmere, Shap, Orton, Sedburgh (in Yorkshire), Kirkby Lonsdale, Burton, and Heversham. It is the largest parish in the county, averaging ten miles in length, by the same in breadth, and forms a beautifully diversified region of towering fells and scars, and fertile and picturesque valleys and glens. It is well watered by the river Kent, and its numerous affluents. During the last half century most of the moors and commons have been cultivated, and fine crops are now raised where heath and moss once grew in wild luxuriance. Excellent limestone, well suited for building and other purposes, is found in various parts of the parish, and near Crook are veins of lead. The Lancaster and Carlisle, and the Kendal and Windermere railways run through the parish, as does also the Lancaster and Kendal canal. Kendal parish comprises upwards of fifty villages and hamlets, with fourteen chapels-of-ease, and includes the following twenty-six townships:—Kirkby in Kendal, Crook, Dillicar, Docker, Fawcett Forest, Grayrigg, Helsington, Hugill, Kentmere, Kirkland, Lambrigg, Long Skeldale, Natland, Nether Graveship, Nether Staveley, New Hutton, Old Hutton and Holme Scales, Over Staveley, Patten, Seathwaitrigg Hay and Hutton-in-the-Hay, Selside-with-Whitwell, Skelsmergh, Strickland Ketel, Strickland Roger, Underbarrow and Bradley Field, Whinfell, and Winstar, whose united area is 68,360 acres. Kendal parish was formerly much larger, as it included the parishes of Grasmere and Windermere.

KENDAL.

The population of Kendal township in 1801 was 6,892; in 1811, 7,505; in 1821, 8,984; in 1831, 10,015; in 1841, 10,225; and in 1851, 10,377; who are principally resident in the town of Kendal. The return for the township of Kendal includes Skewbarrow, deemed extra-parochial, containing 13 persons in 1851; also the union workhouse and house of correction, containing 137 and 26 respectively in 1851. The Lancaster and Carlisle, and the Kendal and Windermere railways, as well as the Kendal and Lancaster canal, run through the township. The rateable value is £17,759.

The only vestige of the Romans in this township is a road which is supposed to have passed from the station at Watercrock, near Kendal, by Helsington, Laithers, and Lane Head, thence across the common in the direction of Scout Sear, descending into Underbarrow by the depression between Underbarrow Sear and Cunswick Sear, and past Cunswick Hall in Underbarrow, to High-street in Kentmere. Near Cunswick Hall are the remains of what is supposed to have been a Roman station.

The ruins of Kendal Castle, of which only four broken towers, and the outer wall, surrounded by a deep fosse, remain, crown the summit of a steep elevation on the east side of the town. An account of the barony of Kendal and its various lords, with which the history of this castle is connected, will be found at page 811. It is not known when, or by whom, the castle was erected, but it is generally supposed to have been built in the earlier part of the thirteenth century. It was long the principal seat of the barons of Kendal, many of whom were born here. The castle appears to have become ruinous previous to 1671.

The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; F. M. Yeates, Esq.; William Wilson, Esq.; Edward Wilson,

Esq.; the executors of the late William Thompson, Esq.; Messrs. W. Walker and Co.; Tobias Atkinson, Esq.; the Vicar of Kendal, and numerous other proprietors.

BOROUGH OF KENDAL.

Kendal, the largest and most important town in Westmoreland, the capital of the barony, deanery, and parish of its own name, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and the seat of a poor-law union is situated on the banks of the river Kent, in 50° 20' north latitude, and 0° 14' west longitude. It is distant twenty-two miles south-west-by-south from Appleby, 262 miles north-west-by-north from London by road, and 250 by the London and North-Western, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railways. The borough of Kendal comprises the townships of Kendal and Kirkland, and part of the township of Nether Graveship. Its population in 1851 was 11,829, of whom 5,604 were males and 6,225 females, inhabiting 2,457 houses, 118 being uninhabited, and fourteen building.

The town consists of two principal streets, or rather of one, bearing two names, Highgate and Stricklandgate, the former being the principal street from the south. Lower-street, Finkle-street, Stramougate, and the market place are on the eastern side of the main street, while Allhallows Lane and other streets are on the western side. The streets are all well paved, and the houses are built of limestone from the fell on the west side of the town. Though ancient, Kendal has quite a modern appearance, as the majority of the old houses have been rebuilt, and many new streets and rows of houses have been erected during the last half century.

Of Kendal during the early periods of our history we possess but little information. The Roman station Galacum stood about a mile from the town, at the place now known as Watercrock, which will be found

described in our account of Natland township at a subsequent page. Of Kendal during the Anglo-Saxon period nothing is recorded: but on the western side of the town, on a rocky hill opposite the castle, and at about the same elevation, is a circular mound of gravel and earth, round the base of which is a deep fosse, strengthened with two bastions on the east. It is known as Castle How Hill, or Castle Low Hill, and is of great antiquity. By some writers its origin is ascribed to the Anglo-Saxons; and it is said to be one of those hills called "Laws," where in ancient times justice was administered. We are more inclined to give it a Danish or Norwegian origin: and to consider it to have been one of the places in which the "Thing," the popular council or assembly of the Norsemen was held, where their laws were passed and their chiefs elected. In 1778 a handsome obelisk was erected on its summit, in commemoration of the revolution of 1688. To the Northmen we may also ascribe the name of the town itself, Kirkby Kendal, being the church town in the vale of the Kent; but whether the Saxons or Danes were the founders of the church we have now no means of ascertaining; probability is in favour of the former.

With the Norman Conquest came the grant of the barony of Kendal to Ivo de Tailbois, whose successors for several centuries made Kendal Castle their principal seat. In the time of Gilbert, the sixth baron, the Scots under Duncan Earl of Fife, entered and plundered the town of Kendal, broke open the church, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, sparing neither age nor sex. The town was again attacked in the time of Robert de Ross. At the battle of Flodden Field, in the reign of Henry VIII. the Kendal men, these

"Lows of Kendal stout

With milk white coats and crosses red,"

did good execution, and we are told,

"These are the lows of Kendal bold

Who fierce will fight and never flee."

From this period we have little or nothing recorded of Kendal till 1598, when, as we learn from an inscription in Penrith church, the town was visited by the plague, which carried off 2,500 persons.

In 1617 James I. stayed here for a night while on his way to Scotland. In 1619, when Charles I. was beleagued, a body of Kendal men, headed by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, marched to besiege the castle of Appleby. In the rising of 1715 the adherents of the house of Stuart, under the command of Mr. Forster and the Earl of Derwentwater, passed through Kendal on their march to the south. In 1746 prince Charles

Edward Stuart, with about 6,000 men, passed through Kendal, on the retreat, after his fruitless invasion of England. The other historical events connected with the town will be found in the account of the churches, public buildings, &c. of the town, described in the following pages.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The parish church of Kendal, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a fine structure, consisting of nave, chancel, four aisles, and a square tower containing a fine peal of ten bells. It will accommodate from two to three thousand persons. The church is supposed to occupy the site of a more ancient Saxon one, and was probably erected in the eleventh or twelfth centuries; but like the other old churches in England, it has since undergone considerable alterations. Originally it appears to have consisted of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and tower; the two additional aisles having been added at a subsequent period. In Catholic times there would be several altars: the dedication of two are known, the one on the north of the high-altar was called our Lady's Altar, and that on the south St. Catherine's. The church contains three chapels, which belonged to the ancient families of Parr, Strickland, and Bellingham. The first-named chapel is in the north aisle, and beneath it rest the remains of several members of the family from whom it derives its name. The Strickland chapel is in the second aisle from the south, and contains several monuments to the memory of various members of the Strickland family. One of these is a raised tomb of black marble, resting on four pillars. Beneath the canopy is a figure of a boy, in alabaster, dressed in a loose gown. Bellingham's chapel, in the north aisle, is raised considerably above the rest of the aisle, and contains a monumental brass to the memory of Sir Alan Bellingham, besides other monuments. The church contains a number of mural tablets, &c., commemorating many families of the town and neighbourhood. This fine old church underwent a general restoration in 1850-52, and it is now one of the finest and most imposing ecclesiastical structures in the north of England. The restoration of the chancel was effected at the cost of the master and fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, the patrons of the living. The old low and unsightly chancel roof was removed and replaced with one of more elaborate design, and more in harmony with the general style of the building. It has also been raised to the original elevation. The centre gable of the chancel has also been entirely rebuilt, and with its pinnacles and ornate tracery presents an imposing aspect. In the interior, the nave and chancel have

been separated by a newly-constructed arch, with corbels, shields, tracery, &c. The chancel stalls are elaborately carved. A new east window of noble dimensions has been erected, and filled with stained glass, bearing various figures and emblematic devices. The restoration of the chancel had its effect upon the inhabitants of the town, who set to work to restore the nave, so that the good work might be complete. The result of this has been that the entire body of the church has been re-pewed with open seats on a consistent plan, and by this means 300 additional sittings have been gained. The fine west window has been restored, and the interesting doorway beneath, which had long been closed up as an entrance by the position of the organ in front, has been rebuilt, re-opened, and enlarged, so as to correspond in proportion and position with the window, and now presents a specimen of elegance and beauty in its masonry and carved ornaments not to be surpassed. From this entrance a good view of the interior may be obtained. The whole length of the edifice, 140 feet from east to west, opened out in one uninterrupted view. The organ has been removed from its place on the floor in the front of the western door, into the Bellingham chapel. It is a very fine instrument, and has recently been enlarged and improved by Messrs. Kirtland and Jardine, of Manchester, under the supervision of Mr. Scarisbrick, the organist. Some parts of the instrument are very old, and there seems to be great doubt whether that portion of it was originally built by Father Smith, or the Harrises: but the general opinion is in favour of the former. There are at present three manual key-boards, and one of pedals. The great and choir organs extend from C C to F in alt. (fifty-four notes). The swell extends from C to F in alt. (forty-two notes); and the pedals from C C C to D (twenty-nine notes). The great organ contains fourteen stops, the choir organ eight, the swell organ nine, and the pedal organ three. There are five couplers, five composition pedals; and the organ contains altogether upwards of 1,900 pipes. The accumulation of earth, rough-cast, &c., during the course of centuries, had altered the original elevation of the floor of the church to the extent of several feet, which destroyed the effect, and was the cause of dampness in the interior. This accumulation of earth has been removed, and the original level restored. The sixteen clerestory windows have been filled with stained glass, and the effect in the church is most pleasing. There are also commemoration windows of stained glass in the Bellingham chapel, the west end, and the Lady chapel, as well as in the baptistry, which is laid with encaustic tiles. The total cost of the restorations amounted to £6,400. Over the north-west door

is a monument to the officers and men of the 55th, or Westmoreland Regiment, who fell during the Russian war. It is beautifully wrought in statuary marble, and of pyramidal form, with a deep base. On the centre of the base is a carved laurel wreath. The inside of this bears the names of Aluna, Inkerman, and Sevastopol. In gold, flanking this centre piece, are circular scrolls, on the face of which the word "Westmoreland" is inscribed, and in the centre the numerals LV, all in gold. At the summit of the base is a beautifully sculptured group of weapons, &c. The colours of the regiment are fixed on each side of the monument. An inscription records that, "twelve officers, fifteen serjeants, and three hundred and sixty-four private soldiers of the 55th Regiment fell during the war with Russia, in Turkey and the Crimea, in the years 1854 and 1855."

In the *Valor of Pope Nicholas*, taken about the year 1291, the church of Kendal is stated to be divided into two mediocities, viz., "pars Gulielmi and pars Gualteri;" and it is said to be in the diocese of York. It was given by Ivo de Tailbois to the Abbey of St. Mary at York, and in 1301 was appropriated to that house. In 1321 the abbot and convent bound themselves and their successors to find and maintain a chantry in the church, at the altar of St. Mary, for one secular priest, and to allow him £5 for the performance of certain duties. Shortly after this period no less than seven chantries occur in connection with the church, amongst which are mentioned those of Our Lady, St. Anthony, St. Thomas à Becket, St. Christopher, and Trinity Guild. On the suppression of the religious houses the chantry priests were pensioned. The advowson of the vicarage was granted by Queen Mary to Trinity College, Cambridge, to which the patronage of the great tithes still belong. The college appears to have become possessed of the patronage of the vicarage from the desire of Queen Mary to do something, if possible, for the good of the soul of her father, Henry VIII. The vicarage is valued in the King's Book at £99 5s.; it is now worth £521. In conformity with the provisions of Lord Blandford's Act, passed in 1856, the town of Kendal became divided into separate and distinct parishes for all ecclesiastical purposes, on the demise of the late vicar, in 1858. Under this new arrangement the district attached to the parish church comprises the whole of that portion of the borough not included in the two parishes of St. George and St. Thomas, the boundaries of which will be found at page 841.

VICARS.—Alan de Esyngwald, —; William de Madestan, 1301; Roger de Kirkeby, 1312; Thomas Greenwoode, —; Thomas de Leynsbury, 1366; Richard Garsdale, 1432; John

Bryan, 1439; William, abbot of St. Mary's, York, 1495; Thomas Maynes, —; James Pilkington, 1550; Nicholas Ashton, 1551; Ambrose Hetherington, 1562; Samuel Heron, 1591; Ralph Tyrer, 1592; Francis Gardner, 1627; Michael Stanford, 1674; Thomas Murgatroyd, 1683; William Crosby, 1699; Richard Cuthbert, 1734; Thomas Symonds, 1745; Henry Robinson, 1789; Matthew Murfitt, 1806; John Hudson, 1815; James W. Barnes, 1843; J. Cooper, 1854.

St. George's church, near Stramongate Bridge, is a neat structure, in the Early English style, erected in 1811, at a cost of £1,000. It contains about 1,200 sittings, of which 878 are free and unappropriated. Under the provisions of Lord Blandford's Act, as mentioned above, St. George's became a parish church in 1858. Its district commences "at the north end of Miller Bridge, proceeds up the middle of Kent-street as far as Finkle-street, along the middle of Finkle-street into Highgate, up the middle of Highgate northerly, and proceeds in the same course down the middle of Stricklandgate as far as Sands Close, down the middle of Sands Close as far as the bank of the river Kent, and crossing that river, proceeds in a straight line to a bound stone placed on the north-east side of the road to Appleby, at the distance of 100 yards from the house and premises occupied by William Duxbury, and from such bound stone in a straight line to another bound stone on the southern side of the road to Sedbergh, at the eastern corner of the boundary of the common garden (now a cemetery), and from such latter bound stone in a straight line to the first bridge over the canal, crosses the bridge in a straight line to the east bank of the river Kent; it then proceeds along the bank as far as Miller Bridge, which it crosses to the point where the boundary first commenced." The original church of St. George was erected in 1751; the present structure was consecrated June 17th, 1811. The vicar of Kendal is patron. The living is endowed with £70 a year, arising from lands purchased in 1765 with £100 received from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty and other sums. The total income is about £1,200 a year. The registers commence in 1811. The following have been the incumbents from 1842:—

INCUMBENTS.—W. J. Woodcock, 1842; M. J. Finch, 1844; J. B. Meredith, 1847; Edward Gabriel, 1856.

St. Thomas's Church is situated at the end of Stricklandgate. It is a Gothic structure, erected in 1837, at a cost of £3,000, defrayed by voluntary subscription, £1,000 being given by Mrs. Thomason Richardson, widow of Mr. Richardson, and last surviving child of James Dowker, Esq. She also gave the organ, and a further sum of £1,000 towards the endowment. The entrance to the church is at the

east end. The west window is filled with stained glass. In 1858 a district was assigned to this church, which was made a parish church for all ecclesiastical purposes. The district commences "at the middle of Stricklandgate, opposite Entry Lane, proceeds down the middle of Stricklandgate as far as Sands Close, down the middle of Sands Close as far as the bank of the river Kent, follows along the west side of the river as far as the boundary of Kendal extends (being a little to the south of Aikrigg End), and follows that boundary to the Kendal and Ambleside turnpike road, then along the middle of that road to the top of Shaw's Brow, down the middle of Shaw's Brow to the north-west corner of the House of Correction, from thence along the Low Fell-side by Grandy Nook, to the top of Entry Lane, down the middle of Entry Lane to Stricklandgate, where it commenced. The living is in the patronage of certain trustees. The Rev. John A. La Trobe, the first and present incumbent, was appointed in 1839.

The Catholic church, situated on the New Road, is a handsome Gothic building, erected in 1837, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. George; a statue of the latter ornaments the front of the edifice. The interior ornamentation of this church is very splendid. The chancel contains statues of the Redeemer, the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. George; and is lighted by a beautifully stained-glass window, containing figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and a number of emblematical devices. The altar and screen are well executed, and elaborately ornamented. The nave is lofty and spacious, with an open stained roof. There is a gallery at the west end containing a fine-toned organ, presented to the church by the late pastor, the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, at a cost of £600; the same gentleman was the principal contributor towards the erection of the present church. There is a handsome font with an oak top, octagonal in form, and surmounted with a figure of St. Michael. Previous to the erection of the present church, the Catholics of Kendal had a chapel in a confined yard, on the east side of Stramongate, built in 1793, on the site of an older building, which, for an uncertain number of years, had been used as a place of worship by them. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, the late pastor of this church, was one of the last students of the famous College of Donay, whence he was sent to Kendal as his first mission, and which he continued to hold till his decease, a period of about seventy years. During his incumbency he collected an extensive library of about 9,000 volumes, which he subsequently presented to Ushaw College, near Durham, to which place he was in the habit of going during the summer season, returning to Kendal

for the winter. He deceased January 30th, 1857, aged ninety-four years, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Gibson, the present rector.

The Unitarian Chapel is in the neighbourhood of the market-place. It was erected in 1720, and contains about 200 sittings. The congregation was first formed here about the year 1709. The chapel possesses a small endowment, which includes the New Shambles, the Masons' Arms, and a house for the minister. Though the endowment is said to have been originally intended for Presbyterians, it has been confirmed to the present congregation by the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, passed some years ago. The Rev. Edward Hawkes, who was appointed in 1834, is the present minister.

The Independent Chapel is in Lowther-street. It was erected in 1782, and newly-fronted in 1828. The Independents of Kendal date their origin from about the year 1778, when they first met for worship in the Old Theatre, in the market-place, which continued to serve them as a chapel till the erection of the present building. The Rev. David Jones, minister, was appointed in 1826.

The United Presbyterians have a chapel in Wool Pack Yard, which formerly served as a theatre.

Zion Chapel (Congregational) is a neat commodious building, situated in the New Inn Yard, Highgate. It was erected in 1844, and has since been considerably enlarged by the erection of side galleries; it will now accommodate about 600 persons.

The Friends' Meeting House, in Stramongate, was erected in 1816, upon the site of a previous structure, which bore on its door the date 1688, and as the principles of the society were introduced into Kendal by George Fox, about 1645, it is more than probable that the building had been erected at the time to which the date referred. The present meeting house is a good-sized structure, capable of accommodating about 1,200 persons. There is a burial-ground attached.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in Stricklandgate, was erected in 1808. Wesleyanism was introduced into Kendal in 1784, and for some time sermons were preached in the market-place. Shortly afterwards a society was organised, who assembled for worship in the Old Theatre, from which they removed to a room in Stricklandgate, and continued there till the erection of the present chapel.

Besides these places of worship, there are others belonging to the Plymouth Brethren, the Inghamites, the Primitive Methodists, and the Glassites.

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

There appears to have been a chapel in ancient times at the head of Capper Lane (supposed to be a contrac-

tion of Chapel Lane). Some human bones have been discovered here in what is thought to have been the cemetery attached to the chapel.

On the west side of Kirkland is a house bearing the name of the "Anchorite House," and before the house is the "Anchorite Well." The name is supposed to have originated in the fact of an anchorite having resided here in olden time.

A chapel dedicated to All Saints formerly stood at the head of Allhallows, or All Saints' Lane, at the lower side of the field now known as Chapel Close, adjoining to which, on the north side, is an isolated cemetery, called the "Sepulchre."

Another ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, formerly stood near Dockwra Hall. This chapel appears to have been a large structure, with a lofty tower, and was surrounded with a high wall, like the ancient manor houses of this and the adjoining county of Cumberland.

About a mile from the town, on the road leading to Appleby, there formerly stood a chapel, or hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard; its site is now known by the name of the Spittal Farm. This was a hospital for lepers. In the reign of Henry II. St. Leonard's Hospital, at Kendal, was given to the priory at Conishead, by William de Lancaster; and it continued attached to that house till the period of the Dissolution, when it was granted by Henry VIII. to Alan Bellingham and Alan Wilson, Esqs.; it was then worth £11 4s. 3d. a year. The Spittal estate now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale.

SCHOOLS.

Besides the Free Grammar School, the Blue Coat School, the National Schools, the Friends' School, the British School, the Schools of Industry, and the Infant Schools, Kendal possesses the following:—

St. Thomas's School, a neat building, erected in 1841, is situated in Stricklandgate. It is attended by about 100 children.

St. George's National School, in William-street, was erected in 1854. It is under government inspection, has three pupil teachers, and is attended by about eighty children.

The Catholic School is held in the old chapel at the back of the present church.

The other schools will be found noticed in the accounts of the various charities.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

The White Hall is a large edifice, with handsome stone fronts, looking into Lowther-street and Highgate. It was erected in 1825, from a design by the late

Mr. Webster, at a cost of £6,000. It is 148 feet long and 37 broad, having the principal entrance ornamented by a receding balcony, fronted with columns and pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment. A handsome circular lantern gives light to the billiard-room, besides which are a library, news-room, and elegant ball-room.

The Kendal Literary and Scientific Institution, Stricklandgate House, possesses a museum, library, &c., and has for its president Professor Sedgwick.

The Mechanics' Institute is held in the Oddfellows' Hall, High-street. It comprises a library of 1,800 volumes, news-room, lecture-room, and two class-rooms. It was established in 1824.

The Working Men's Library and Newsroom, in the market-place, was established in 1844, and is well supplied with periodicals, newspapers, &c. There are baths and wash-houses in connection with this institute.

There are also a Christian Institute, with a library of about 1,000 volumes, and a book club, in Stricklandgate.

The Chamber of Commerce, established in 1857, has its offices in Stricklandgate.

The Oddfellows' Hall, in Highgate, was erected in 1833. It contains a large room sufficiently commodious to hold 500 persons, besides the rooms occupied by the Mechanics' Institute, &c. The cost of the building, inclusive of some cottages, was about £800.

The town possesses two newspapers, the *Kendal Mercury* and the *Westmoreland Gazette*, published on Saturday mornings, the former advocating Whig and the latter Tory principles. The *Mercury* was established in 1811, and the *Gazette* in 1818. A newspaper called the *Kendal Courant* was established here prior to 1745, and a fortnightly magazine called the "Agreeable Miscellany," was issued in 1749, but neither of these had a long existence.

The Serpentine or Fell-side Walk, on the west side of the town, was formed in 1824, by about forty subscribers, who engaged at it the unemployed operatives during the stagnation of trade. The walks are beautifully shaded with trees.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

Kendal market, held on Saturday, was established by a charter, granted towards the close of the twelfth century by Richard I. to Roger Fitz-Reinfrid, baron of Kendal, and confirmed by Edward II. and Edward III., and subsequently by Elizabeth. The same charter also empowered the holdings of two fairs yearly, on the eves, days, and morrows of the feasts of St. Mark, and Sts. Simon and Jude, but the fairs are now held annually on March 22nd, April 29th, and November

8th, for cattle; and November 9th for horses. There is also a fortnightly cattle fair, established in 1848. A hiring for servants is held on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday. About the end of the sixteenth century, Kendal market appears to have been one of the best for corn in the north of England, but it subsequently declined, and about seventy years ago was of little consequence. But a great change has taken place during the last half century, and the market is now abundantly supplied with grain and other farm produce. A new market-house was erected in 1850, on the east side of Stricklandgate.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Kendal is generally said to be the first place in England in which the manufacture of woollens was established by act of parliament. This took place as early as the fourteenth century, when John Kempe and other weavers, from Flanders, settled here at the express invitation of Edward III. The reasons which induced Kempe to settle here, are stated to have been the large numbers of sheep grazed in the neighbourhood, and the abundance of broom which grew on the surrounding wilds. At this time, and for long after, wool constituted thirteen-fourteenths of our exports, and foreigners sent us in return, woollen cloth, dyed and dressed, and a dyeing material wherewith to dye the small quantity of woollen woven at home. This dye was woad. Indigo was not then known as a dye, and woad was the only blue. Now, blue is one-half of green; and in the broom which grew near Kendal, Kempe and his successors had the other half—the yellow; hence arose the famous Kendal green, which was renowned for centuries, even to within a hundred years, when it was driven out by the Saxon green. This Kendal green was the first celebrated English colour. John Kempe was held in vivid remembrance in Kendal for several centuries; and at the last Kendal Guild, held in 1759, it is said that some of his descendants were present. The woollen trade of Kendal has been the subject of several special enactments, the first of which is dated in 1389. From various acts of parliament, passed during successive reigns, we learn that Kendal cloths—soon called Kendal cottons—were an article of commerce. The length and breadth of these "cottons" (supposed to mean "coatings") were settled by legislative acts; and corn, then forbidden to be imported was permitted to be brought to Kendal from Ireland. Within a century of John Kempe's settlement, his fabrics were originating at least one fair in the interior of the island. His woollens clothed a multitude of London people; and the Kendal men

had no other idea than of carrying their ware to London. On one occasion, a Kendal clothier got wet—both he and his goods got wet—on his journey to London; and he stopped on the spot where since, as Stourbridge fair, more woollen goods have been sold there than at any other place in Europe. His cloth being wetted very much, he thought he had better sell it for what it would fetch, and go home. It fetched more than his London journey would have left him. He and some of his townsmen naturally came again, next year, with cloth in good condition. "So that," says Fuller, "within a few years, hither came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers-on, which are the three principles of a fair."

From this time the Kendal manufactures spread over the length and breadth of the land. A local tradition relates how country weavers multiplied in every hamlet among the hills, and how fulling mills might be found on every favourable stream. But the time at length arrived when the woollen yarn was to be used for something else than Kendal cottons. In the reign of Henry VIII., silk stockings were heard of from abroad, and the king preferred knitted hose to the ordinary awkward cloth. It appears that the Kendal folk were not slow in taking a hint, for soon after this there was knitting of woollen hose proceeding in thousands of dwellings. This may seem like exaggeration; but if the local records be true, the quantity of stockings sold weekly at the Kendal market, a century ago, was about 3,000 pairs. The hosiers used to set out on their rounds at stated times; going to the principal markets to give out worsted, and to receive the finished goods. This amount of knitting may be more easily believed when we find that the number of pack-horses employed to carry out Kendal goods, before waggons were established, was above 300 per week.

Meantime the Kendal cottons were going beyond sea. They had lost favour at home before they were sent to clothe the negroes in Virginia. But the American war put a stop to the trade. Before the war was over, Yorkshire had got the start in regard to quality, owing to the introduction of improved machinery. The "cottons" descended in dignity—being used at last for horse-cloths, floor-cloths, and scouring-cloths. At last, the manufacture was admitted on all hands to have sunk below that of the linsey-woolsey (mixed linen and woollen), which had been rising for some years. Cotton fabrics were as yet scarcely heard of; almost all the Welsh, and multitudes of the Scotch and English working classes, were dressed in linsey-woolsey. Between three and four hundred weavers are at this day employed at Kendal in the manufacture

of linsey-woolseys—all of the old patterns that were preferred hundreds of years ago. Change in abundance may be found side by side with this adherence to old custom. Railway rugs—a new article—are in great request, and the manufacture is increasing. So is that of trousering. The great manufacture of Kendal, however, is carpets, which was introduced into Kendal in 1822 by Messrs. Atkinson. The collective woollen manufacture employs about a third of the population of Kendal. The principal manufacturers are J. and J. Wilson, at Castle Mills; Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Meal Bank Mills; Messrs. Simpson and Ireland, whose works are at Staveley; John Ireland and Sons, Low Mills; and Messrs. Whitwell and Co., Dockwray Hall Mills.

The town is also celebrated for its breweries, one of which, Messrs. William Whitwell and Co.'s, situate in Highgate, is very extensive; their stores, near the railway station, cover half an acre of ground. Tobacco and snuff are also manufactured here; and there are four tanneries.

In the seventeenth century the traders of Kendal felt the want of a currency of small value; and it was supplied partly by the trading companies and partly by individuals, in the form of various tokens, of which some eight or ten varieties are known, and may be inspected in the Museum of the Natural History Society in Kendal. The earliest in point of date is that of "Thomas Sandes, of Kendal," 1656. The obverse presents the figures of a teasel and a wool-hook; and the reverse a wool-comb. In 1657 a farthing was issued under the name of the Mercers' Company. On one side it bears their arms, the Blessed Virgin's head. On the reverse are the arms of the town. Above the shield are the initials of Kirkby Kendal. The dies of this token, much worn, were found in 1803, among the ruins of the New Biggin, where the Cordwainers' Company had their hall, and they are now in the Kendal Museum. The last token which appears to have been issued is that of Richard Rowlandson of Grayrigg, in Kendal parish, in 1669. The device is described by Mr. Brockett as a pair of scales on a pedestal.

The tradesmen of Kendal were formerly enrolled in seven free companies, or guilds, viz., mercers, shearmen, cordwainers, tanners, skimmers, tailors, and barbers. Each of these guilds was under the government of two wardens, who were elected yearly, and sworn to see the rules and orders of their respective companies duly observed. Up to 1759, a guild procession took place in Kendal every twenty-one years, similar to that held in Preston and others of the ancient

manufacturing towns. The last of the free companies of Kendal was brought to an end about the beginning of the present century.

For banking purposes Kendal possesses the Kendal Bank, Highgate; Messrs. Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co.; Westmoreland Joint Stock Bank; and the Savings Bank.

GAS AND WATER-WORKS.

The gas-works, situated in Park Lane, were constructed in 1826, at a cost of about £7,600, raised in shares of £20 each; and the town was first lighted with gas on the 25th July of the same year. There are two gasometers, capable of containing 36,000 cubic feet of gas.

The water-works were established in 1846, when the company was incorporated by act of parliament conjointly with the gas company, the joint number of shares amounting to 2,282, or 1,852 additional shares; the capital of the gas-works being 380 of £20 each. The reservoir is about a mile east of the town.

THE BURIAL BOARD.

The Kendal Burial Board, established on the 27th February, 1854, purchased land for the New Cemetery on the north and south sides of the road leading from Kirkland to Parkside, the properties respectively of John Wakefield, Esq., and the corporation of Kendal. The former plot, consisting of five acres and three roods, is set apart for the use of members of the Established Church, and the other portion, which contains two acres and two roods, is for the Dissenters. The high road forms the division between the two parts. The price of the land was £200 per statute acre. The corner stone of the chapel for the use of the Church of England portion of the burial ground was laid on the 28th November, 1854, by Mr. John Hudson, and was consecrated by the bishop of Carlisle on August 23rd; and the first interment took place on September 14th, 1855.

GOVERNMENT.

Kendal was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, who, by her charter, bearing date November 28th, 1575, vested the government of the town in one alderman, one recorder, twelve burgesses, and twenty-four assistants, under the style and title of "The Alderman and Burgesses of the Burgh of Kirkbie-in-Kendall, in the county of Westmorland." Kendal was governed in accordance with the provision of this charter till 1636, when Charles I. granted another charter which confirmed the previous one, and granted more ample privileges. By this charter the government of the borough became vested in one mayor, twelve aldermen, and

twenty chief burgesses of the borough of Kirkby in Kendal, with a recorder, who was to be chosen by the mayor and aldermen, and to hold office during pleasure. Both these charters were surrendered to the crown in the latter part of the reign of Charles II., and a new one obtained which continued in force till the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act in 1835, when the right of holding a separate court of quarter sessions in Kendal ceased. These quarter sessions were usually held before the mayor, recorder, or deputy recorder, and two senior aldermen, who were justices of the peace in right of their office. By the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act the corporation still retained its title of the Mayor, Alderman, and Burgesses of the Borough of Kirkby in Kendal, and consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors—the mayor being chosen from the council. For the election of councillors the borough was divided into three wards, viz., the East, West, and North wards, each of which is represented by six councillors. On the 21st August, 1848, the Health of Towns Act became law; and on July 19th, 1849, the General Board of Health in London made a provisional order for applying the same to Kendal, which was confirmed on the 1st of the following August. On the 21st of the same month a meeting of the council was held, and a committee, consisting of the whole body, appointed to consider the provisions of the act. The first meeting of the council as a local board of health took place on the 4th September, 1849. The Local Government Act received the royal assent on the 2nd August, 1858, and came into operation in this borough on the 1st of the following September. The following is a list of the aldermen and mayors of Kendal from its incorporation to the present time:—

ALDERMEN.

1576. Henry Wilson.	1599. Edward Wilkinson.
1577. Henry Fisher.	1600. Roger Dawson.
1578. Myles Fox.	1601. John Thwaites.
1579. Robert Jopson.	1602. John Smith.
1580. Christopher Budloss.	1603. Robert Wilkinson.
1581. Myles Bracken.	1604. Francis Gibson.
1582. Edward Potter.	1605. Richard Steel.
1583. Henry Dixon.	1606. Nicholas Rowlandson.
1584. William Wilson.	1607. James Dixon.
1585. Thomas Potter.	1608. George Fleming.
1586. John Arner.	1609. Michael Rowlandson.
1587. Anthony Pearson.	1610. Thomas Wilson.
1588. James Wilson.	1611. Thomas Green.
1589. Henry Fleming.	1612. Edward Fisher.
1590. Edward Wilkinson.	1613. John Smith.
1591. Roger Dawson.	1614. Edward Wilkinson.
1592. William Swainson.	1615. Thomas Wilson.
1593. John Thwaites.	1616. James Dixon.
1594. William Wilson.	1617. John Robinson.
1595. John Smith.	1618. Thomas Sleddale.
1596. Edward Potter.	1619. Rowland Dawson.
1597. Henry Dixon.	1620. Stephen Newby.
1598. John Arner.	1621. Roland Dawson.

1622. Walter Beck.
1623. Michael Gibson.
1624. William Banks.
1625. James Cook.
1626. James Dixon.
1627. Henry Parks.
1628. James Rowlandson.
1629. Lawrence Parks.

1630. Robert Crossfield.
1631. Edward Fisher.
1632. James Bateman.
1633. Richard Forth.
1634. William Guy.
1635. Thomas Sleddale.
1636. Rowland Dawson.

MAYORS.

1637. Thomas Sleddale.
1638. Walter Beck.
1639. Edward Fisher.
1640. William Banks.
1641. Rowland Dawson.
1642. Lawrence Parks.
1643. Robert Crossfield.
1644. William Guy.
1645. Gervas Benson.
1646. Richard Prisser.
1647. Allan Gilpin.
1648. Thomas Sandys.
1649. John Archer.
1650. Giles Redman.
1651. Anthony Preston.
1652. John Towers.
1653. Edward Turner.
1654. James Cook.
1655. William Jennings.
1656. Robert Jackson.
1657. Thomas Fisher.
1658. John Washington.
1659. George Archer.
1660. William Potter.
1661. Richard Towers.
1662. Thomas Jackson.
1663. William Guy.
1664. John Park.
1665. Edward Turner.
1666. John Beck.
1667. Thomas Turner.
1668. John Towers.
1669. Thomas Jennings.
1670. Thomas Fisher.
1671. James Simpson.
1672. William Potter.
1673. Stephen Birket.
1674. William Collinson.
1675. James Froughton.
1676. John Jefferson.
1677. Robert Kilner.
1678. William Guy.
1679. Thomas Jackson.
1680. Christopher Redman.
1681. Thomas Turner.
1682. James Cook.
1683. James Simpson.
1684. Robert Hutton.
1685. Launcelet Forth.
1686. Richard Washington.
1687. John Ingerson.
1688. Thomas Towers.
1689. William Wilson.
1690. John Garnet.
1691. Giles Redman.
1692. Joseph Symson.
1693. William Cook.
1694. Edward Fairbank.
1695. William Brownsword.
1696. Christopher Redman.
1697. William Curwen.
1698. Jonathan Thomson.
1699. Richard Lowry.
1700. Thomas Middleton.
1701. Henry Cort.
1702. Joseph Dawson.

1703. Thomas Bowes.
1704. Robert Wilson.
1705. John Hadwen.
1706. Thomas Holme.
1707. John Archer, M.D.
1708. Robert Kilner.
1709. Launcelet Forth.
1710. Joseph Symson.
1711. William Cook.
1712. William Wilson.
1713. Richard Lowry.
1714. Henry Cort.
1715. Joseph Dawson.
1716. Thomas Rowlandson.
1717. Thomas Bowes.
1718. John Strickland.
1719. William Herbert.
1720. Thomas Winter.
1721. Edward Whitehead.
1722. John Hadwen.
1723. Thomas Holme.
1724. Bryan Philipson.
1725. Thomas Searisbrick.
1726. Giles Redman.
1727. John Dodgson.
1728. William Hutton.
1729. Simon Moore.
1730. Thomas Searisbrick.
1731. William Symson.
1732. John Miller.
1733. John Fairbank.
1734. Edmund Forster.
1735. Christopher Brown.
1736. James Baxter.
1737. John Holme.
1738. William Mackreth.
1739. James Shaw.
1740. James Fisher.
1741. Joseph Birkett.
1742. Thomas Holme.
1743. John Wade.
1744. John Hadwen.
1745. Jonathan Wilson.
1746. John Shaw.
1747. John Braithwaite.
1748. Francis Drinkell.
1749. Edmund Foster.
1750. Christopher Redman.
1751. Richard Serjeantson.
1752. Robert Rutson.
1753. William Gurnal.
1754. James Godmond.
1755. Thomas Kennedy.
1756. Thomas Holme.
1757. Wilson John Robinson.
1758. John Hadwen.
1759. John Shaw.
1760. Francis Drinkell.
1761. Christopher Redman.
1762. C. Redman, re-elected.
1763. Richard Fell.
1764. Thomas Wilson.
1765. Thomas Strickland.
1766. William Gurnal.
1767. James Godmond.
1768. Thomas Kennedy.

1769. Christopher Fenton.
1770. John Hadwen.
1771. William Baxter.
1772. Thomas Searisbrick.
1773. William Rutson.
1774. Thomas Strickland.
1775. Christopher Fenton.
1776. Francis Drinkell.
1777. Thomas Miller.
1778. Jackson Harrison.
1779. William Baxter.
1780. Thomas Searisbrick.
1781. Thomas Miller.
1782. Christopher Fenton.
1783. William Petty.
1784. Robert Harrison.
1785. Thomas Gandy.
1786. David Jackson.
1787. William Pennington.
1788. Jonathan Dawson.
1789. Joseph Swainson.
1790. Batty Hodgson.
1791. Thomas Dobson.
1792. Richard Braithwaite.
1793. William Petty.
1794. John Stuart.
1795. William Baxter.
1796. William Berry.
1797. Jackson Harrison.
1798. Robert Harrison.
1799. Christopher Wilson.
1800. Thomas Holme Maude.
1801. William Briggs, M.D.
1802. W. Briggs, M.D., re-elec.
1803. Thomas Hurd.
1804. William Pennington.
1805. Joseph Swainson.
1806. Thomas Harrison.
1807. Smith Wilson.
1808. John Stuart.
1809. Jonathan Hodgson.
1810. John Pearson.
1811. Henry Bradshaw.
1812. Thomas Dobson.
1813. William Berry.
1814. Thomas Holme Maude.

1815. Thomas Atkinson.
1816. Thomas Harrison.
1817. Smith Wilson.
1818. Jonathan Hodgson.
1819. John Pearson.
1820. Joseph Braithwaite.
1821. John Harrison.
1822. Benjamin Hunter.
1823. William Pennington.
1824. Francis Webster.
1825. Michael Brantlwaite.
1826. George Forest.
1827. John Moffett.
1828. Thomas Harrison.
1829. Joseph Swainson.
1830. George Webster.
1831. Jonathan Hodgson.
1832. Isaac Wilson.
1835. Joseph Swainson.
1836. John Richards, (after wards Yeates.)
1836. John Wakefield.
1837. William Gelderd.
1838. Thompson Bindloss.
1839. Richard Wilson.
1840. James Machell.
1841. John Wakefield.
1842. Richard Wilson.
1843. Samuel Whimerey.
1844. Thompson Bindloss.
1845. Cornelius Nicholson.
1846. John Wakefield.
1847. James Machell.
1848. Samuel Whimerey.
1849. George Braithwaite.
1850. Jacob G. J. Ireland.
1851. J. G. J. Ireland, re-elec.
1852. John Hudson.
1853. John J. Wilson.
1854. John Whitwell.
1855. William Longmire.
1856. John Whitwell.
1857. John J. Wilson.
1858. John Wakefield.
1859. J. Wakefield, re-elected.

From the report of the Charity Commissioners, it appears that the revenues of the corporation consist of quit-rents received from houses and lands, and a profit from the tolls, which they hold under a lease from the Earl of Lonsdale and the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The corporation are also owners of several wharves on the canal, which they formed in 1818, and for the construction of which they borrowed £7,000. They are also in possession of a sum of £1,640, in trust for the Blue Coat School; a sum of £2,000 in trust for the National School; and £210 for Dorothy Knott's Charity.

The Town Hall, or Moot Hall, stands at the south-west corner of the market-place. It is a plain but convenient structure for the purposes to which it is applied. It consists of a large court-room, and the other requisite apartments; and is surmounted by a square tower, which contains the town clock. The first Moot Hall, which stood on the site of the present building, was erected in 1592; the present structure

was erected in 1759, but has since been enlarged and improved. Petty sessions are held at the Town Hall every Saturday.

The House of Correction, which stands at the north end of the town, and which serves for both the borough and county, was built in 1786, but has since been greatly enlarged, and a house for the governor erected.

The police establishment of Kendal consists of a sergeant and three police constables, under the supervision of the county superintendent.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Previous to the passing of the reform bill, Kendal was unrepresented in the imperial parliament. By the provisions of that act, which received the royal assent on the 7th June, 1832, the borough became entitled to return one member to the House of Commons. We subjoin the succession of members from that period to the present time:—

- 1832. James Brougham, Esq., (died, 1834.)
- 1834. John F. Barham, Esq.
- 1835. John F. Barham, Esq.
- 1837. George W. Wood, Esq.
- 1841. George W. Wood, Esq., (died, 1843.)
- 1843. Henry Warburton, Esq.
- 1847. George Carr Glyn, Esq.
- 1852. George Carr Glyn, Esq.
- 1857. George Carr Glyn, Esq.
- 1859. George Carr Glyn, Esq.

The number of electors is 382.

POOR-LAW UNION.

Kendal Poor-law Union embraces five sub-districts, viz., Ambleside, comprising Grasmere, Langdale, Rydal and Loughrigg, Ambleside, Troutbeck, Applethwaite, Undermillbeck, Crook, Hugill, Kentmere, Over Staveley, Nether Staveley; Grayrigg, including Faweett Forest, Whinfell, Selside and Whitwell, Patton, Grayrigg, Dilliar, Lambriigg, Docker, Sealthwaiterigg Hay and Hutton-in-the-Hay, Skelsmergh, Strickland Roger, Strickland Ketel, Long Sleddale, New Hutton, Old Hutton-with-Holmescales, Firbank; Kirkby Lonsdale, embracing Killington, Middleton, Barbon, Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale, Mansergh, Lupton, Hutton Roof, Farleton, Burton-in-Kendal, Dalton (Lancashire), Holme, Preston Patrick, Preston Richard; Kendal, comprehending Natland, Kendal, Nether Graveship, Kirkland; Milnthorpe, containing Helsington, Underbarrow and Bradley Field, Crosthwaite and Lyth, Levens, Sedgwick, Stainton, Hincaster, Heversham-with-Milnthorpe, Haverbrack, Betham, Methop and Ulpha, Wither-

slack. The area of the union is 189,134 statute acres. Its population in 1851 was 36,572, of whom 18,046 were males and 18,526 females. The number of inhabited houses at the same period was 6,871; of uninhabited, 334; and 73 were in course of erection.

CHARITIES.

The following are under the management of the corporation trustees of charities and the vicar and school-master:—

Free Grammar School.—In an ancient book of records, called "The Corporation Register," the names of the founder of the Grammar School and of the benefactors to the same, with their gifts, are set down and recorded. From this it appears that Adam Pennyngton, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, by will, dated 29th March, 1525, devised £10, as a stipend, for the finding of a priest, being an able school-master, to teach a free school in the town of Kendal, to be paid out of lands in the county of Lincoln. The revenue of the school was further augmented in 1582, by the sum of £9 5s. 8d. paid by the receiver-general out of the revenues of Westmoreland, making £19 5s. 8d., but the master only receives £17 16s. 4d., £1 9s. 4d. being stopped for fees. John Machell, alderman, of London, directed by his will that £10 in money should be paid to the churchmasters of Kendal, and that they and their successors should lend out the same to poor young men of Kendal, from four years to four years, and in default of such application within one month after it came into their hands, he bequeathed the same to his brother Leonard Machell, or his heirs. The money was not lent out, and in consequence came to Lancelot Machell, son and heir of Leonard Machell, who by deed, dated October 1st, 1574, in consideration of £10 paid by the churchmasters, and also in consideration that the said churchmasters had employed £30, the residue of the said £10, in the purchase of a house in Highgate, Kendal, towards the erecting and maintaining a free grammar school, released to the said churchmasters all claim which he might have to the £10. Miles Phillipson, of Crook, by indenture, dated January 26th, 1588, gave a parcel of ground belonging to Abbot Hall, together with a house standing on the said ground, for the erection of a free school. The school was built by public subscription, and the corporation register contains entries of various donations, some of which were undoubtedly for building the school, and others towards the endowment of it. The following list is extracted from that ancient book, in which the name and subscription of each donor is entered:—

	£	s.	d.
Nicholas Bateman, born in Underbarrow	6	13	0
Thomas Wilson, D.D., dean of Worcester, born in Patton	10	0	0
Bernard Gilpin, professor of divinity, and parson of Houghton, Durham, born in Kentmere	10	0	0
Agnes Robinson, widow, for an usher	5	0	0
Edward Swainson, of Kendal, tanner	10	0	0
Margaret Eskrigge, widow of Charles Eskrigge, of Kendal	10	0	0
Robert Bindloss, Esq., born in Helsington (towards the exhibition)	10	0	0
Katherine Lound, of London, widow, born in Whyntell	10	0	0
Hugh Hindlaye, of London, draper	10	0	0
Robert Sadler, of London, merchant, born in Kendal	10	0	0
John Robinson, of London, born in Kirkland	10	0	0
Robert Jackson, of London, born in Kendal	10	0	0
Thomas Wilson, professor of divinity, born in Grayrigg	10	0	0
Richard Fox, of Kendal, sheerman	1	0	0
The wife of John Wharton	0	13	4
The Chamber gave, in consideration of the purchasing of the ground for the school-house	6	0	0
The Aldermen and Burgesses also subscribed, individually, in various sums	14	16	8
And the following sums were given by the inhabitants in the different streets, viz.:			
Soutergate (now Highgate)	4	8	2
Stricklandgate	7	3	1
Marketstead	1	1	10
Stratongate	5	1	10
Making a total	£161	18	3

In addition to these pecuniary donations, it appears that Ambrose Earl, and Ann Countess of Warwick, gave towards the building "six fair oke tumber trees," and that, amongst the inhabitants, some gave balks of timber and planks, and others contributed by leading stones. It appears highly probable that part of the above fund was laid out in the purchase of burgage rents, which are entered in the corporation books from the oldest dates to the present time, under the designation of "usher lands," and £6, their rent, is regularly paid to the schoolmaster. Dr. Airey left £40 a year, the interest to be given to the schoolmaster. George Fleming, in 1627, gave 20s. yearly, towards augmenting the salary of the master and usher. In 1680 Mr. Jackson gave to the school £100. These form the whole of the endowments of the school. The master receives for his stipend:—From the receiver-general, £17 16s. 4d.; from the corporation, as master's salary, £9 8s.; as usher's, £8; as interest on £10, £2; total, £37 4s. 4d. The schoolmaster receives from the pupils, yearly, a "cockpenny," which is understood to be entirely a voluntary payment. The corporation have always exercised the right of appointing the master.

The following are the regulations of the school:—

That the school shall be free to all boys resident in the parish of Kendal, for classics alone, excepting a voluntary payment of a cockpenny as aforesaid at Shrovetide, and the payment of 5s. as entrance fee.

That in all cases where a boy shall request to be taught (in addition to classics) English, reading, writing, common arithmetic, the routine bookkeeping, geography, English grammar, and history, which branches of learning are considered to comprise a general commercial education, the master shall be authorised to charge 15s. per quarter.

That for mathematics (including mensuration) and all the higher branches of learning, the charge may be £1 5s. per quarter.

That no boy be admitted into the school under eight years of age.

That it be a regulation of this school, that no boy shall be required to learn the Church Catechism contrary to the declared wish of his parent or guardians.

That there shall be a committee of visitors appointed from time to time, by the corporation annually, to act in conjunction with the master, with powers to make such arrangements in the management of the school as they may deem necessary (always provided that such arrangements are in accordance with the regulations previously set forth.)

There are a great number of small exhibitions tenable at Oxford and Cambridge by pupils educated at this school, viz., an exhibition at Queen's College, founded by Dr. G. Fleming in 1627. Two exhibitions at the same college, founded by Mr. Jopson and Mr. Joseph Smith. Three exhibitions, at the same college, founded by Mr. Henry Wilson, to be paid out of the Farleton tithes. An exhibition, founded by Mr. Sands, tenable for seven years, by scholars nominated by the mayor and corporation of Kendal. An exhibition at Oxford, endowed by Mr. Henry Parke, in 1631. An exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded in 1674, by Thomas Braythwayte, Esq., of Ambleside.

Fleming's Charity.—George Fleming, in 1627, devised two closes, lying in the Lawnd, near Kendal, containing nine acres, to trustees, whom he directed to pay 40s. a year to poor scholars going forth from Kendal to Queen's College in Oxford; 10s. to poor people within Kendal; and 10s. a year for letting the lands and collecting the rents. He further bequeathed £10 towards the raising of a stock for a lecturer in Kendal church. The forty shillings are paid to the churchwardens for distribution on Good Friday.

Barrow's, Fisher's, Wilson's, Foard's, and Hag's Gifts for Lecturer.—Hugh Barrow, by will, devised out of his lands in Skelsmergh £100 for procuring a lecturer in Kendal church, in the afternoon, on every and every other Sunday; and the lands called Must Hill were charged with this payment. Edward Fisher bequeathed

by will, towards the purpose of retaining a lecturer at Kendal church, the sum of £20. Henry Wilson, by will, in 1639, left to the mayor and corporation £50, to be invested in a rent-charge, and the proceeds devoted to a lecturer. Mr. Foard also left £10 for the same purpose. It also appears that John Hay left 6s. 8d. yearly out of lands in Kendal Park for a lecturer. For many years these lectureships have been paid to the vicar of Kendal, who receives annually from the corporation £15 12s., besides 6s. 8d. for Hay's gift, making together £15 18s. 8d.

Good Friday Dole.—There is a sum annually paid by the corporation to the churchwardens of the township of Kendal, to be distributed amongst the poor on Good Friday.

Bateman's and Duckett's Use Money.—A sum of 5s. 1d. is annually paid by the corporation to the churchwardens of Kendal, under this head, and applied in aid of the church-rate. It arises from £10 given by Nicholas Bateman, in 1692, and 40s., part of Alice Duckett's gift.

Wilson's Charity.—*Organist.*—Jennet Wilson, in 1698, left a close in Kendal Park, called Haverbrack, on trust, that the rent should be applied for the salary of an organist for the parish church.

Mrs. Banks' Gift.—Mrs. Banks, of Kendal, in 1709, left several small sums, secured on bonds, amounting altogether to £113 11s., which sum appears to have been increased to £125, by the interest due upon the said bonds. A part of this sum was lost, in 1733, by Richard Rowlandson, and the fund reduced to £45. In 1771 Thomas Holme, Esq., gave £5, by which benefaction the fund was raised to £50; and in 1798 this sum was laid out in £82 Stock Four-per-cents, and that amount now forms the whole property of this charity. The dividends, amounting to £2 7s. 4d. a year, are divided between six poor widows appointed by the trustees, the mayor, vicar, two senior aldermen, and schoolmaster of Kendal.

Archer's Charity.—John Archer, by will, dated May 11th, 1725, devised a parcel of ground, called Aikrigg, in Kendal Park, to the mayor, two senior aldermen, vicar, and schoolmaster of Kendal, and their successors, upon trust, that they should, every New Year's Day, apply one-half of the rents towards the support of the charity school in Kendal, and the other half in clothing six poor men and six poor women of Kendal. The property consists of a barn and four inclosures, called Aikrigg fields, situate to the south-east of the Castle, and are let for £37 yearly. The clerk of the parish is paid 30s. annually for collecting the rents.

Rev. W. Crosby's Charities.—The Rev. Wm. Crosby,

in 1732, bequeathed to the mayor, recorder, two senior aldermen, and schoolmaster of Kendal for the time being, £60 in trust, to be paid to each new vicar within three months after his induction, towards the payment of first-fruits, such new vicar giving security that the sum be paid again, so as to be available, in a similar manner for his successor. To the same trustees, also, he bequeathed his library, for the use of the vicar and curate, and he further gave to the same trustees the annual payment of £3 issuing out of Sydenham tenement in Underbarrow, to be paid to the use of the Blue Coat charity boys. This charity is distributed as directed.

Organ Gallery Trust.—The rents of the pews in the gallery of the parish church of Kendal, amounting to about £32 a year, is appropriated by the trustees in augmenting the salary of the organist, in paying a salary to the singing master, and giving an annual treat to the singers, and such other matters connected with the church as the trustees think proper. This appropriation of the rents is made in pursuance of the faculty granted for the erection of the gallery, to the mayor, recorder, two senior aldermen, and vicar of Kendal.

Sleddall's Prayer Book and Bible Charity.—William Sleddall, by his will, dated August 11th, 1801, gave to the vicar of Kendal, the master of the grammar school, and the senior alderman of Kendal, £300 upon trust, to invest the same in the funds, or other proper security, and out of the dividends to retain to themselves 10s. 6d. each yearly for their trouble, and apply the residue in the purchase of books of common prayer of the Church of England, with the companion to the altar, and the singing psalms in the old version, like the Book of Common Prayer, and to distribute the same to poor housekeepers, who should be residents in Westmoreland, or in any of the parishes of Cartmel, Hawkshead, and Warton, in the county of Lancaster; or in the parish of Sedbergh, in the county of York; and to give ten common prayer-books to the goal at Appleby, five to the House of Correction at Kendal, for the use of the prisoners, and twelve to the workhouse at Kendal, for the use of the poor. The same directions were given with respect to bibles, but there were to be two distributions of books of common prayer for one of bibles. The dividends arising from this charity amount to £14 16s. a year.

Miss Dowker's Hospital.—Dorothy Dowker, who died 15th May, 1831, by her will, proved 1st June, 1831, bequeathed £3,000 to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Kendal, in trust, to place the same out in the Three-per-cent Consols, upon trust, that the mayor, two senior aldermen, and vicar for the time being, should

nominate six females of good character, born in the borough or town of Kendal, having attained the age of fifty years, without having been married, and whose situation in life should require some assistance; and should hire or provide a home or building in the said town for their reception, paying for the same not more than £15 a year; and she directed that they should pay the residue of the dividends (deducting all costs and expenses) equally amongst the said six females. The legacy above-mentioned was invested in the purchase of £3,212 12s. 9d. consols, in the name of the corporation, producing annual dividends to the amount of £97 5s. 6d. A neat and suitable alm-house was erected in 1833 on property in Highgate, belonging to the Blue Coat School, upon which the trustees of that charity laid out £100 from their funds. The trustees of Miss Dowker's Charity pay an annual rent of £10 to the trustees of the Blue Coat School, and keep the premises in repair. This charity has since been augmented by Miss Maria Wilson.

Thwaites's Charity.—Ann Thwaites bequeathed, 24th April, 1616, £10 to be lent to five poor tradesmen in Kendal, by the aldermen and constables after the rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound, amounting to 15s. yearly, which she directed should be bestowed in shirts for old people and young children of Kendal not being able to work.

Besides the charities already mentioned, the corporation, and the vicar and the schoolmaster of Kendal are jointly or severally interested in—Grayrigg School, Old Hutton School, Selside School, and in a poor stock belonging to Crosthwaite and Lyth townships.

The following are under the management of the charitable trustees:—

Sandes' Hospital and Blue Coat School.—The property recognised as the foundation of Sandes' Hospital is vested in the charity trustees, who are appointed in obedience to the requirements of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, and consists of the following premises:—The hospital premises in Highgate, containing the master's house, school-house, and library, and dwellings for eight acres of land in Skelsmergh, called Eidge Bank, now let for £70 a year. The premises in Strickland Roger, called Baxter Holme, and a close there, called Kettle Croft, consisting of a dwelling-house, and about twenty-four acres of land, let for £40 a year. The moiety of a tenement called Wasdale Head, which has not been in the possession of the trustees for a great number of years. These several premises were conveyed by indenture, dated 6th September, 1670, by Thomas Sandes, to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Kendal, to hold the same upon trust, to

apply the rents and profits of the said premises, after payment of all necessary expenses, towards the maintenance, sustenance, and relief of eight poor widows; and also for the use of a schoolmaster there, to read prayers every morning and evening before the said widows, and also there to teach and instruct poor children in good literature until they should be fitted for the free school or elsewhere. The appointment of the schoolmaster is vested in the mayor, senior alderman, vicar, and schoolmaster. The appointment of widows, who are to be fifty-two years of age or upwards, is vested in the trustees, and they are ordered to be appointed in the following manner, viz.—“Three out of Strickland-gate, three out of Stramongate and Highgate, one out of Strickland Ketel and Strickland Roger, and one out of Skelsmergh and Patton.” The said indenture declared that “the widows should have each assigned to them convenient rooms and places in the hospital premises for their habitations, and also each a small plot of garden-ground behind the same, and should each receive 1s. every Saturday morning and 8d. on the eves of Ascension Day and Whit-Sunday, so as to make up their several allowances to four marks a piece per annum out of the revenues of the above premises; and should each have brought for them, in the week before Christmas, a good horse-load of wood by the tenants of the premises in Skelsmergh and Strickland Roger.” The widows now receive 1s. 6d. each per week, and besides having annually paid to them 8d. each on the eves of Ascension Day and Whit-Sunday, they receive 1s. 6d. each at Christmas in lieu of firewood. They also receive on the 5th days of February, May, August, and November, 29s. each; and on the 21st March, June, September, and December, 14s. 6d. each out of the proceeds of subsequent donations and bequests to the hospital. The said indenture further declares that the schoolmaster should have a school-house within the hospital premises, and the use of a chamber for his habitation, and should have the custody and care of the library, and the general supervision of the establishment, and that he and his successors should have all the residue of the said premises after the payment of all the allowances above-mentioned. The schoolmaster, amongst other duties, is required to teach all poor children to read and write gratis. The rental applicable to the master's salary is now about £110. The books left by the founder consist chiefly of the ancient fathers of the church and ecclesiastical historians, many of them scarce and valuable works. The books are not allowed to be taken out of the library. Thus far may be considered the original foundation of the hospital and school. The following gifts, besides several other handsome donations, have since been

added, amongst which we may particularise the munificent donation of 500 guineas, a few years ago, from Mr. Edward Burrell, of Liverpool, banker, who received his education at this school.

Dawson's Gift.—consisting of a close of land, called Rounddale, in Natland, and two front dwelling-houses and back premises in Highgate, which were devised by will, dated March 8th, 1722, to the mayor, two senior aldermen, and vicar of Kendal, and their successors, upon trust, to dispose of the rents towards the advancement of the charity, and maintenance of the blue coat boys in Kendal. The premises in Highgate have been rebuilt, and are now used as Miss Dowker's Hospital, and a rent is regularly paid by that institution to the treasurer of Sandes' Hospital.

Woodburn's Gift.—Christopher Woodburn, by will, in 1723, charged certain premises in Highgate and All Hallow's Lane with the payment of 40s. each per year towards putting out four poor boys to be apprentices, to be paid to their masters, and 10s. each for finding them shirts and cravats at the commencement of their service; to be sons of freemen, and two of them to be educated at the charity school, and to be elected by the contributors and managers of the school, with the payment of 20s. annually to the master of the school. The sum of £10 is annually received by the treasurer of the charitable trustees out of the said premises, but the 20s. for a master has not been received for a considerable number of years.

Archer's Gift.—John Archer, by will, in 1725, devised to the mayor, two senior aldermen, vicar, and schoolmaster of Kendal, and their successors, a moiety of the rents of certain premises, called Aikrigg, in Kendal Park, to be applied to the maintenance of this school.

Crosby's Gift.—The Rev. William Crosby, in 1732, gave a rent charge of £3 annually, on Sydenham tenement, in Underbarrow, to the mayor, recorder, two senior aldermen, and schoolmaster, in trust, for the use of the Blue Coat Charity. This is regularly paid to the master of the school, and accounted for by him to the treasurer.

John Gibson's Gift.—An estate in Brigsteer, called Barrow House, now let for £16 a year, was conveyed by John Gibson, by indenture, dated 21st November, 1752, to the mayor, senior alderman, vicar, and schoolmaster, in trust, for the use of the charity boys then and thereafter to be educated in this school.

Herbert's Gift.—A close of land, called Martin Croft, in Gilling Grove, was devised by William Herbert, in 1765, to the mayor, vicar, and schoolmaster, for the use and benefit of the charity boys in Kendal.

Thomas Gibson's Gift.—Thomas Gibson, in 1777, charged certain premises called Ralphford Hall (now the Mason's Arms), in Stramongate, with the payment of £1 ls. annually to Sandes' Hospital.

In addition to the above, the following donations and bequests in money have been made at various times, which are advantageously invested; and the funds of the institution are further augmented by annual subscriptions in the town and neighbourhood:—

	£	s.	d.
1723 Mr. William Collingwood, for boys' school	50	0	0
— Rev. Mr. Borwick do.	5	0	0
— Rev. Mr. Lancaster do.	2	10	0
— Mr. Richard Leece do.	5	0	0
— Mrs. Gibson do.	40	0	0
— Mr. Robert Simpson do.	6	0	0
— Mr. Crackenthorp do.	16	0	0
1724 Thomas Holme do.	20	0	0
1731 Mr. Commissary Stratford do.	20	0	0
1734 Mrs. Alice Barrow do.	10	0	0
1758 Mr. Jacob Holme do.	5	0	0
1781 Mr. Barrington Gibson do.	56	0	0
1782 A Person unknown do.	20	0	0
— The Company of Shearman Dyers do.	8	0	0
1783 Mr. Alderman Strickland do.	20	0	0
1790 Mrs. Isabella Elleray, £200 for widows and £100 for boys' school	300	0	0
1794 Mr. Thomas Elleray, for boys' school	50	0	0
1795 Mrs. Elizabeth Cook do.	100	0	0
1799 Mr. Thomas Whitwell do.	20	0	0
1803 Joseph Maude, Esq. do.	25	0	0
1808 Mr. Garnett Braithwaite do.	21	0	0
1811 Mrs. Knott (annually) do.	1	1	0
— John Walcott, Esq. do.	50	0	0
1812 Jane Emmerson, for widows	25	12	0
1811 John Postlethwaite, Esq., for boys	250	0	0
— Mr. William Steddall do.	150	0	0
1815 Miss Lambert do.	10	0	0
1816 Mr. Joseph Swainson, for widows	21	0	0
— Mrs. Cook do.	21	0	0
1824 James Bateman, Esq. for boys	50	0	0
1825 Mrs. Jackson Harrison do.	800	1	8
1827 Mrs. Dorothy Matson do.	100	0	0
1838 Miss Mary Robinson do.	100	0	0
— Edward Burrell, Esq. do.	525	0	0

There are in the boys' school forty five scholars who are taught reading, writing, Latin, and mathematics. In 1789 it was determined to admit thirty girls to the benefits of this school, to be elected in blue out of the proceeds of bequests and donations to the institution subsequent to the foundation; and the number has, since 1838, been increased to forty. These girls are now selected from the most deserving amongst the girls in the National School, and are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework. They are taught in the girls' national school room, and attend the parish church regularly, with the other children in that institution.

Gilpin's Rents for the Poor.—It is stated in "Burn's History of Westmoreland," page 75, that "William Gilpin, steward to Alan Bellingham, of Levens, Esq., purchased of the said Alan Bellingham certain rents belonging to the chapel of St. Anne, of £3 7s. 8d. a year, at thirty years' purchase; and by his will, dated 1561, bequeathed the same to two Gilpins, his relations, and to others the nearest of his kindred, successively to distribute the same to the poor in Kendal, of his name and family, for ever." The rents arise out of the following premises:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Out of the White Hart Inn or coffee house	1	10	6
2. Out of a house and two shops in Butchers' Row adjoining the White Hart, the property of Mrs. Bradley, occupied by Thomas Rigg, draper, and John Taylor, tea dealer	1	9	2
3. Out of a shop and premises, the first house in Stricklandgate, the property of Mr. Thomas Robinson, grocer	0	8	0
	<hr/>		
	£3	7	8

These rents are regularly received and disposed of as directed.

Henry Park's Gift.—Henry Park bequeathed to the aldermen and burgesses of Kendal, in the year 1631, £74 upon trust, to bestow the yearly profit thereof in cloth for the poor about Martinmas.

John Towers' Gift.—John Towers, in 1677, gave to the chamber of Kendal £60, the yearly interest thereof to be distributed to the poor of Kendal on Good Friday.

James Simpson's Gift.—James Simpson, in 1687, left to the mayor and aldermen of Kendal, £60 upon trust, the interest thereof to be laid out in cloth for six aged men and six aged women of Kendal, free of the town, to make each of them a coat. James Simpson also left one-half of the residue of his real and personal estate for the benefit of the poor of Kendal.

Dr. Stratford's Gift.—It appears, by an entry in the corporation books, that, in 1755, a sum of £50 was received from Dr. Stratford, for which £2 interest is carried out.

Dorothy Knott's Gift.—Dorothy Knott, in the year 1810, purchased £99 17s. 6d. in the Navy Five-percents, in the names of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, the proceeds to be applied to the following public charities of Kendal; and in 1812 she purchased another sum of £100 in the same stock, the interest to be paid half-yearly to the rector of Grasmere and the sidesmen, to be applied for the education of five poor children of Grasmere School. These two sums appear to have been sold out in 1831, and secured upon the corporation property. The interest, at four per cent,

is distributed in the following manner:—Blue Coat School, Kendal, £1 1s.; Sunday schools, ditto, £1 1s.; Dispensary, ditto, £1 1s.; Lying-in Charity, ditto, the residue; to Grasmere School, £1 4s. The contributions to the different charities in Kendal are paid in August, and that to Grasmere School in February, annually.

National Schools.—The Boys' National School was founded by subscription, in 1817, and was endowed with the munificent sum of £2,000 by Matthew Pyper, Esq., of Whitehaven. The deed of endowment declares that the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Kendal shall be trustees of the school. The said indenture also declares that the annual produce shall be applied to the payment of such salary or salaries to the masters or teachers of the said school as should from time to time be nominated by the said committee, in conformity to the rules of the National Society, provided such masters or teachers should not have any freehold or permanent interest, but should be displaced and removed from time to time by the said National Society, or by the said committee, as should be thought most for the benefit of the said school. The sum of £2,000 was invested in Five-per-cent. Stock, and on the reduction to Four-per-cent. Stock, the trustees sold it out, and carried the produce to the general account of the school, out of which £2,000 was placed in the hands of the corporation, and secured by mortgage upon their property; and they pay interest for it, at four per cent. per annum. The only permanent fund of the school, besides this, is the rent of part of the school premises, let off as garden ground, for about £3 a year, and the interest of the following small legacies and benefactions:—

	£	s.	d.
1820 Legacy of Miss Elizabeth Haygarth	40	0	0
1820 Benefaction by the corporation	10	0	0
1825 Benefaction by the National Society	70	0	0
1828 Legacy by Enoch Clark, Esq., Lancaster	20	0	0
1830 Benefaction by Alderman Branthwaite	5	5	0
1833 Legacy by Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, Stricklandgate	20	0	0

The subscriptions and contributions amount to about £60 annually, and the school is conducted on the national system, under the management of the visitors and a committee of subscribers. There are about 100 scholars on the roll. Children are admitted at the age of five years and a half, and pay one penny per week for their education, and have books and all school requisites (except copy books) found them. The salary of the master is £80 per annum. Annexed to the boys' school is a commodious building, erected in 1823, by voluntary contributions, for a Girls' National School.

The management of the girls' school is under a committee of sixteen ladies, who are elected visitors at the annual meetings. The children are instructed in reading, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic, and also in knitting and sewing. Connected with this institution there is a clothing fund, raised by annual subscription, out of which the committee distribute annually to each of the children some useful article of apparel. The salary of the mistress is £30 per annum.

Wilson's Gift.—Rowland Wilson, Esq., by will, dated 5th February, 1650, left 52s. yearly, to be distributed in bread to the poor of Kendal, charged upon his estate at Grasgarth. Regularly paid.

Robinson's Gift.—John Robinson, of Lane Foot, in Strickland Ketel, left the sum of 52s. yearly, charged upon his estate called Green Riggs, in Underbarrow, for the same purpose. The date of this bequest is 1750. Regularly paid.

Bordley's Gift.—Mrs. Catherine Bordley, in 1814, left £100, the interest thereof to be given in bread to the poor. This money was invested in the purchase of £113 9s. 6d. stock in the Five-per-cent. Annuities, in the names of the vicar of Kendal and Edward Peddar, and produced at the time a dividend of £5 13s. 4d. yearly, but has since been reduced.

Sledall's Gift.—William Sledall, who died in 1813, by will, dated 11th August, 1801, left £130 to the churchwardens of Kendal, to be lent out at interest, or invested in the public funds, and 2s. weekly, laid out in the purchase of bread, to be on every Sunday divided amongst such of the poor people of Kendal attending divine service at the parish church as the churchwardens should think fit. This money was laid out in the purchase of £156 7s. 10d. stock in the Four-per-cents. and the clear interest received therefrom was at that time about £6 5s. yearly. The two last gifts of Bordley and Sledall now realise only £9 12s. 8d. annually, owing to a reduction in interest. All these sums, amounting to £14 16s. 8d., are paid to the clerk, and laid out in bread, which is ordered by the churchwardens, and distributed by them every Sunday—one loaf to each person. The communion money has usually been added to the bread account and distributed with it. Generally, penny loaves are given, and occasionally, as the funds will allow, twopenny ones are distributed.

Elizabeth Rigg, of Newton Heath, Manchester (formerly Miss Baldwin, of Kendal), by deed, dated December, 1846, conveyed to Thompson Bindloss, Esq., Mr. John Hudson, bookseller, and Mr. Thomas Thexton, corn merchant, in trust, two dwelling-houses, situate on the south side of the Woolpack Yard, one-half the net rents of which to be distributed in bread to the poor

every Sunday, at the parish church, and the other half to be given to the Ladies' Sick Poor Society: and if the subscriptions to this society should in any year not amount to £10 then the whole of the net rents to be distributed in bread to the poor. The gross rental of the property now amounts to £16 16s. annually, but owing to the recent date of this trust, no funds have yet been available.

The following are not connected with the corporation or charitable trustees:—

Ianson's Charity.—This charity is vested in twenty-seven feoffees, who were to be appointed by the alderman, vicar, and schoolmaster, and when sixteen of the said feoffees are dead, the property belonging to this charity is conveyed over by a new deed to such persons, inhabitants of Kendal, as the corporate officer named in lieu of the alderman, vicar, and schoolmaster appoint. The property consists of several burgage rents, amounting to £2 16s. 10d. annually, viz.—

	s.	d.
Miss Dyson - - - - -	8	0
W. D. Crewdson, Esq. - - - - -	13	4
Odd-Fellows' Hall - - - - -	8	0
Rev. Dean Carter - - - - -	8	0
C. Wilson, Esq. - - - - -	1	0
Miss Barton, Bowness (Property in Highgate) - - - - -	6	0
Isaac Braithwaite, Esq. - - - - -	3	6
New Inn Property, viz.—Mrs. M. Naudet 3s. 7d. } William Bonsfield 1 10 } 9 0 Joseph Clarke 3 7 }		
	£2	16 10

And three closes of land situate in Park Castle lands, containing 8a. 3r. 39p., customary measure, let for £37 15s. annually. The sum of 3s. 4d. is ordered to be paid annually to the chamber of Kendal, and 3s. 4d. to the churchwardens for the repair of the church. Ten shillings are ordered to be paid to the clerk for collecting the rents: but this sum is now increased to 30s. Twenty shillings each are appointed to be given to six aged and poor men, of above the age of fifty years, of honest and good behaviour: and in want of duly qualified natives, the trustees may choose or elect one or more, if wanted, who have lived twenty years in the said burgh, the said men to be chosen by the trustees and the aldermen of Kendal, and the vicar and schoolmaster there, each of such men to have yearly paid to him 20s. on the 21st of December, at the porch of the parish church. The residue to be bestowed in cloth, linen and woollen, for shirts and coats, on the day and place aforesaid, to such other poor people of Kendal town, and in such manner as the said collector, with the consent of the said trustees, alderman, vicar, and

schoolmaster, or the major part of them, should think fit. The trustees have the power to let the premises for terms not exceeding ten years.

Prissoc's Charity.—John Prissoc, on the 20th March, 1695, bequeathed to the mayor of the corporation of Kendal for the time being, Richard Washington and two others, aldermen, and John Robinson and two others, inhabitants of Kendal, £120 upon trust, to lay out upon land or upon good security, and to distribute the interest thereof to the poor of Kendal every Christmas Eve. He also gave £10 to defray the charges of purchasing land. Two fields in Church Fields, containing 2a. 3r. 20p. were purchased with a part of the money, and the residue (£15) is out at interest and produces 11s. annually. The land is let for £11 a year.

Sleddall's Green-Coat Charity.—William Sleddall, by will, dated 11th August, 1801, gave to John Stuart and William Berry, two of the senior aldermen of Kendal, and to such two persons as should, at his decease, be the two senior burgesses of Kendal, £525, upon trust, that they and their successors, to wit, should purchase Four-per-cent. Bank Annuities, or lend the same upon real or personal security, and apply the interest or dividends in the establishing and for ever supporting a Sunday school in Kirkby Kendal, for the instruction of thirty-five boys and twelve girls, the children of the poor people of Kirkby Kendal, to be nominated by the trustees; and for finding and providing a new green coat for each of the boys every year, and new hats once in two years; and for each of the girls a green gown every year, and green bonnets once in two years. Mr. Sleddall died in 1813, and this legacy was received by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Berry, and invested in the purchase of £625 18s. 7d. stock in the Four-per-cents, then at 83 $\frac{3}{4}$, in their names, and the dividends arising therefrom amounted at that time to £25 0s. 8d. yearly; but the interest on the stock having been reduced, the dividend is only £22 10s. 10d. at this date. In 1813 the trustees found the management of the school so exceedingly defective, that they determined upon removing the children to the schools connected with St. Thomas' Church, under certain regulations, which are entered in the minute-book kept by the trustees; and the scholars were accordingly removed from the old school in Finkle-street, at Easter, in the same year. The trust is now efficiently managed according to the will of the donor.

Lord Wharton's Bible Charity.—The Vicar of Kendal receives thirty bibles yearly, with about thirty-six small books. An examination takes place, and the books are given to such poor children as pass the best examination.

Stephenson's Charity.—The property of this charity consists of the house and premi-

Rainbow, in Kendal, and the house and shop adjoining. These premises are supposed to have been given by Robert Stephenson about the year 1716. The sum of six guineas, out of the rents, is given to the Catholic priest of Kendal, to be distributed at his discretion amongst poor Catholics on St. Thomas' Day. The remainder is given away to poor persons, not pensioners, in small sums from 1s. to 2s. 6d., on St. Thomas' Day. A part of these premises have lately been rebuilt out of money reserved from the rents, but the new buildings are now, it appears, clear, and the whole of the proceeds are again available for the purposes intended by the donor.

Lancaster's Charity.—Bryan Lancaster, by will, dated 8th day of 1th month, 1719, devised his estate at Kendal Park to certain trustees, for family purposes, which being fulfilled, he directed that on the 1st of January, £9 should be yearly distributed, namely, 20s. each to six poor men, and 10s. each to six poor women, they being legal inhabitants within the corporation of Kendal, without respect to what society or denomination or profession of religion they should go under, but chiefly with regard to their age and poverty. The rest and residue of the proceeds he gave to such charitable use as his trustees, together with four or six more approved faithful friends of the people called Quakers within the Kendal meeting, should in their discretion think fit. The above sum of £9 has been regularly distributed on New Year's day as far back as can be remembered, to poor men and women, settled inhabitants within the borough, and not members of the Society of Friends. The surplus rents are appropriated partly to the funds for relieving the poor amongst the Society of Friends, and partly to other charitable objects. The property belonging to this trust has a rental of about £280 per annum. It consists of the dwelling-house and land connected with the Friends' School, in Stramongate, the rental of which is £30 per annum; and of sixteen fields situated in Kendal Park, containing, with plantations, house and garden, about 89a. 2r. 35p., yielding about £175 per annum, together with five fields in Mint's Feet, measuring about 25a. 1r. 30p., and the rent of which is about £75. Four acres, however, of the last-mentioned land have been let at sundry times by different individuals for purposes connected with the Society of Friends only. In respect of these latter trusts, Lancaster's trustees pay out of their income about £14 yearly. There is likewise a field called Shaw's Parrock, which is the exclusive property of the Society of Friends.

Friend's School.—About seventy years since, "The Friends" in various parts of England built by subscription upon a portion of Bryan Lancaster's estate a school-house, in order that a good school should always be maintained in Kendal. The master for the time being has hitherto had the school-house and playground adjoining rent-free. He must be a member of the Society of Friends, and is appointed by Lancaster's trustees in conjunction with the preparative meeting of Kendal.

British School.—This school was built in the year 1835, and opened in October of that year. The building cost £610, of which sum £185 was raised by voluntary subscription, and £425 was granted by the government commissioners for education. The trustees are appointed by the managing committee of the school. The school is open to children of all religious denominations, and is ably conducted on the Lancastrian system. The number of scholars on the books amounts at present to about 300, the only payment required being 3d. for writing and accounts, and 2d. for reading, per week.

Schools of Industry.—The schools of industry were established in 1799, and are supported by annual subscriptions. In 1812, Jane Emersaon bequeathed the sum of £25 12s. for the support of this institution; and in 1811, John Postlethwaite, Esq. left the sum of £250 for the same purpose. These sums, together with about £150, raised by voluntary subscription, which was required to complete the purchase, were laid out in suitable premises on the Kent side, in the year 1827, where the schools were, till lately, efficiently managed by a committee of subscribers; but it is to be regretted that, from the inadequacy of the funds, the trustees have been obliged to close the school for the present.

Infants' School.—This school was established by voluntary subscriptions from among the Society of Friends in the year 1830, and is mainly indebted for its continued support to the annual contributions of that society, added to a small weekly payment with each of the children. The school-house is a neat stone building, which stands near Stock Bridge, at the foot of Castle-street.

Miss Maria Wilson's Bequestion to Miss Dowker's Hospital.—Maria Wilson, of Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland, spinster, by indenture made 43th May, 1839, assigned and transferred unto trustees, the sum of £1,000 in the Three per cent. Consols, in trust, that they should receive the dividends and interest arising therefrom when and as the same should become due, and after thereout paying all expenses incident to the trust, should pay and divide the same or the residue of such dividends unto and equally between and amongst

the six females for the time being in the hospital in Kendal founded by Dorothy Dowker, by her will bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1830. And it is declared and agreed, that the vicar for the time being of the said parish of Kendal should, *ex officio*, be a trustee under the said indenture.

The Dispensary.—The Dispensary is, perhaps, the most active and most useful charitable institution in the town. It was established by voluntary subscription in 1782, and continues to be supported in like manner, together with £80 per annum as an allowance from the township of Kendal, the interest of a legacy of £100 left by Mrs. Dorothy Dowker in 1831, Mrs. Knott's annuity of £1 1s., and the interest of the recent liberal donation of £500 made by James Gandy, Esq., of Heaves Lodge, in January, 1841. Mr. Gandy's munificent gift is at present invested in the Stockton and Darlington railroad, in the name of Mr. John Gandy, the treasurer of the Dispensary, Mr. W. D. Crewdson, and of the secretary, Mr. Samuel Marshall. The treasurer and secretary of the Dispensary, for the time being, are to be the permanent trustees, and the annual dividends are to be appropriated to the procuring nourishing diet, &c., for the patients of the Dispensary, under the superintendence of the apothecary of the institution. The institution is under the direction of a committee of twelve subscribers, appointed at the annual meeting held on the first Monday in each year. A resident apothecary is maintained, who is aided by a physician and several consulting surgeons; and efficient medical and surgical aid are thus secured to the poor, whose title is the production of a subscriber's ticket.

KIRKLAND CHARITIES.

Whitehead's Gift.—Peter Whitehead, of Kirkland, by will, dated 3rd October, 1712, gave a burgage house in Kendal, and a house in Kirkland, and a bit of land called Little Roods, in Kirkland, to his sister for life, and he gave the house in Kirkland, after her death, to Bryan Lancaster, Elizabeth Walker, Thomas Crosby, and Robert Wharton, and their heirs in trust to sell the same: and out of the proceeds he gave £15 to the poor inhabitants legally settled in the township of Kirkland, which sum he directed the trustees above-named to pay over, after the decease of his said sister, to the trustees of the Charity. And he directed the trustees to lay the same out at five per cent, and out of the interest to take 2s. annually and therewith buy cloth or kersey for coats for the poor men, legally settled and legally settled in Kirkland, and such as in their judgment should stand most in need, and to distribute the same on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. And to distribute the further sum of 2s. amongst the poor

inhabitants of Kirkland, and especially to the ancient, the lame, and blind, widows and orphans, in sums not less than 1s. nor exceeding 1s. 6d., and the remaining 5s. to be divided amongst the trustees, and he directed that the coats should have the letters P. W. in red cloth upon the left arm. The interest of this money (£2 5s.) is given away annually on St. Peter's Day, nothing being reserved for the distributors. For a considerable period coats have ceased to be given away on account of the objection to wearing the letters, and, instead thereof, 7s. is given to each of the poor persons, towards furnishing a coat.

Poor Stock, Kirkland.—Anthony Yeates, Esq., held, until his death, the sum of £17, which was in the hands of his father, John Yeates, but of the particulars of which no account can now be obtained, except that the sum was originally £30, and in the hands of a person of Kendal who failed, and £17 was all that could be recovered from his estate. Mr. Yeates gave 17s. as interest of this money to the settled poor of Kirkland on All Saints' Day yearly, in sums of 1s. and 2s. each. Since the death of Mr. Yeates this charity has been distributed by the vicar, Edward Wilson, Esq., and Mr. Bindloss, who were appointed trustees after the death of Mr. A. Yeates. The money (£17), is in the hands of Mr. Reveley, one of the trustees of the late A. Yeates, Esq., and he pays the interest thereof regularly to the trustees of the charity.

Burghage Rents.—There are two burghage rents of 5s. 2d. and 10s. 4d., which, for at least eighty years, have been given away to the poor of Kirkland. How these payments arose cannot be clearly ascertained. The first is found charged upon premises on the east side of Kirkland, now belonging to Mr. Bindloss; and the other, viz. 10s. 4d., issues out of a house close adjoining the former premises, now belonging to the executors of the late John Thompson. These sums are regularly distributed to the poor of Kirkland, annually, by the churchwarden, and are entered by him in a book required by the Poor-law Commissioners to be kept for that purpose.

There are several other charities, but they are either lost or not now appropriated.

EMINENT PERSONS.

Amongst the eminent persons who were born or resided at Kendal, we may mention—

Katherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., who was born at Kendal Castle, about the year 1510.

William Parr, marquis of Northampton, brother of Queen Katherine, also born at Kendal Castle, in 1513.

Barnaby Potter, bishop of Carlisle, born at or near Kendal, in 1578.

Sir George Wharton, distinguished as an astronomer and mathematician, born at or near Kendal, in 1617.

Ephraim Chambers, compiler and publisher of the first encyclopedia, was born at Milton, near Heversham, but educated at the Grammar School here.

John Wilson, a journeyman shoemaker of this town, distinguished for his knowledge of botany.

William Hudson, F.R.S., author of "Flora Anglica," and other works, born at Kendal about 1730.

Thomas Shaw, D.D., born at Kendal in 1693, was the author of several books of travel, particularly describing those portions of Asia and Africa in contiguity to the Red Sea.

Anthony Askew, M.D., born in 1722, well known as a collector of Greek MSS.

Sir Alan Chambre, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was born here in 1710, died in 1823, and was buried at Kendal.

John Gough, a celebrated naturalist, was born here in 1757, and died in 1823. His contributions to the transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society are very numerous.

John Dalton, the celebrated philosopher, was for some time a resident of Kendal.

NETHER GRAVESHIP.

The rateable value of this township is £2,554 8s. 8d. The population in 1801, was 37; in 1811, 43; in 1821, 76; in 1831, 312; in 1841, 323; and in 1851, 313. Nether Graveship lies on both sides of the Kent, and forms a populous suburb of the town of Kendal, from which it extends about a mile to the south. Colliu Field, the old manor house, is now a farmstead. It was long the seat of the Chambre family, of whom it was purchased, in 1668, by Mr. George Sedgwick, secretary to the Countess of Pembroke, who gave him £200 towards the purchase. During the parliamentary wars, the Countess of Pembroke retired to this house for safety. The pictures which this house formerly contained have been removed to Park Head, the residence of John Y. Yeates, Esq. The landowners are Richard Wilson, Esq.; Edward Wilson, Esq.; Edward W. Wakefield, Esq.; the Earl of Lonsdale; the Hon. Mrs. Howard; F. M. Yeates, Esq.; Messrs. William Walker and Co., with many others. For a further account of this township, see Kendal.

KIRKLAND.

The township of Kirkland forms part of the borough and town of Kendal.

PATTON.

This township contained in 1801 77 inhabitants; in 1811, 81; in 1821, 89; in 1831, 71; in 1841, 66; and in 1851, 83. The rateable value is £783 16s.

Patton seems anciently to have belonged to a family bearing the local name, from whom it passed to the Bellinghams of Burneshead, from whom it was transferred in marriage to the Thornburghs of Meathop and Selside. In 1723 it was sold to trustees for the use of the tenants. A moiety of the lands in Patton appear to have belonged to the priory of Couishead, in Lancashire. The landowners are Arthur Shepherd, Esq.; John Simpson, Esq.; Messrs. Hubbersty; Mrs. Harrison; and some small proprietors.

Patton is situated between the Mint and Sprint rivulets, and extends from two and a half, to four miles north-east of Kendal.

Shaw End is a fine mansion in this township, four miles north-east of Kendal, and the property of Arthur Shepherd, Esq.

There is a corn-mill here on the rivulet, which divides Patton from Selside-with-Whitwell.

SKELSMERGH.

The rateable value of this township is £3,513. The population in 1801 was, 217; in 1811, 220; in 1821, 258; in 1831, 263; in 1841, 293; and in 1851, 327. Agriculture is the principal employment.

Skelsmergh belonged to the Leybournes for upwards of four centuries, during which time their principal residence was at Cunswick. It was granted in the reign of Henry III. to Robert de Leybourne, by William de Lancaster the third. In 1301 Nicholas de Leybourne had a grant of free warren in Skelsmergh. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Leybournes suffered greatly in consequence of their attachment to the Catholic faith. They sold the manor to the Bellinghams of Levens, and Braithwaite of Burneshead, who enfranchised most of the tenants. But the hall and demesne continued to be held by the Leybournes till 1715, in which year they were forfeited. They were subsequently purchased by Thomas Crowley, Esq., and by him sold to Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, whose descendant, George E. Wilson, Esq., is the present owner. The Hon. Mrs. Howard is the superior lady of the manor. The landowners are, George E. Wilson, Esq.; John Bateman, Esq.; Stephen Brunskill, Esq.; Rev. G. H. Swale; J. J. Rowlandson, Esq.; John A. Medcalf, Esq.; the trustees of Dodding Green, and others. The township of Skelsmergh extends from a mile and a quarter to four and a

half miles north-east of Kendal. It contains the small hamlet of Garth Row, three miles north of Kendal, a number of dispersed dwellings, two corn-mills, a worsted mill, a bobbin mill, and a dyewood mill.

Mint House and Mint Cottage, are two neat houses in the vale of Mint, the former the property of John A. Medcalf, Esq., and the latter of Alexander W. Long, Esq. Oak Bank is the property and residence of Mr. Robert Seed. Dodding Green is an ancient house with a Catholic chapel attached, which was endowed about a century and a half ago with the adjoining house and estate. No service is performed here at present. Gillthwaite Rigg House is another residence in this township.

CHARITIES.

School.—There is no school in Skelsmergh, but the inhabitants have the privilege of sending four children to Selside School, and four children to Burneside school, to be taught free, on account of a bequest of £100 by Joseph Harling to each of these schools. The number of children is always kept full at each place.

Alice Duckett's Charity.—A full account of this charity will be found in the account of Kendal charities at page 847. The sum received by the overseers of this township is 2s. yearly, which is divided about May Day, annually, amongst poor householders.

Townships of Skelsmergh and Patton.—*Stephenson's Gift.*—There is a memorandum in the township book which states that there was due to the townships of Skelsmergh and Patton the sum of £2 annually, being a gift of Mr. Robert Stephenson to the said townships, out of Dodding Green estate. The sum of £10 is supposed to have been received many years ago, as Robert Stephenson's donation, and to have been laid out in the year 1775 in repairing the public roads. The surveyor of highways pays yearly, on account of this charity, £1 17s. 6d., to three or four poor persons not receiving parish relief.

Stephenson's Charity — Dodding Green Dole.—The poor of Skelsmergh and Patton are entitled to 10s. annually, charged upon the Dodding Green tenement, the former receiving 26s., the latter 14s. This estate was conveyed, about the year 1716, by R. Stephenson, Esq., a Catholic, to trustees of the same religion, for charitable uses. The general object of this charity is stated to be for the support of a priest for the Catholics of Dodding Green and neighbourhood. The Catholic priest of Kendal is the present pastor of Dodding Green, and by him is the charity distributed amongst the poor of Skelsmergh and Patton, without distinction of creed.

CROOK CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises an extensive mountainous district, containing several dispersed dwellings, bearing different names, and a small hamlet called Crook Mill, three and a quarter miles north-west of Kendal, but the chapelry extends to about six miles from that town. Lead and barytes are found here.

The rateable value of Crook is £1,133 15s. 7d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 179; in 1811, 176; in 1821, 227; in 1831, 246; in 1841, 257; and in 1851, 278; who are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits.

This manor is partly in the Marquis Fee and partly in the Lanley Fee of Kendal barony. In 1309 Simon de Knype held of William de Roos the fourth part of Crook, by the cornage of 5s. 11d., and for pasture of the foresters 6s. In 1572 part of the jointure of Helena, widow of William Parr, marquis of Northampton, was "the rent of Crook and improvements there, 15s. 7d. a year." In 1598 it was found that "in Crook seventeen messuages or tenements in the several tenures of divers customary tenants were holden by William Knype, gentleman, of the queen (Elizabeth), as of her barony of Kendal, by knight's service, viz., the fiftieth part of one knight's fee, and were worth by the year £1 18s. 4d." The manorial rights are vested in the Earl of Lonsdale and the Hon. Mrs. Howarth. The landowners are the trustees of the late Mr. Harrison; R. P. Davis, Esq.; Robert Birkett, Esq.; John Banks, Esq.; John Fell, Esq.; and Henry Birmingham, Esq. The commons were enclosed in 1823.

Crook Hall, anciently Thwatterden Hall, belonged for several generations to the Philipson family, a younger branch of which settled here, the other remaining at Calgarth. In 1681 Miles Philipson, Esq., of Crook Hall, representative of Westmoreland in parliament, was knighted by Charles I. He died without issue

male, and his three daughters and co-heirs sold the estate to Major Pigeon, natural son of Charles II., whose daughter brought the estate in marriage to Ralph Day, Esq., who in 1777 was owner of the hall, which, like most of the old residences of the Westmorland gentry, is now a farm-house.

THE CHAPEL.

Crook chapel is an ancient building, situated on an eminence, about the centre of the chapelry, and is supposed to be dedicated to St. Catherine. The tower contains one bell. The endowment of this chapel was formerly only £3 16s. 11d., but in 1751 and 1767, it was augmented with £400 from Queen Anne's Bounty, with which two estates were purchased, one at Stainton and the other at Crook. It also possesses another small estate in the latter township, given by an unknown donor. The income is now £77 a year. The patronage is vested in the vicar of Kendal. The registers commence in 1712. Part of Under Milbeck township is attached to this chapel.

INCUMBENTS.—Richard Thexter, 1755; Edward Rowlandson, 1757; Richard Brockbank, 1765; William Sandford, 1768; Robert Sandford, 1801; John Sedgwick, 1840.

Crook School, erected in 1852 by Robert Summercales, Esq., possesses a small endowment of £1 1s. 6d. a year, being the interest of £36 left by Mrs. Beckhouse. The average attendance is thirty-five.

In the township are the hamlets of Crook and How, a worsted-mill, a corn-mill, and a machine works.

GRAYRIGG CHAPELRY.

This chapelry includes the township of Grayrigg, Dillicar, Docker, Lambrigg, Whinfell, and part of Patton.

GRAYRIGG.

The rateable value of this township is £2,586. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 199; in 1811, 208; in 1821, 229; in 1831, 242; in 1841, 264; and in 1851, 264; who are principally employed in agriculture. The township is generally clean; the soil poor and cold. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township.

The manor of Grayrigg belonged to the barons of Kendal, and was granted by the first William de Lancaster,

in marriage with his daughter Agnes, to Alexander de Windsor, son and heir of William de Wind-or, whose descendants held the manor for several generations. William de Windsor was knight of the shire in 1354, and sheriff of Cumberland in 1367 and the following year. The manor subsequently passed by marriage to the Duckets, who resided at Grayrigg Hall till Anthony Ducket, Esq., sold the manor, with Lambrigg and Docker, to Sir John Lowther, who, in 1695, enfranchised all the tenants except some few who were not

able to purchase their enfranchisement. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. Those tenants who have not been enfranchised have to give two, three, or four days' labour in reaping corn in the harvest, according to the size of the farms. The landowners are William Thompson, Esq.; Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson; the Earl of Lonsdale; Arthur Shepherd, Esq.; Thos. Atkinson, Esq.; with several smaller proprietors.

Grayrigg township comprises the small hamlets of Beckhouses, Chapelhouses, and a number of dispersed dwellings, four and a half miles north-east of Kendal.

THE CHAPEL.

Grayrigg chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a modern Gothic structure, rebuilt in 1837, at a cost of about £1,100. Its ancient revenue was twenty nobles, but it was augmented in 1723 with £100 given by the Earl of Lonsdale, and £100 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. It was again augmented in 1751 with £200 obtained from the latter source, and £200 given by William Rudd, William Stratford, and the Rev. John Haistwell, all of which sums were expended in the purchase of land at Dilliear and Whinfell. A further augmentation of £20 has been obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the rent charge in lieu of tithes is £269 10s. 9½d. The living is now worth about £100 a year. The incumbent is nominated by the vicar of Kendal. The right of appointment was contested by the parishioners about the year 1820, but it was decided in favour of the vicar.

Incumbents.—Christopher Jackson, —; John Haistwell, 1773; George Wilson, 1831.

The parsonage is a plain substantial house, erected by subscription in 1811, at an expense of about £600.

CHARITIES.

The School.—The school was built by subscription in 1818, and now affords gratuitous education to thirty-three scholars belonging to the chapelry. It is endowed with eleven acres of land, purchased in 1723, with £30 left by Robert Adamson, and £100 in the Five-percents, given before 1807, by William Thompson, Leonard Barnard, Arthur Shepherd, and John Moser. There is also a school for girls, established in 1815. Its principal endowment consists of £10 a year, given by the trustees of the Quakers' Meeting House, which had stood at Beckhouses till about twenty years ago, and which was endowed with £100 left by John Dickenson. Both these schools are in connection with the Committee of Council on Education.

Poor Stock.—Richard Newby, in 1616, gave £40, the interest to be distributed to the poor of Grayrigg.

Stephenson's Charity.—Robert Stephenson, in 1714, settled an estate called Evetsykes, in the township of Whinfell, to charitable uses, and directed the rent to be distributed to the poor of Grayrigg, Whinfell, and Whitwell and Selside townships.

Thompson's Charity.—William Thompson, by will, dated in 1807, left £50 a year to be divided annually amongst five poor families for ever.

William Thompson, Esq., of Underley Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, lately deceased, was born at Grayrigg Head in this township. He was one of the aldermen of the city of London, president of Christ Hospital, and one of the members of parliament for Westmoreland.

DILLIEAR.

The rateable value of this township is £2,173 16s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 77; in 1811, 78; in 1821, 89; in 1831, 109; in 1841, 85; and in 1851, 135. The township, though in Grayrigg chapelry, and Kendal parish, is locally in Lonsdale Ward. It contains several scattered houses on the west side of the river Lune, eight miles north-east of Kendal, and is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, which has a station at Lowgill. The landowners are Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson; Rev. Thomas Airey; the executors of the late William Thompson; Rev. W. C. Wilson; Rev. George Wilson; William Richardson, and others, who possess the manorial rights of their respective estates.

Beckfoot is a small hamlet in this township.

DOCKLEB.

This township, which is surrounded by fells, contains a number of dispersed farm-houses and a few cottages, four miles north-east of Kendal. In 1801 it contained 65 inhabitants; in 1811, 71; in 1821, 89; in 1831, 95; in 1841, 82; and in 1851, 87. Agriculture is the only employment. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township. The rateable value is £1,303 18s.

The manor was granted to St. Peter's, subsequently called St. Leonard's Hospital, York, by the second William de Lancaster, which grant was confirmed by Gilbert, the seventh baron of Kendal, and also by Edward I.; the houses and doers belonging to the said hospital being also suffered to range Gilbert's forest here. After the Dissolution, the manor was granted to Richard Washington, who conveyed it to the Ducketts of Grayrigg, by whom it was sold to the Lowthers in 1690, and it is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale,

who pays for it a quit-rent to the Duke of Leeds, whose ancestors purchased this and many other fee-farm rents of the crown in the reign of Charles II. The landowners are, the Earl of Lonsdale; Rev. N. Hurbersty; John Yeates, Esq.; Thomas Dawson, Esq.; William Farrer, Esq.; and others. Docker Hall now serves as a farm-house.

LAMBRIGG.

The rateable value of this township is £1,625 15s. 7d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 124; in 1811, 137; in 1821, 161; in 1831, 176; in 1841, 113; and in 1851, 153. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township, which consists of a number of dispersed houses four miles and a half east-north-east of Kendal, and contains a long and lofty fell, called Lambrigg Park.

In 1282 Thomas de Chenaye granted to Gilbert de Bronolmshead all his lands at Lambrigg, reserving to himself the park only. From the Burnesheads, or Bronolmsheads, Lambrigg was transferred by marriage to the Bellinghams, and from them in a similar manner to the Ducketts, one of whom, Anthony Duckett, Esq., sold it to Sir John Lowther, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present lord of the manor. Lambrigg is of the marquis fee, and was held of the king, *in capite*, by knights' service. Edward Wilson, Esq.; William Thompson, Esq.; Thomas Farrer, Esq.; John Brunskill, Esq.; and Mrs. Thompson, are the principal landowners.

Mosedale Hall, the seat and property of William Thompson, Esq., is a neat mansion in this township, comprising extensive views of the surrounding country.

Lambrigg is a neat Elizabethan structure, the residence of John Brunskill, Esq., erected in 1852.

WHINFELL.

Whinfell township is a picturesque district, lying between the Mint and Borrowdale Beck, from four and a half to six miles north-east-by-north of Kendal. It is all included in the chapelry of Grayrigg, with the exception of Guest Ford estate, which is in that of Old Flutton. The population in 1801 was 181; in 1811, 191; in 1821, 204; in 1831, 214; in 1841, 187; and in 1851, 181. The rateable value is £1,725.

The manor appears to have been divided into moieties at a very early period; and the Redmans, Stricklands, and Ducketts, occur as owners. In 1723 the manor was sold to the tenants, together with Selside, Skelsmergh, and Patton, for £1,010 3s. 4d., "with all royalties, deadlands, ponds, waifs, and estrays; paying thereout yearly, 9s. 11½d. to the king, and 1s. to the Lord Viscount Lonsdale." At the same time it was agreed that the fishery in Whinfell Tarn should remain among the tenants undivided. The landowners are Edward Riddell, Esq.; James Machell, Esq.; Richard Wilkinson, Esq.; Arthur Shepherd, Esq.; Edward Wilson, Esq.; the trustees of the late William Thompson, Esq.; the trustees of — Garnett, Esq.; the Rev. H. J. Swale; the Catholic Church, Kendal, and others.

Besides Whinfell Tarn, which covers twelve acres, there are in the township two other smaller tarns, Flat Tarn and Pig Tarn. Beacon Hill is a lofty eminence, crowned with a pile of stones, the remains of one of the old beacons.

CHARITIES.

Stephenson's Charity.—The poor of Whinfell are entitled to a sum of money annually, of the gift of Robert Stephenson.—(See Grayrigg.)

HELINGTON CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north by Underbarrow, on the west by Crosthwaite and Lyth, on the south by Levens, on the south-east by Sedgwick, on the east by Natland, and on the north-east by Nethergraveship. It includes part of the village of Brig-steer, and a number of scattered dwellings, extending from one and a half to four miles south of Kendal, on the west side of the river Kent. The commons were enclosed by an act passed in 1837-8, since which time no less than £15,000 have been expended in the drainage and improvement of the land.

The estimated area of the township is 3,072 acres, and the rateable value £2,535 1s. 3d. In 1801 it contained 230 inhabitants; in 1811, 229; in 1821, 268; in 1831, 236; in 1841, 310; and in 1851, 289; who are principally engaged in agriculture and in peat moss

labour. The Roman road from Waterbrook to Underbarrow passes through part of this township.

The manor of Helington is part of the Lumley Fee, and in 1341 was held by William de Thweng, at which time it appears that the rent of the free tenants and

other tenants at will amounted to £15 0s. 8d. yearly. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was possessed by a family named Bindlose, from whom it was purchased by the Bellinghams, who sold it to Colonel Graham, and it now belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The landowners are Edward Wilson, Esq.; Geo. E. Wilson, Esq.; Walter C. Strickland, Esq.; Hon. Mrs. Howard, Richard Wilson, Esq.; and some smaller proprietors.

Sizergh Hall, the seat of the ancient family of Strickland is situate three and a half miles south of Kendal, at the foot of a hill facing the east. It is an antique fortified building, standing in an undulating park, delightfully sprinkled with wood. Only a small portion of the old towers remain; frequent additions and repairs have given an irregular but picturesque aspect to the whole pile. It contains a considerable collection of carved oak, tapestry, portraits, and armour. There is a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, by Antonio More, excellently painted, and some portraits by Lely and Romney. One apartment is called the queen's chamber, from a tradition that Catherine Parr once lodged there. A portrait of Charles II., by Vanduyke, was presented to the family by King James II.

Stricklands of Sizergh.

The first of the name of Strickland met with is in the reign of King John, when Gilbert Fitz-Rufred having been compelled, on account of his involvement with the rebellious barons, to give hostages, who were the sons, daughters, and heirs of the principal mesne lords holding under the barons of Kendal, including amongst them the son and heir of Sir Walter de Strickland. In the time of Hugh, bishop of Carlisle, who came to the see towards the beginning of the reign of King Henry III., this Sir Walter had license to keep a domestic chaplain in his family, within the parish of Morland, so as it should be of no prejudice to the mother church. Sir Walter Strickland granted to the church of St. Mary, York, and to the prior and monks of Wetheral (which was a cell of the said abbey) four acres of land in the territory of Strickland, moulter free. The great-great-grandson of this Sir Walter,

Sir Walter de Strickland was, in the 28th Edward I., with the king at the siege of Carlaverok, and, in the 1st and 6th of Edward II., was knight of the shire for Westmoreland. In the 9th of Edward III. Sir Walter obtained a grant to enclose his wood and demesne lands at Sizergh, and to make a park there, and to hold the same so enclosed to him and his heirs for ever. The great grandson of this Sir Walter,

Sir Thomas de Strickland, entered into agreement with Henry V., dated 29th April, 1415, to serve the king in his wars in France during one year, and had the distinguished

honour of bearing the banner of St. George at the ever-memorable battle of Agincourt. He was subsequently (7th Henry VI.) M.P. for Westmoreland. His son and heir,

Walter Strickland, Esq., appears to have been a zealous Lancastrian, and of the forces he was enabled to raise, with their proper habiliments, we have a muster-roll yet extant, which seems to have been made out chiefly in respect of the border service. This Walter Strickland was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Strickland, Knt., who married Agnes Parre, daughter of William Parre, son of Sir Thomas Parre and his wife, Elizabeth, one of the three sisters and co-heirs of Henry Lord Fitz-Hugh, and was succeeded by his son,

Walter Strickland, Esq., who married Elizabeth Salkeld, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Walter Strickland, Knt., who married, 1stly, Agnes, daughter of Richard Rodman, but had no issue; and 2ndly, Catherine, daughter and sole heir of Sir Ralph Newell of Thornton Briggs, co. York, by whom he had a son and successor.

Walter Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh and Thornton Briggs, co. Westmoreland, M.P. 5th Elizabeth. He married Alice, daughter of Nicholas Tempest, Esq., of Holm, co. Durham, and dying 1569, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Thomas Strickland, Knt., of Sizergh, M.P. co. Westmoreland 13rd Elizabeth and 1st King James. Sir Thomas married Elizabeth Symon of Bristol, and had a daughter, Alice, married to Sir William Webb, Knt., equerry to Prince Henry. He married, 2ndly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Curwen, Knt., of Workington, by whom he had issue,

- i. Robert, his successor.
- ii. Thomas,
- iii. Walter, from whom descended the Stricklands of Catterick, in Yorkshire.
- ii. Dorothy, third wife of John Fleming, Esq., of Rydal.
- ii. Margaret, second wife of George Preston, Esq., of Holker, Lancashire.

He died in 1615, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Strickland, Knt., M.P., co. Westmoreland 21st King James I. He was a colonel in the army of Charles I. and commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Edgehill while his son, Sir Thomas Strickland, led a regiment of foot. Sir Thomas married Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir William Alford of Dylton, co. York, by whom he had two sons,

- i. Thomas (Sir), his successor.
- ii. Walter, married Barbara Belasyse, fourth daughter of the Hon. Henry Belasyse, son and heir of Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, by whom he had a daughter,

Dorothy, married to William Grimestone, Esq.

Sir Robert dying in 1670, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Thomas Strickland, Knt., who was made a baronet by King Charles I. in person on the field at Edgehill, 2nd October, 1642. This gentleman represented the co. Westmoreland in 1661. He married, 1stly, Jane, daughter and co-heir of John Moseley, Esq., of Hildcliffe, co. York, by whom he had two surviving daughters,

- i. Alice, married to Sir Walter Blunt, of Sodington.
- ii. Anne, married to John Middleton, Esq., of Stokfield, co. York.

Sir Thomas married, 2ndly, Winifred, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Trenttham, Knt., of Rochester, co. Stafford, and had issue,

- i. WALLER, born May, 1645.
- ii. Robert, died unmarried.
- iii. Roger, who was page to the Prince of Conti, when he went from France, to be elected King of Poland. He died unmarried.
- iv. Thomas, in holy orders, Bishop of Namur, died 1743.

Sir Thomas Strickland, who had been privy purse to King Charles II. was one of the privy council to King James II. and, following the fortunes of that monarch, died in France, 8th January, 1694. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

WALTER STRICKLAND, Esq., who married Anne, daughter of Gerard Sulvin, Esq., of Croxdale, co. Durham, by whom he had issue,

- i. THOMAS, his successor, born 29th June, 1701.
- ii. Gerard, born 30th July, 1704; died 1st September, 1701; married, 1stly, Miss Mary Bagual, and had, with two daughters,

1. Gerard, born 10th October, 1741; married 15th April, 1779, Cecilia, relict of Charles Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh, and dying 23rd October, 1795, left issue,

George, born 23rd October, 1780.
Gerard, born 24th February, 1782.

Mr. Gerard Strickland, sen., married, 2ndly, Lady Gascoigne, relict of Sir Edward Gascoigne, Bart.

- i. Mary, died unmarried, 8th May, 1717.

Mr. Strickland was succeeded by his elder son,

THOMAS STRICKLAND, Esq., of Sizergh, born 29th June, 1701, who married, 1stly, 2nd June, 1728, Mary, daughter of Simon Scroope, Esq., of Danby, by whom he had issue: and 2ndly, Mrs. Archer, widow of John Archer, Esq., of Oxenholme. He was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son,

WALTER STRICKLAND, Esq., of Sizergh, who married 4th June, 1758, Margaret, daughter of Michael James Messenger, Esq., of Fountain Abbey, co. York, but dying without issue in 1761, was succeeded by his brother,

CHARLES STRICKLAND, Esq., of Sizergh, who married 20th April, 1762 Cecilia, only daughter of William Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, co. Lancaster (by his wife, Cecilia, daughter and sole surviving heir of Ralph Standish, Esq., of Standish, in the same county, and the Lady Philippa Howard, second daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk), and had issue,

- i. THOMAS, his successor.
- ii. William.
- iii. Charles, died 13th September, 1775.
 - i. Mary, married 27th February, 1783, to Edward Stephenson, Esq., of Farley Hill, co. Berks.

Mr. Strickland died 6th October, 1770, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS STRICKLAND, Esq., of Sizergh, who likewise, upon the decease of his uncle, Edward Towneley Standish of Standish, inherited the Standish estates, and assumed the surname of "Standish." He married 24th February, 1789, Anastasia, eldest daughter of Sir John Lawson, Bart., of Brough Hall, co. York, and had issue,

- i. CHARLES, who inherited the Standish estates, and continued the name of Standish.
- ii. THOMAS, of Sizergh.

- i. Anastasia, born 11th May, 1797, and died 22nd November, 1807.
- ii. Elizabeth, born 1st March, 1809, and died 17th September, 1813.
- iii. Monica, married in December, 1827, to Sir John Gerard, Bart., of Bryn.
- iv. Catherine, born 16th July, and died 19th March, 1808.

Mr. Strickland married, 2ndly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Gerard of Bryn, co. Lancaster, but had no issue. He died 4th September, 1813, and was succeeded at Sizergh by his second son,

THOMAS STRICKLAND, Esq., born 15th March, 1790, who married, November, 1824, Malenoiselle Ida de Finguerlin Bisahengen, youngest daughter of the Baron Finguerin, and by her (who married, 2ndly, the Comte de Ferenzac, and died in 1816) he left at his decease an only son,

WALTER STRICKLAND, Esq., of Sizergh, co. Westmoreland, born 5th September, 1825.

Arms.—Sa., three escallops, within a bordure, engrailed, arg.

THE CHAPEL.

Helsington chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a neat building, erected by subscription in 1726, and endowed by John Jackson, of Holeslack, with the adjacent Scarehouse estate, and the "Chamber Tenement," on condition that the inhabitants should subscribe £100 towards obtaining an augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty. The sum of £44 12s. was raised, and the remaining £58 8s. contributed by Mr. Matson, the curate, which sums, with £200 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty were expended in the purchase of Kirkbarrow Field, near Kirklaud, and land in Rawnrigg, in Barbon. It was augmented in 1762 with £200, given by the Countess Dowager Gower, and a further sum of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty. The Scarfoot estate at Underbarrow was purchased with these sums, and the annual revenue of the curacy is now worth about £125 per annum. The vicar of Kendal is patron. All the rites of the Church of England are performed here.

INCUMBENTS.—William Moore, 1790; William Hutton, 1831, James Mackalt, 1838; Charles Butler Harris, 1851.

The parsonage is a neat commodious house, erected in 1819, and enlarged in 1851.

Helsington School is a neat Gothic structure, erected by subscription in 1853, at a cost of £310, and possesses a small endowment of 13s. 4d. a year, arising from the rent of a shop at Kendal, left in 1739, by John Jackson, for the education of three poor children. The school is under inspection, and has an average attendance of about twenty scholars. The John Jackson mentioned above, by his will, devised to the clerk of Helsington a small parcel of ground called, Jack Parrock.

There are marble-mills and a powder-mill on the river Kent, in this township.

INGS CHAPELRY.

Ings chapelry comprises the greater portion of the township of Hugill and part of that of Nether Staveley.

HUGILL.

Hugill township is distant from six to seven miles north-west of Kendal, on the Ambleside road and the river Kent, and contains the small hamlets of Heights, Grassgarth, Ings, Reston, and Uthwaite. The rateable value is £1,379 3s. 3d. The population in 1801 was 237; in 1811, 213; in 1821, 300; in 1831, 367; in 1841, 382; and in 1851, 413; who are chiefly employed in agriculture and bobbin turning. The Kendal and Windermere railway runs through the township. For an account of the manor see Staveley. The Earl of Lonsdale and the Hon. Mrs. Howard possess the manorial rights. The landowners are John H. Wilson, Esq.; the trustees of the late James Braithwaite, Esq.; Messrs. Jenkinson, Nathan Thompson, Thomas Brown, and others. Hugill Hall is now a farm-house.

THE CHAPEL.

Ings chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1743, by Robert Bateman, who endowed it with £12 a year, besides bequeathing £8 a year to the school, and £1,000 for the purchase of an estate, and the erection of eight cottages, for the reception of as many poor families. Mention is made of Ings chapel in 1655. There appears to have been a previous one at Grassgarth, in this township. The chapel was repaired, &c., in 1842, and now consists of nave, chancel, west gallery, and tower containing three bells. There is a marble tablet to the memory of the late James Braithwaite, Esq., of Hugill. The ancient revenue of Ings chapel was only £2 1s. 4d., to which £3 6s. 8d. was added by the king's auditor, and a

further augmentation of £12 a year was left to it in 1665, by Rowland Wilson, Esq., on condition that the curate should give gratuitous instruction to the poor of the chapelry. The living has been since augmented with £200, given by Mrs. Mary Foster, and £600 obtained in three lots from Queen Anne's Bounty. The income of the living is now about £90 a year. The landowners are the patrons. The registers previous to the year 1813 have been lost.

INCUMBENTS—John Airey, 1813; Charles B. Harris, 1845; Matthew J. Finch, 1847; Thomas Finton, 1851.

The parsonage is a neat residence near the chapel.

The school is endowed with the interest of £1,000 left by John Braithwaite, Esq., who died March 1st, 1854, and £50 per annum from Bateman's Charity, as below. The average number of scholars in attendance is thirty-five.

CHARITIES.

Bateman's Charity.—Mr. Bateman, who built the church, left certain moneys, which now realise about £100 a year, of which £50 a year is given to the poor of Hugill not in receipt of parish relief.

Rowland Wilson's Charity.—Rowland Wilson, by will, dated 1650, devised his lands at Grassgarth, in the parish of Kendal, subject to a yearly payment of £5 1s.; one-half of which sum he directed should be disposed of in bread at Kendal, and the remainder in bread at Hugill.

There are two bobbin-mills and a corn-mill in this township.

Ings Hall is now a farm-house.

KENTMERE CHAPELRY.

KENTMERE chapelry is bounded on the north by Patterdale, on the west by Garburne Fell, on the south by the chapelries of Ings and Staveley, and on the east by Long Sleddale. It consists principally of a narrow vale, shut in by lofty fells, and is distant nine miles north-west-by-north of Kendal. It is watered by the river Kent, which rises a little to the north, and formed a lake, or mere, which was drained off several years ago. A large reservoir, covering about eight acres of land, is situated here, which supplies, in dry weather, the mills on the river Kent.

The township of Kentmere contained in 1801 166 inhabitants; in 1811, 217; in 1821, 212; in 1831, 191; in 1841, 198; and in 1851, 193.

In the partition of the Brus estate amongst the four sisters and co-heirs of the last Peter le Brus, about

1282, Margaret, the eldest, had that which is now called the Marquis Fee; Agnes, the second, had no share in Westmorland; Lucy, the third sister, had that which is now called the Lunley Fee; and Lularina, the fourth, had Kentmere. This Lularina

was married to John de Bella-Aqua, and had issue two daughters, co-heiresses: Sibil, married to Miles de Stapleton; and Joan, married to Aucherus, son of Henry. Miles de Stapleton, by his wife, Sibil, had a son, Nicholas de Stapleton, between whom and Joan, his aunt, the inheritance was divided, and by this division Kentmere became the property of Nicholas. The manor continued to be held by the Stapletons till 1626, in which year it was sold by Gilbert Stapleton to Nicholas Fisher, Esq., of Stanebank Green, whose descendant, Henry Fisher, Esq., devised the manor to be sold, and it was purchased, in 1745, by Thomas Wilson of Kendal. The younger son of this last-named gentleman subsequently assumed the name of Fenwick. The manor was afterwards sold to the landowners. Kentmere Hall, now occupied by a farmer, stands at the foot of a huge and rugged mountain, and was formerly the residence of the ancient family of the Gilpins, one of whom, Bernard Gilpin, the "Apostle of the North," as he has been termed, was born here in 1517; and Dr. Airey, who was provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and who lived about the year 1560, was also a native of Kentmere.

THE CHAPEL.

Kentmere chapel is situated near the old hall, and is a small ancient building. The salary of the curate

was formerly only £6 a year, arising from a rate of 2s. levied for every 13s. 4d. paid to the lord of the manor. The living was augmented before 1757, with £600, viz., £400 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, £100 given by the inhabitants, and £100 by the executors of Dr. Stratford. Of this money £200 was expended in the purchase of Bonnet-green estate, in Strickland Ketel, and the other £400 in the purchase of Patton-end estate, in Patton, so that its revenue now amounts to £70 a year.

CHARITIES.

Newton's Charity.—Robert Newton, by will, in 1769, bequeathed £60, the interest to be applied for the clothing of poor people in the township.

Poor Stock.—Henry Airey, by will, in 1708, gave to the poor of Kentmere £50, the interest to be distributed annually on the anniversary of his decease amongst the poor of the chapelry, with the exception of those of Wray West Quarter. William Birkett, by will, in 1785, left £40, in trust for the poor of Kentmere. These two legacies, with £30, the donor of which is unknown, make up the sum of £120, the interest of which is distributed on the first Sunday after Old Candlemas, yearly, to poor persons not receiving parish relief.

LONG SLEDDALE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry embraces a wild and picturesque district, about three miles in breadth, and extending from five to eleven miles north of Kendal. It is intersected by the Sprint rivulet, which runs through a deep vale parallel with the road, till it unites with the Kent about half a mile below Burnside Hall.

The rateable value of this township is £1,150. The population in 1801 was 187; in 1811, 172; in 1821, 185; in 1831, 199; in 1841, 173; and in 1851, 170. Agriculture is the only employment.

Long Sleddale belonged to the ancient barons of Kendal, who granted "in fee divers tenements there to several persons," and finally granted the manor to the Thornburghs of Hamsfel and Selside, who sold it to the Bellinghams, from whom it was purchased by Colonel James Grahame, and is now held by the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The tenements have been from time to time, all or most of them, enfranchised. There does not appear to have been a manor-house here, the lords never being resident. When the Thornburghs held the manor, the tenants attended the court at Selside Hall. Uberry, or Yewbarrow Hall, was the most considerable house in the vale, and seems to have been the residence

of a family bearing the name of Layburne: it is now a farm-house. The landowners are the Hon. Mrs. Howard, Richard Wilkinson, Esq.; Messrs. Henry and George Fothergill, Alexander W. Lodge, Rev. Robert Walker, Thomas Walker, Michael and John Mattinson, Robert Mattinson, and others.

THE CHAPEL.

Long Sleddale chapel stands near the centre of the vale. It is a small building, erected in 1712, when the burial-ground was also consecrated. The living has been several times augmented. In 1713 it received £80 from the heir and four daughters of Henry Holme; and in 1746, 1773, and 1775, three sums of money of £200 each from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and a subscription of £200, making altogether £800, laid out in the purchase of land in Long Sleddale,

Selside, and Lambrigg, now let for about £50 a year. The total income of the living is £88. The vicar of Kendal is patron. The registers commence in 1670.

INCUMBENTS.—Matthew Monkhouse, 1717; Edward Greenwood, 1798; Robert Walker, 1845.

There is no parsonage.

In 1853 the Rev. Miles Walker, brother of the present incumbent, gave £300, on condition that the

inhabitants of the township would raise a similar sum, and devote it to the education of the poor of the chapelry. The inhabitants subscribed £250, to which the master and fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, added £50, thus making up the amount required, which was invested in the Three-per-cent Consols, and now produces about £21 per annum. The Hon. Mrs. Howard also subscribes £10 a year for the education of poor children. A new school-house is much needed.

NATLAND CHAPELRY.

This is a small chapelry containing a township and village of its own name, and the Roman station of Galacum. It is bounded on the north by Nethergraveship, on the west by Helsington, and on the south and east by Stainton.

The area of Natland township is returned with that of the parish; its rateable value is £3,205. The population in 1801 was 205; in 1811, 188; in 1821, 214; in 1831, 236; in 1841, 251; and in 1851, 226; nearly two-thirds of whom reside in the village, the remainder in dispersed houses. Agriculture is the only employment. The soil here is rather sandy. The township is intersected by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

Of the Roman occupation of this part of Westmoreland we have abundant evidence at Watercrook, supposed to be the Galacum of the Notitia. According to Horsley, the station measured six chains from north to south, and eight from east to west, covering an area of about five acres. Altars, coins, urns, stones, and the remains of pottery, have been found here; and Horsley discovered a stone monument in the wall of a neighbouring barn, with an inscription to the memory of two freedmen. A Roman coin, of the Emperor Vespasian, was found in the neighbourhood of Watercrook a good many years ago. About a mile and a half from the station, on the summit of a high hill, called Helm, is a place called Castlesteads, supposed to have formed a summer station for the garrison of Galacum. The inner and outer vallums are still visible. Coneybeds, situated on Hay Fell, east of Kendal, is supposed to have been an exploratory station for Watercrook.

On the Norman invasion, Natland is conjectured to have become the habitation of the *Nativi*, or bondmen of Kendal Castle. The manor is included in the Marquis Fee, and has long been held by the Strickland family, Walter C. Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh, being the present lord. The landowners are the Rev. W. C. Wilson, George E. Wilson, Esq.; Edward Wilson, Esq.; Richard Wilson, Esq.; and W. D. Crewdson, Esq.

The village of Natland is two miles south of Kendal.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel, dedicated to St. Mark, is a neat modern edifice, erected, near the site of a former chapel, in 1825, at a cost of £550, of which £300 was given by three individuals, and £100 by the Society for Building New Churches. In 1716, 1749, and 1754, the living was augmented with £600 from Queen Anne's Bounty; and in the latter year with £100 left by Archbishop Bolter, and £100 left by Bishop Stratford, making a total sum of £800, which was laid out in the purchase of land at Skelsmergh, Old Hutton, and Barbon. The two former estates now let for £53 a year, but the latter has been sold and the money invested in the funds. It has since received other augmentations, so that the benefice is now worth £113 a year, besides a residence. The tithes are paid to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicar of Kendal, the latter of whom is patron of the living. The registers commence in 1777.

INCUMBENTS.—William Townson, George Kendal, Thomas Briggs, Thomas Thorbarrow, Thomas Mackereth, and Joseph Fawcett.

The parsonage is a plain building purchased about twelve years ago.

The school for boys and girls is endowed with £10 a year from an estate in the chapelry.

CHARITIES.

Shippard's Charity.—Charles Shippard, by will, in 1779, left the sum of £180, upon trust, and directed that the interest should be divided amongst the poor of the chapelry. This sum was subsequently increased to £300, on account of which £1 a year is distributed as directed.

Shippard's Devise.—The same Charles Shippard, by his will, devised an estate called Crow Park, the rent of which he ordained should be applied for the education of the poor children of the township.

NEW HUTTON CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the townships of New Hutton, Hay, and Hutton-in-the-Hay, which form a township with Scalthwaite Rigg.

NEW HUTTON.

New Hutton township contained, in 1801, 125 inhabitants; in 1811, 110; in 1821, 127; in 1831, 172; in 1841, 148; and in 1851, 157. The rateable value is £1,185 15s. 7½d.

Nicolson and Burn tell us, "at first there was only one general name of Hutton. The distinction between Old and New Hutton seems to have come in about the beginning of the reign of Edward I." For the descent of the manor, see Old Hutton. New Hutton is held under the Richmond Fee; the tenants possess the manorial rights of their own properties, and pay a quit rent to the Earl of Lonsdale, the lessee of the crown. The landowners are the executors of the late William Thompson, Esq.; Richard Simpson, Esq.; Messrs. John Y. Thexton, William Whitwell, John Sleddall, L. Watson; the Misses Harrison, and a number of small proprietors. The commons were enclosed in 1839.

The township contains the small hamlets of Borrans, Millholm, and Rawgreen, with several scattered dwellings, distant three miles and a half east-south-east of Kendal.

THE CHAPEL.

New Hutton chapel, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a modern Gothic structure, erected in 1829, at a cost of about £500. It comprises nave, aisle, chancel, tower, and spire. The windows are lancet-shaped: those at the east end are partly stained. There are two mural tablets; one to the memory of the late William Sleddall and his wife; the other to the late Ralph Fisher, Esq. The chapel contains nearly 300 sittings, most of which are free. The living is worth about £80 a year, arising from an estate at Killington, purchased with £200 subscribed by the inhabitants, and £200 obtained from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and land at Grayrigg bought with an augmentation of £200 received in 1756; together with a grant of £13 a year from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, received in 1841. The vicar of Kendal is patron. The registers commence in 1741.

INCUMBENTS.—Samuel Simpson, John Simpson, Ralph W. Fisher, Francis Whalley, and Henry Scambler. The Rev. Samuel Simpson held the living for sixty-seven years, from 1741 till 1808, when he deceased, being upwards of ninety years of age.

New Hutton School possesses an endowment of five guineas a year, arising from a small enclosure in the township of Sedgwick, purchased with £40 left for

education by Miles Tarn, in 1778; and £15 8s. 6d. given by the Rev. Samuel Simpson, the then incumbent, the rent of which is given to the schoolmaster. The average number of children in attendance is about twenty.

CHARITIES.

Walker's Charity.—William Walker, of Bendrigg, in Old Hutton, in 1639, left several messuages, charged with the following payments:—"To twelve poor householders dwelling within the lordship of Killington, to each 3s. 6d., 42s.; to four poor householders within the lordship of Firbank, each 2s. 6d., 10s.; to eight poor householders within the lordship of Old Hutton, each 3s. 4d., £1 6s. 8d.; to four poor householders within the lordship of New Hutton, each 3s. 4d., 13s. 4d.; and to four poor householders of Lambrigg, each 2s. 6d., 10s." The sum of 13s. 4d. is regularly distributed on account of this charity to four poor householders of this township.

Ward's Charity.—Thomas Ward, late of Norfolk, left by his will, dated February 15th, 1806, the sum of £300, the interest of which he directed should be distributed by the minister and overseers to the poor not in receipt of parish relief, belonging to and living in the three towns of Hutton, near Kendal. The said Thomas Ward also left £50 to the minister of New Hutton Chapelry, which was applied to the purchase of land for the benefit of the chapel.

SCALTHWAITE RIGG, HAY, AND HUTTON-IN-THE-HAY.

This township extends from Faircross Bank, in the suburb of Kendal, to three miles east of that town. Its rateable value is £4,280. The population in 1801 was 259; in 1811, 276; in 1821, 348; in 1831, 380; in 1841, 408; and in 1851, 466. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs through the township. The manorial rights are possessed by the Earl of Lonsdale, besides whom Ralph Fisher, Esq.; the executors of the late William Thompson, Esq.; Edward Wilson, Esq.; William Sleddall, Esq.; William Edmondson, Esq.; Richard Dobinson, Esq., and others, are the landowners.

Scalthwaite Rigg is included in the parish of Kendal. It includes the village of Mealbank, which is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Keut, two and a half miles north-east of Kendal, where there are a corn and snuff mills and a woollen manufactory. There is a neat school, erected by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., in 1816, for the education of the children of their workpeople.

Sleddall Hall, now a farm house, belonging to Edward Wilson, Esq., was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Sleddall, one of whom was mayor of Kendal in 1636.

Hay is a hamlet about half a mile west of Hutton-in-the-Hay, which is a constabulary in the township, three miles east of Kendal. Both places are in New Hutton chapelry, and in the manor of Hay, which belongs to the Marquis Fee of Kendal barony. Nicolson and Burn say "Hay signifies a park or enclosure, and Hutton seems to have come from huts, which were erected in

the hunting grounds and forests for the convenience of the hunters: it is therefore evident that the huts within the park were called Hutton-in-the-Hay, to distinguish them from the huts in the open forest; and this distinction is supposed to have originated when the estates of William de Lancaster were divided between his co-heiresses, Helwise and Alicia."

Hill Top is a delightfully-situated mansion in the hamlet of Hay, and the residence of Dr. Fleming-Ray Head, an ancient mansion in Hutton-in-the-Hay, is the seat and property of William Sleddall, Esq.

OLD HUTTON AND HOLMESCALES CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the township of Old Hutton and Holmescales, including the hamlets of Bridge End, Chapel Houses, Ewbank, Middleshaw, and Beekside, and extends from three and a half to five miles south-east of Kendal.

The population of this township in 1801 was 368; in 1811, 376; in 1821, 421; in 1831, 429; in 1841, of Old Hutton alone, 434; in 1851, 367; in 1841, of Holmescales alone, 54; in 1851, 44. The surface of the township is irregular, and the soil is generally of a light, sandy quality. The commons have been enclosed. Holmescales, though united with Old Hutton in poor's rate, and in the partition of common rights, is a hamlet to the extreme point easterly of Burton-in-Kendal, and belongs to that parish for ecclesiastical purposes. It is five miles south-east of Kendal, and possesses a bobbin mill. At Bridge End, which is five miles from Kendal, is a worsted manufactory; and at the beek side, about a quarter of a mile from the chapel, is a corn-mill.

The distinction between Old and New Hutton does not appear to be older than the reign of Edward I. About the time of Richard I., Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, granted to Thomas, son of Gospatric, Holme, Preston, and Hutton, with the appurtenances to hold of him and his heirs by the service of the fourth part of one knight's fee. In the next generation, William de Lancaster granted and confirmed to Patrick, son of the said Thomas, son of Gospatric, and his heirs, the charter which Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, father of the said William, granted to the said Thomas, of the lands in Kendal which he held of the said Gilbert, in Preston, Holme, and Hutton. In the 25th Edward I. John de Culwen granted and confirmed to Patrick de Culwen and his heirs all his lands at Old Hutton and Holmescales, with the mill and services of his free tenants there, except the wood of Hutton, and rendered for the same one penny of silver yearly at the Nativity of our Lord, for all services. And in the 7th Edward

III. Gilbert de Culwen, lord of Workington, re-leased and quitted claim to Thomas de Culwen, son of Patrick de Culwen, Knt., his uncle, all his lands of Old Hutton and Holmescales, in Kendal, with the mill and homages of the free tenants there: to hold to the said Thomas and the heir of his body, rendering to the said Gilbert and his heirs yearly one penny of silver as above. The manor of Old Hutton has long been enfranchised. From some escheats taken about the beginning of the reign of Charles I., the tenements in Old Hutton and Holmescales appear to have been held of the king as of his manor of Kirkby in Kendal called the Richmond Fee, in socage, by payment of certain rents.

THE CHAPEL.

Old Hutton chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected in 1628, rebuilt in 1699, and had a burial ground consecrated in 1822. It is a plain structure, without any architectural pretensions. The benefice, a curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Kendal, has an ancient salary of £4 12s., a piece of land left by Henry Bateman, and £5 a year for an afternoon sermon, left by Thomas Robinson, in 1706; since which time it has been augmented with £600 of Queen Anne's Bounty, with £100 from Dr. Stratford's trustees, and £100 given by various benefactors, all laid out in land, so that its net income is now about £28 a year.

The parsonage is a neat and commodious structure, erected in 1831. It is about a mile from the chapel.

The Grammar School was founded by Edward Milner in 1613. It was rebuilt by the inhabitants in 1753, and possesses a yearly income of £19 11s. arising from three rent charges, and from interest of money vested in the Navy Five-per-cents.

CHARITIES.

Walker's Charity.—The particulars of the foundation of this charity are given in our report of the charities in New Hutton. £1 6s. 8d. is annually added to the rents of Roger Ward's Charity, and disposed of with them at Whitsuntide, in the manner hereafter mentioned.

Roger Ward's Charity.—There is an estate at Old Hutton, supposed to have been given by Roger Ward, which produces about £20 a year. After deducting what is necessary for incidental expenses and repairs, the rent payable to the charity is distributed half-yearly amongst about thirty poor persons of the township of Hutton and Holmescales.

Robinson's Charity.—Thomas Robinson, of Greaves, in Old Hutton, by will, dated 1692, left £5 a year to the minister of Old Hutton, to preach an afternoon sermon every Sunday in the year, except the winter

quarter. He also bequeathed £52 to be laid out upon lands for ever by the churchwardens and overseers, the produce to be laid out in penny loaves and given away every Sunday, to poor persons. He also left two brackendales, the one on Holmescales Common, the other in Preston Patrick, to be let by the churchwardens, and the rents divided among such poor housekeepers as should not receive aid from the parish.

Dawson's Charity.—Joseph Dawson, alderman, of Kendal, left £52, to be distributed weekly in bread.

Donor Unknown.—The township also possesses the sum of £22, which is applied to different purposes.

Division of Holmescales.—*Hutton's Charity.*—The division of Holmescales, though it forms a township jointly with Old Hutton, is itself in the parish of Barton. It is consequently entitled to a share of the rents of the Hinden estate, for an account of which see Barton-in-Kendal parish.

SELSIDE-WITH-WHITWELL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is situated between the Mint and Sprint rivulets, and extends from four and a half to six and a half miles north-by-east of Kendal.

This township contained in 1801 192 inhabitants: in 1811, 234; in 1821, 291; in 1831, 263; in 1841, 335; and in 1851, 284; who are principally resident in scattered farm-houses. The rateable value is £1,652 9s. 1d.

Selside and Whitwell, though separate divisions, form only one constablowick, and seem to have been originally one manor. At what date they were first separated we have now no means of ascertaining. They subsequently became united in the ancient family of Thornburgh. The first account we have of Whitwell is in 1351, in which year we find that Gilbert de Burneshead held of William de Coucy the hamlet of Whitwell, by the service of cornage, ward-hip, and relief. The heiress of the Burneshead family married a Bellingham, and one of the daughters and co-heirs of the last Bellingham of Burneshead brought Whitwell in marriage to the Thornburghs. Of Selside we have no account previous to 1375, when Matthew de Redman held of Joan de Compland divers tenements in Selside, but the manor appears to have been then held by the Thornburghs. This last-named family, which held Selside and Whitwell till it failed in issue male in 1774, produced a number of distinguished men, several of whom were knights of the shire for Westmoreland, in the reign of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V. The Thornburghs sold off

the manor by degrees, part to the tenants, part to the Wilsons, and part to the Bellinghams, so that a considerable portion of it now belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The landowners are Ralph Riddell, Esq.; Mrs. Fothergill; James Machell, Esq.; the executors of the late William Thompson, Esq.; and Arthur Shepherd, Esq.

Selside Hall, the ancient seat of the Thornburghs, and now the property of Ralph Riddell, Esq., serves as a farm-house.

Except the small hamlet of Gateside, which is five miles north-by-east of Kendal, the houses in this township are all scattered, and bear different names. The commons were enclosed in 1825.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a plain building, re-erected in 1838, at a cost of about £1,600, the whole of which was defrayed by subscription with the exception of £80 obtained from the church commissioners, and £50 given by Trinity College, Cambridge. The site for the building, together with the requisite stone and sand, were given by Mr. Riddell. The chapel will accommodate about 300 persons, and with the exception of five pews appropriated to Lowbridge House, Forest Hall, Selside Hall, Kit Cragg, and Northgate Side, are all free. In 1717, the curacy was certified at £8 5s., viz., £4 charged upon the

estates of the inhabitants, £1 issuing out of land left by Miles Birkbeck, and 5s. interest of money left by Thos. Nelson. It was augmented in 1722 with two estates called Harrod and Stonegarth, in Whinfell, purchased with £200 of Queen Anne's Bounty, £100 given by Lady Moyer, £100 from the trustees of Dr. Stratford, and £100 given by the Rev. William Atkinson, all laid out in the purchase of Beckstones, afterwards exchanged for Browfoot estate, in Firkbank. The total income of the living is £415. The landowners are the patrons. The chapel includes within its jurisdiction the township of Selside and Whitwell, the township of Fawcett Forest, part of Whinfell, two houses in Skelsmergh, and three houses in Strickland Roger. The register commences in 1752.

INCUMBENTS.—William Atkinson, 1752; Jacob Chambre, 1764; John Parker, 1773; Matthew Monkhouse, 1780; Thomas Airey, 1794; Henry Holme Airey, 1831.

The incumbent resides at Browfoot.

The school possesses an endowment of £59 a year, arising from a bequest made in 1730, by John Kitching, who gave an estate at Bigger-bank, upon trust that the rents should be applied for the gratuitous education of the children of the township. Joseph Harling, by will, in 1802, left £100 to this school, upon condition that four poor boys of Skelsmergh should be taught by the schoolmaster, free of expense, except only a cockpenny at Shrovetide, which is paid by all the scholars.

CHARITIES.

Poors' Land.—There is a small parcel of ground, about half an acre, commonly called the Poor Dole. It is not known how it came to the township, but the rent has been distributed, on St. Thomas' Day, together with the communion money, among the poor householders of the township, as long as can be remembered.

Stephenson's Charity.—The poor of this township are entitled to a sum of money, annually, of the gift of Robert Stephenson, as described in the account of the township of Whinfell and Grayrigg.

Lowbridge House, the seat and property of Mrs. Fothergill, is a neat mansion, occupying a pleasant situation at the foot of Bannisdale, six and a half miles north of Kendal. It was erected in 1837, and is Elizabethan in style.

Mezergh House, the residence of James Machell, Esq., is pleasantly situated four miles and a quarter north-by-east of Kendal. It was erected in 1835, and contains some ancient oak furniture, remarkable for the beauty of its carving.

FAWCETT FOREST.

This is an extensive but wild and mountainous district in the parishes of Kendal, Shap, and Orton, and in the chapelry of Selside, distant from five and a half to eight miles north of Kendal. Its population in 1801 was 81; in 1811, 61; in 1821, 51; in 1831, 61; in 1841, 66; and in 1851, 51. The rateable value is £116.

Fawcett Forest, anciently Fauside Forest, was given to the abbey of Byland by William de Lancaster I. After the suppression of the religious houses, it was purchased by Alan Bellingham, Esq., a younger son of the Bellinghams of Burneshead, who also purchased Helsington and Levens. The last of the Bellingham family sold Fawcett Forest, with other estates, to Colonel James Graham, from whom it has descended to the Hon. Mrs. Howard, besides whom George A. Geldard, Esq., is the principal landowner.

Forest Hall is the residence of Mr. William Wood, who farms the whole township. It partakes in some degree of the Elizabethan style.

STAVELEY CHAPELRY.

This chapelry includes the township of Over Staveley, the chief part of Nether Staveley, and a part of Hugill.

The rateable value of Staveley township is £1,685 18s. In 1801 it contained 324 inhabitants; in 1811, 234; in 1821, 312; in 1831, 412; in 1841, 527; and in 1851, 532; who are principally resident in the village of Staveley, and many are employed at woollen and bobbin mills; the remainder was in agricultural districts. The Kendal and Windermere railway passes close to the township, and has a station at the village of Nether Staveley.

The manor of Staveley and Hugill is part of the

Marquis Fee of Kendal barony. After the death of William de Thweng, in 1319, it was found by inquisition that he died seised of the park of Staveley, and of a fulling mill there, as also of the rents of free tenants and tenants at will at Staveley and at Hugill. Among the escheats in 1113 it is found that John Hotham, Kut., held the manor of Staveley. From this time till 1569 the Hothams held the manor; they sold it, or rather their part of it, in the latter year to the Bellinghams. In 1577, after the death of Alan

Bellingham, Esq., it was found by inquisition that he died possessed of the manor of Staveley, and of "divers lands and tenements" in Over Staveley, Nether Staveley, and other places, and that he held the same of the queen by knight's service. In the same year it was found that William Gilpin held a part of the manor of Over Staveley. In 1595 it was found that Robert Bindloss, Esq., and James Bellingham, Esq., held of the queen (Elizabeth) as of her barony of Kendal, in free socage, and not *in capite*, in Nether Staveley, several messuages and tenements. In 1608 Rowland Philipson held Staveley by fealty and 12d. rent; and five years later we find Christopher Philipson holding "one capital messuage called Ashes, with twenty-one acres of land, in Staveley Godmond (so called from Godmond, who had estates there), of the king as of his manor of Kendal called the Marquis Fee, by the yearly rent of 16d. for all services." In 1676 there were held of Katharine, queen consort of Charles II., in Staveley and Hugill, of the Marquis Fee, "six freehold tenements of the yearly rent of 4s. 7d.; thirteen customary tenements of the yearly rent of £5 17s. 4½d.; fulling mills and lords' acres of the rent of £1 8s. 4d., and fifteen cottages of the rent of £1 13s. 4d. Four other tenements in Hugill, pay a free or dry rent of £3 19s. 9d.; Uthwaite mill in Hugill, 1s. 2d." The Earl of Lonsdale and the Hon. Mrs. Howard are the present possessors of the manorial rights and privileges. The landowners are Edward Wilson, Esq.; John H. Wilson, Esq.; the executors of Abraham Banks, Esq.; Jas. Gandy, Esq.; R. B. Armstrong, Esq.; Benjamin Turton, Esq.; the trustees of the late Geo. Mounsey, Esq.; and others.

The village of Staveley is on the west side of the Kent, a little above the confluence of that river with the Gowan, four miles and a half north-west of Kendal. In the village are two extensive woollen mills, a corn mill, and two bobbin mills. Here is also a handsome hotel, called the Abbey, erected in 1844. It is finished and furnished in a superior manner, and is a great convenience to travellers. Staveley is very ancient. It was a prosperous village at a very early period. We find that as early as 1311, ten years after the establishment of the woollen manufacture at Kendal, there was a fulling mill here, which was worth 10s. a year. In 1329 (2nd Edward III.) a charter was obtained for a weekly market at Staveley, on Friday, and a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow of the feast of St. Luke, but they have long been obsolete. Two annual fairs are now held here on the Wednesday before Easter for cattle, and the 7th October for sheep.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel, probably dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient but commodious structure, consisting of nave, chancel, and neat tower containing two bells. There are two mural monuments in the chancel, one of which commemorates George Jobson, the other is defaced. There are also neat marble tablets to the memory of Thomas F. de Lambert, Esq., and the Rev. Peter Strickland, and his only son Thomas. The ancient salary of this chapel was only £6 13s. 11., to which Mr. Henry Nicolson added 10s. a year for a sermon on St. Thomas' Day. It has since been augmented with £200 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, £100 given by Lady Moyer, and £100 subscribed by the inhabitants, for which two small estates were purchased, one at Patton and the other at Natland; and in 1844 it received a farther augmentation of £44 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so that the living is now worth about £420 a year. The vicar of Kendal nominated the present incumbent, but the payers of chapel salary nominated his predecessor. The registers commence in 1651.

INCUMBENTS.—George Myers, 1757; Peter Strickland, 1807; J. G. Elleray, 1837.

The parsonage occupies a pleasant situation on the side of Ravenscar, in the township of Hugill. It was erected in 1852, and is in the Elizabethan style.

The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village.

The school, which was rebuilt in 1841, possesses an endowment arising from the rents of Low Scroggs and Elphow estates, left in 1696, by George Jobson, for the education of poor children, about sixty of whom attend the school.

CHARITY.

Poor Stock.—There is the sum of £50, supposed to have been left by three persons of the names of Muckhold, Airey, and Woodburn. The interest is annually distributed on Easter Tuesday, amongst four or five poor householders having no parish relief.

NETHER STAVELEY.

The population of this township in 1801 was 131; in 1811, 155; in 1821, 189; in 1831, 190; in 1841, 201; and in 1851, 299. The rateable value is £2,044. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, but a few are employed in the bobbin manufacture. The Kendal and Windermere railway runs through the township, and has a station here. The manorial rights are possessed by the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The landowners are Richard de Lambert, Esq.; William

Wakefield, Esq.; Thomas Atkinson, Esq.; Richard Wilson, Esq.; the trustees of the late J. G. Roberts, Esq.; P. Hubbersty, Esq.; and some smaller proprietors.

This township extends from three and a half to about seven miles north-west of Kendal. The houses are all scattered except a few near Gowan Bridge, where it

adjoins the village of Over Staveley and the river Kent.

Common Head, the property and residence of Robert de Lambert, Esq., is a handsome structure, pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill bearing the same name, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country.

BURNESIDE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry includes the townships of Strickland Ketel and Strickland Roger.

The manor of Burneside, anciently Burneshead, appears to have been possessed by a family bearing the local name, but only one of them is recorded, Gilbert de Burneshead, who occurs in 1282. The family seems to have ended in a daughter, Margaret, who became the wife of Richard de Bellingham, one of a Northumberland family, who thereupon came to reside at Burneside. From the Bellinghams the manor was purchased by Sir Thomas Clifford, whose son-in-law (as it is supposed) sold it to — Machell, of Kendal, from whom it was bought by Robert Braithwaite, Esq., of Ambleside. The Braithwaites continued to hold the manor till the middle of the eighteenth century, when Richard Braithwaite, Esq., sold it to Thomas Shepherd, Esq., who sold the estates to the tenants, and the manor to the Lowthers, so that the Earl of Lonsdale is the present lord. Burneside Hall, the ancient manor-house, has long been in ruins, but a portion of it is now occupied as a farmstead. It stands in the township of Strickland Roger.

The village of Burneside is situated on both sides of the Kent, which is here crossed by a good bridge, two miles north-by-west of Kendal, in the townships of Strickland Ketel and Strickland Roger. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and derives its name from *burn*, a brook or stream, in allusion to the river flowing through it.

THE CHAPEL.

Burneside chapel, dedication unknown, is a neat Gothic structure, with a spiral tower, erected in 1826, near the site of a much older chapel, at a cost of about £1,300, of which £900 was raised by subscription, £100 obtained from government, and the remainder from a rate levied upon the occupiers of land. John Bateman, Esq., built the spire, ornamented the interior of the chapel, and gave a painted window. The chapel contains a neat marble tablet to the memory of James Bateman, Esq., of Tolson Hall. In the time of Charles I. the living was augmented with five marks (£3 6s. 8d.)

a year, out of an estate at Nether Staveley, left by Messrs. Robert and Rowland Kitchin. Since then it has received an augmentation of 20s. a year out of an estate at Strickland Ketel, left by Mr. Thos. Atkinson; £100 in two lots, from Queen Anne's Bounty, to meet subscriptions and benefactions to the same amount, of which £100 was given by the executors of Dr. Stratford. This money was expended in 1757 in the purchase of an estate at Skelsmergh, and another at Dent, in Yorkshire, the latter of which now produces about £16 a year. The total income of the living is about £120 per annum. The curate is elected by the landowners paying chapel salary, and approved of by the vicar of Kendal. The registers commence in 1717.

INCUMBENTS.—William Smith, 1754; William Barton, 1777; John Jackson, 1781; Henry Dodd, 1791; William Robinson, 1815; George London, 1854.

The parsonage is a neat Elizabethan structure, erected in 1856, on ground given by John Bateman, Esq., at a cost of about £600, of which £100 was given by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

Burneside School possesses an ancient school-stock of £20, together with the following bequests:—Alan Fisher, of Hundlow, in Strickland Roger, by will, in 1781, gave the sum of £600 in trust, directing that the interest should be applied in the purchase of plate for the communion service of Burneside chapel, and the making of an additional room to the school-house; and for furnishing this additional room he left his books and other things; and he declared his will to be, that if the school and chapel should be united, or, during such time as the master of the school should be curate of the chapel, that six poor children of Strickland Roger should be taught gratis; but that none should be taught gratis during such time as the chapel and school should be divided. And he further directed his trustees to pay yearly to a poor widow belonging to Strickland Roger, with not less than two children, the sum of £4, by half-yearly payments; and he further ordered that

out of the profits, his trustees should pay yearly to the churchwardens of Strickland Roger £2 12s., to be laid out in bread at a shilling a week, and he directed that the residue of the yearly interest of the £600 should be given to the schoolmaster at Burneside for the time being. Joseph Harling, by will, in November, 1802, gave £100 to the trustees of Burneside School, upon condition that they should permit the master of the said school to receive the interest; in consideration of which the trustees and the master were to permit the churchwardens and the overseers of the township of Skelsmergh, to send to Burneside School four poor boys of their township yearly, to be taught reading, writing, and accounts, without paying any quarterage, except a cockpenny at Shrovetide. These two bequests, with the school-stock of £20, were laid out in the purchase of £810 Stock five per cent. producing a yearly dividend of £40 10s., which is distributed as directed. A new school-house was erected in 1855. The school is under the management of four trustees, viz., the incumbent, George A. Geldard, Esq., Thomas Harrison, Esq., and Stephen Brunsell, Esq.

CHARITY.

Great Satturey Estate.—*Robert and Rowland Kitchin's Charity.*—By indenture, dated July 23rd, 1812, it is recited that a close called Great Satturey had been purchased for £80, and another called Lamb Parrock for £40, and that for £18 some meadow ground, called the Broad Ing, all which closes were purchased with money given by Mr. Robert Kitchin; and that part thereof given by Rowland Kitchin, for and to the use of a lecturer, curate, minister, and schoolmaster at Burneside chapel, and to the poor people of the said chapelry. These lands produce about £29 10s. a year, out of which the minister receives £3 6s. 8d., and the remainder (after deducting incidental expenses) is divided between the two townships of Strickland Ketel and Strickland Roger, and is given away at Christmas to poor persons not receiving parish relief.

STRICKLAND KETEL.

The population of this township in 1801 was 269; in 1811, 310; in 1821, 390; in 1831, 386; in 1841, 466; and in 1851, 409. The rateable value is £3,910 17s. 6d. Agriculture is the principal employment.

“Strickland,” say Nicolson and Burn. “anciently was always written Stirkland, being no other than the pasture ground of the stirks or steers, and other young cattle. At what precise time the Stirkland was divided into moieties, and so denominated from the several owners, hath not appeared to us. It seems to have

been about the reign of King Henry I., in the time of Ketel, son of Eldred, son of Ivo de Tailbois, first baron of Kendal. Roger de Lancaster, bastard brother of William de Lancaster, had large possessions given to him by his said brother, but he had not Strickland Roger, for that continued in the legitimate line; therefore, Strickland Roger had not its name from him, but from some other probably before his time. The family de Stirkland, which finally settled at Sizergh, had not their name from the Stirkland of which we now speak, but from Stirkland (which in after times was divided into Great and Little Stirkland) in the bottom of Westmoreland. They had indeed certain tenements in Stirkland Ketel, holden under the lords of the manor, but they were never lords of the manor themselves. By an inquisition after the death of Joan de Coupland, in the 19th Edward III., it is found that she held of the crown the hamlet of Stirkland Ketel, as parcel of the manor of Wyandermere; and that others held divers lands there of her, as parcel of the manor of Kirkby in Kendal. In the 9th Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Parr, by his will, devised to his wife for life, the manor of Strykland Rogers, being of that which was afterwards called the Marquis Fee. And in the 14th Elizabeth, William Parr, marquis of Northampton, died seised thereof, and the same was assigned to his widow for dower.” The Earl of Lonsdale is now lord of both these manors, except a small part which belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Howard. The landowners are James Cropper, Esq.; Geo. A. Geldard, Esq.; John Gandy, Esq.; Allen Chambers, Esq.; Rowland A. Standish, Esq.; Henry Bermingham, Esq.; the trustees of the late William Thompson, Esq.; John Bateman, Esq.; William Wakefield, Esq.; Trinity College, Cambridge; Messrs. Harrison and Evans, and others. The commons were enclosed in 1821.

Strickland Ketel township contains the chapel and part of the village of Burneside, with the small hamlets of Aikrigg End, Bonning Yeat, Cowen Head, Low Green Hill, Plumgarths, and Sparrowmire, besides many detached dwellings from one to four miles north-north-west of Kendal. The residences in this township are Aikrigg End, G. A. Geldart, Esq.; Ellergreen, James Cropper, Esq.; Tolson Hall, William Whitwell, Esq.; Plumgarths, William Wakefield, Esq. Near Tolson Hall is an obelisk, erected by James Bateman, Esq., in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo.

CHARITIES.

School.—William Newby, of Strickland Ketel, in 1744, left £60 upon trust, that the interest should be applied for the education of six poor children of Strickland Ketel. This charity appears to have been lost.

Poor Stock.—There is belonging to this township the sum of £67 0s. 3d., poor stock, the interest of which is given away at Easter amongst the poor of the township.

STRICKLAND ROGER.

The rateable value of this township is £1,978 16s. 2d. In 1801 it contained 250 inhabitants; in 1811, 302; in 1821, 341; in 1831, 326; in 1841, 412; and in 1851, 361; who are principally resident in the village of Burneside. Agriculture is the chief employment, but a good many are employed in the paper mills of James Cropper, Esq. The Kendal and Windermere railway passes through the township. The account of the manor is given with Strickland Ketel. The land-owners are James Cropper, Esq.; George A. Geldard, Esq.; J. Cropper, Esq.; Mrs. Fothergill; Mrs. Harrison; John Brunskill, Esq.; Messrs. George Dickinson, Wilson, and others. This township contains part of the village of Burneside, a number of dispersed dwellings, and extends from two to six miles north of Kendal. It is bounded by the river Sprint and Potter Fell. On the former is a woollen mill, and near the

latter is the hamlet of Garnet Bridge, six miles north from Kendal, where there is a corn-mill, and also a bobbin manufactory. At Burneside is a school for girls and infants, partly supported by James Cropper, Esq., and attended by about sixty children. There is a paper mill at Burneside, in this township.

Godmond Hall, a farm-house, occupies the site of an ancient hall, or tower, four miles north-by-west of Kendal.

CHARITIES.

Atkinson's Gift.—Thomas Atkinson, of Coppackhow, in Skelsmergh, by will, in 1715, charged a messuage and tenement in Strickland Ketel with the payment of 20s. yearly for ever, to be distributed among the poor of Strickland Roger on St. Thomas' Day.

Poors' Dole.—There is a parcel of ground in Strickland Ketel, the rent of which has always been distributed to the poor of the township of Strickland Roger.

Poor Stock.—This consists of two several sums of £10 and £11, the interest of which is distributed among the poor.

UNDERBARROW CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises Underbarrow alone, though Underbarrow and Bradley Field form one township. Bradley Field is attached to the mother church of Kendal.

The rateable value of this township is £3,855. Its population in 1801 was 376; in 1811, 349; in 1821, 501; in 1831, 526; in 1841, 515; and in 1851, 505; who are resident in houses dispersed over the township. Agriculture is the only employment.

Underbarrow has its name from its situation under the barrow, hill, or scar, which extends from north to south all along in this division. Bradley Field consists of a few scattered houses about two miles west-south-west of Kendal, and took its name from a family of the name of Bradley, which came from Bradley, in Lancashire. This family ended in three co-heiresses, one of whom became the wife of William Leybourne, Esq., of Cunswick Hall, in this township, an ancient Westmoreland family, who possessed the manor till 1715, when John de Leybourne joined the Earl of Derwentwater in his attempt to restore the house of Stuart to the English throne. In consequence of his share in this "rising" the estates of John de Leybourne became forfeited to the crown; they were afterwards purchased by Thomas Crowle, and are now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale; besides whom, the executors of the late William Thompson, Esq.; Miss Newby; Thomas

H. Bateman, Esq.; the Hon. Mrs. Howard; George Kirkby, Esq.; Samuel Whenerly, Esq.; — Riddle, Esq.; Allen Chambers, Esq., and others, are the land-owners. Underbarrow is part of the Marquis Fee and part of the Lumley Fee.

THE CHAPEL.

Underbarrow chapel, dedication unknown, is a small plain building, re-erected in 1708 by the inhabitants of Underbarrow alone, for Bradley Field is not included in its jurisdiction, being attached to the parish church. In 1732 the curacy was endowed with the High Bendrigg estate, in Killington, purchased with £300 of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200 given by Colonel Graham and Lady Moyer. It has also a rent-charge of 30s. out of a field in the same township; and a small estate near the chapel, called Chapel House, out of which 35s. a year is paid to the poor in consideration of £35 poor stock having been included in the purchase money. The present value of the living is about £400 a year. The vicar of Kendal is patron. The registers commence in 1735.

INCUMBENTS.—W. Laughorn, 1735; John Jackson, 1762; Thomas Hervey, 1766; Thomas Hervey, jun., 1806; Robert Taylor, 1821; John Graves, 1838.

The parsonage is a plain cottage, a little north of the chapel.

There is a small Methodist chapel in this township.

Underbarrow school is attended by about thirty children.

CHARITIES.

Besides the Chapel House estate, mentioned above, this township possesses the following charities:—

Baldwinson's Charity.—William Baldwinson, previous to 1699, charged certain lands called The Broom, or Old Close, with the payment of £1, to be distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's Day, and of £1 10s., to be paid yearly to the curate on the same day.

Starnthwaite's Charity.—There is a parcel of ground called Mintsfeet, the rent of which is applicable to charitable purposes in this township. The land is supposed to have been given by Peter Starnthwaite. The rent is disposed of, with the other charity money, on St. Thomas's Day, as above-mentioned, to the poor of Underbarrow and Bradley Field not receiving parish relief.

The residences in the township are Tullythwaite House, George Kirkby, Esq.; Thorns, Richard Wilson, Esq.; Blake Bank Cottage, Samuel Whinery, Esq.; High Crag, Henry Kirkby, Esq.; Lareh House, John Hudson, Esq.

WINSTER CHAPELRY.

This chapelry contains a small hamlet, eight miles west of Kendal, and forms a joint township with Undermillbeck, in Windermere parish. Part of Cartmel Fells, being far distant from the mother church in Lancashire, pays to the curate of this chapelry, which was anciently included in that of Crook, but has been a distinct chapelry for a number of years.

Winster was formerly held of the Philipsons of Calgarth, in Applethwaite. The last Philipson of that place left four daughters, co-heirs, who sold the manor in 1717 to John Taylor and Miles Birket, both of Winster, who conveyed it to the several tenants respectively, subject only to the payment of a free rent to the crown. A lead mine was opened here in 1848, but proved to be unprofitable.

THE CHAPEL.

Winster chapel, dedication unknown, is a small edifice, with low tower, containing one bell. The burial ground was consecrated in 1721. The curate's original income was £3 19s., but it has been several times augmented, viz., in 1617 with land given by a Mr. Knipe, and exchanged in 1801 with William Birkett for £118 and the Garnett House estate in Winster; in 1720 with an estate in Cartmel Fells, purchased with £200 of Queen Anne's Bounty; in 1760 with an estate in Dent, Yorkshire, purchased

with £200 of the same bounty, £100 left by Dr. Stratford, and £100 subscribed; and in 1820 with the Hole estate in Crook, purchased with £900, of which sum £400 was obtained in 1801 and 1815 from Queen Anne's Bounty, £300 from a parliamentary grant, £83 by subscription, and the remainder was the before-mentioned £118, so that the benefice is now worth £90 a year. The vicar of Kendal is patron. The registers commence in 1720.

INCUMBENTS.—John Hudson, 1720; Richard Harrison, 1756; William Elleray, 1789; Robert Rigg, 1803; John Long, 1821; William Noble, 1842; Charles Buller Harris, 1847; Frederick Howlett, 1851; William Adamson, 1856.

The school is a small, neat building, and is attended by about thirty children.

High Mill House, the residence of Piers F. Legh, Esq., is pleasantly situated in a secluded vale, near the source of the river Winster.

On the river Winster, which divides the chapelry from Lancashire, are two corn mills.

WINDERMERE PARISH.

This parish is bounded on the north by that of Grasmere, on the west and south-west by Lancashire, and on the east by that of Kendal. It is about ten miles in length and three in breadth, and is a highly interesting district, deriving its name from the lake of Windermere. It comprises the townships of Undermillbeck, Applethwaite, Troutbeck, and Ambleside-below-Stock, whose united area is 17,139.

UNDERMILLBECK.

The area of this township is 3,925 acres, and its rateable value £1,898 17s. 6d. The population in 1801 was 500; in 1811, 600; in 1821, 689; in 1831, 854; in 1841, 1,033; in 1851, 1,121: who principally reside in the village of Bowness. Winster, in Kendal parish, is a joint township with Undermillbeck.

The manor of Undermillbeck, more commonly known as the manor of Windermere, was anciently of considerable extent; for after the death of Joan de Coupland, it was found that she died seized of Windermere, "with its members and apperteneances; to wit, the hamlets of Langden, Loughrigge, Grismer, Hamelside, Troutbeck, Appletwhaite, Crosthwaite, Stirkland Ketel, and Hoton." It is of the Richmond Fee. In the 4th Edward III. Christian de Lindesey obtained a charter of free warren in Windermere; and in the 14th year of the same king William de Coucy obtained a like charter of free warren there. On a survey of the Queen's lands, in the 28th Charles II., it was found that in Undermillbeck there were eighty-one tenements of the Richmond Fee, of the yearly rent in the whole of £13 8s. The Earl of Lonsdale is the present proprietor of the manorial rights and privileges. The landowners are the Rev. Thomas Stainforth; Thomas Ulleck, Esq.; Rev. E. P. Stock; Rev. T. Fleming; Rev. George Coventry; the executors of Thomas Garnett, Esq.; John Gandy, Esq.; John Birkett, Esq.; the executors of the late Baroness de Sternberg; the executors of Garnett and Kew; Rev. Isaac Benson; Richard Wilsou; and various other owners.

Bowness, the chief village in this parish, is charmingly situated on the edge of a large bay of Windermere, five and a half miles south-by-east of Ambleside, nine miles west-north-west of Kendal, and two from the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere railway. From its admirable position it is much frequented by tourists, for whose accommodation it possesses two hotels, the Royal and Crown. A circulating library was established here in 1818, and a mechanics' institution in 1851. A short distance north of the town is the Windermere Hydropathic Establishment, one of the most attractive in the kingdom. In 1858 a constabulary station and magistrates' room were erected. A small market for flesh is held on Wednesday. A fair, held on the 18th of October, has long been obsolete. Bowness can lay claim to considerable antiquity, having been known as a town or village in Saxon times; and in the *Melrose Chronicle* it is mentioned as the place where, in 791, Eldred, a thane, slew Elf and Edwin, the sons of Elfwald. Bowness is the port of Windermere, and during the summer months is rather a bustling place.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, a venerable and spacious structure, dedicated to St. Martin, is situated in the centre of the village of Bowness. Seen from the lake, it has a beautiful and picturesque effect. Of the date of its foundation nothing is known with certainty. In ancient times the parish, like that of Grasmere, was a chapelry only in the parish of Kendal; but, through length of time, and little or no communication with the mother church, by reason of the distance, it acquired the reputation of a distinct parish. It is, nevertheless, stated that in token of submission to the mother church, the rector of Windermere pays to this day an annual pension of 13s. 4d. to the vicar of Kendal. The church consists of an embattled square tower, carrying a peal of three bells, into which a low recessed arched doorway, not now used, gives access on the western part; a vestry, of modern addition, at the west end of the aisle; a nave with north and south aisles; a porch at the south side, through which it is the principal entrance into the church; a narrow arched door is near the east end of the same aisle, and a door of a like design near the west end of the north aisle. The south aisle is lighted by four square stone-mullioned windows, while the windows in the north aisle are five in number. There is a clerestory with six windows. The east window is of the latest Perpendicular, and divided by plain stone mullions into seven lights. It is said to have belonged to Furness Abbey. Numerous fragments of its stained glass are still visible. In the interior, the arches dividing the nave from the aisles are pointed, covered with coats of plaster and white-wash. The roof, which is open to the framing, is of oak, black through age, and covered on the outside with lead. In the church is kept, chained to a seat underneath the reading desk, a copy of Erasmus's "Paraphrase on the New Testament." There is also a copy of Jewel's "Defence of the Apologie of the Church of England." The font, which stands near the principal entrance, is of pale red sandstone, octagonal in form, ornamented with some rude sculpture. On the walls, especially in the chancel, are many neat and handsome tablets, commemorative of individuals connected by birth or property with the surrounding country,—over two or three of them, funeral hatchments are suspended. One of these monuments is to the late Dr. Watson, bishop of Llandaff. There are also several mortuary brasses, but none of any particular interest. At the appropriation of the church of Kendal to the abbey of St. Mary at York, by Ivo de Taillebois, the patronage of Wynandermere chapel, as it was called, was excepted. In the reign of Edward III. the patronage was in

Ingelram de Guisnes and his wife, Christian, who were grantees of the crown, subject to a pension of 33s. 4d. payable to the said abbey. It appears to have become subsequently vested in Joan de Coupland, as by an inquisition, taken in 19th Edward III., after her death, it was found that she held by grant of the king, during his life, the widowson of Wynandermere, then valued at 100s. The patronage afterwards reverted to and remained in the crown till the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, when it was granted to William Herbert and John Jenkins, to hold of the queen in free socage by fealty as of the manor of East Greenwich. After several mesne conveyances, it was in the last century purchased by Sir William Fleming, of Rydal, and is now exercised by Lady de Fleming. In 1535 the living was valued in the King's Book at £24 6s. 8d.; it was subsequently certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £78. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for a yearly rent-charge of £87. The rector has a "prescription of so much a boat, in lieu of all the tithes of fish caught in the lake, which is divided into twelve fisheries." The parsonage has upwards of fifty acres of glebe, reaching from the house to the waterside, now let at about £153 a year. The total income is about £253 a year. The registers commence in 1670.

RECTORS.—William Barton occurs 1750; G. B. Barton, 1754; Giles Moore, 1766; William Barton, 1780; Sir Richard Fleming, 1824; Edward P. Stock, 1857.

The rectory is an ancient house, which, in Nicolson and Burn's time, was known as The Hall, there being then no other gentleman's house in the village of Bowness.

The Wesleyans and Christian Brethren have chapels here.

Bowness Free School, for the boys of Undermillbeck and Applethwaite townships, is endowed with £50 a year, arising from an estate purchased in the early part of last century with £200 subscribed by the inhabitants of those townships. The school-house is a handsome building, occupying a pleasant and healthful situation on an eminence a little east of Bowness. It was erected in 1836 by the late John Bolton, Esq., of Storr's Hall, who died in 1837, and was interred in Bowness churchyard, where a handsome tablet is raised to his memory. The late John Braithwaite, Esq., of Orrest Head, left £2,000 to the trustees of this school, the annual proceeds to be applied as an exhibition at St. John's College, Cambridge, tenable for four years, by a youth born in Applethwaite or Undermillbeck, educated two years in the said school, and nominated by a majority of the trustees. He also bequeathed

£200 to the same school, one half of the interest of which he directed should be applied towards the salary of a second master for the boys, and the remainder towards the salary of a schoolmistress. He also left £1,000 in trust for the school of Great and Little Langdale, £1,000 for Troutbeck, £1,000 for Birthwaite, and £1,000 for lngs.

CHARITIES.

Borwicke's Charity.—*Knipe's Gift.*—Francis Borwicke, in 1638, gave £100, the interest to be applied in putting out poor children apprentices, or for the help of poor scholars, or for the poor. This money was subsequently vested in land. In 1679 William Knipe gave £5 for the use of the poor of Applethwaite and Undermillbeck. The proceeds of this charity are divided amongst the poor of the parish.

The following charities belong to the township of Undermillbeck:—

Thomas Dixon's Gift.—Thomas Dixon, Esq., in 1730, gave a rent charge of 20s. to the poor of this township.

Shaw's and Robert Dixon's Gift.—Mr. Shaw and Robert Dixon gave £14 to the poor of Undermillbeck. The date of 1731 is given to these donations in Burn's "History of Westmoreland." This, together with other charity money, is secured upon the tolls of the turnpike road from Kendal to Ambleside, and the interest is distributed at Easter with Borwicke's money and the communion money.

Collinson's, Richard Dixon's, and Kirkby's Gift.—Thomas Collinson, of Cleabarrow, gave £5 to the poor of Undermillbeck. Richard Dixon, Esq., gave £17 10s. for the same purpose; and John Kirkby, Esq., gave £5. The interest of the two first sums to be distributed in bread, and the third sum in money, on St. Thomas' Day.

Belman's Gift.—Edward Belman, Esq., gave 5s. yearly, charged upon his estate in Undermillbeck, to be distributed in wheaten bread on St. Thomas' Day.

Otley's Gift.—John Otley, Esq., left a legacy to the poor of Undermillbeck amounting to £32 6s. 10d.

Garnett's Charity.—Anthony Garnett, by will, in 1774, bequeathed £60 to the churchwardens and overseers, upon trust, that they should lay out the yearly interest in white bread, a proportionable part thereof to be divided every Sunday in the parish church, after service, amongst poor householders.

Satterthwaite's Charity.—James Satterthwaite, who died in 1800, by his will, left £100, the yearly interest of which he directed should be divided at Bowness church, amongst the poor of the township of Undermillbeck. The interest is divided on St. Thomas' Day, with Otley's money mentioned above.

The villas in the neighbourhood of Bowness are Holly Hill, Frederick Clowes, Esq; The Craig, Mrs. Harrison; Ferny Green, Mrs. Greaves; Burneside, G. A. Anfrère, Esq; Bellsfield, Baroness A. Sternberg; Storr's Hall, Rev. Thomas Stainferth; Quarry How,

Thomas Ullock, Esq.

Undermillbeck township comprises also the hamlets of Cleabarrow, a mile and a half east-by-south; Matson Grand, one mile west; and Lindeth, a mile and a half south-south-east.

AMBLESIDE CHAPELRY.

THE chapelry and township of Ambleside is partly in the parishes of Grasmere and Windermere, in the former of which the chapel is situated. Its total area is 3,214 acres. Its population in 1801 was 538; in 1811, 621; in 1821, 838; in 1831, 1,095; in 1841, 1281; and in 1851, 1,592.

The portion of the chapelry in this parish comprises 1,661 acres. Its population was not returned separately previous to 1811, when it was 730; and in 1851, 826; who are chiefly resident in the village of Ambleside. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the bobbin manufacture. The township of Ambleside is included in the Earl of Lonsdale's manor of Windermere.

THE TOWN OF AMBLESIDE.

The small market town of Ambleside is situated in a beautiful valley near the upper end of Windermere, and on the left bank of the little river Rothay, fourteen miles north-west from Kendal, and about 276 north-west-by-north of London. It is built in pleasing irregularity on the side of a hill, commanding prospects of the vale, the parks of Rydal, Brathay, and Windermere, amongst which the various outlets and approaches wind interestingly, detaining the visitor at every step by new combinations and unexpected beauties. From its central situation, the town is frequently made the head quarters of tourists for a considerable time, as within the compass of seven miles are the following lakes:—Windermere, Esthwaite Water, Elter Water, Coniston, Rydal Water, Grasmere, and Ulleswater. It was formerly the site of a Roman station; ruined walls and traces of fortifications are discernible, and armour and coins have been found. This station, which is supposed to be the Alone of the Notitia, was connected with both north and south by means of the great Roman roads which ran through the country. Most of the old houses in the town have been rebuilt or altered, so that the town now wears a modern appearance. "In 1650 the Keeper of the Liberties of England granted to the Countess of Pembroke that within the village of Ambleside there shall be a market weekly on Wednesday, and two fairs yearly (now held on the Wednesday in Whit Week and on the 29th of October), with the courts incident thereto." In 1688

James II. granted a similar charter, in which nine trustees are incorporated with power to collect tolls, &c. Another fair, for sheep, is now held on the 13th of October. A branch of the Ulverstone Savings Bank is kept at the National School; there is also a branch of the Kendal Bank. Petty sessions are held at Ambleside every Wednesday, in the Town Hall, erected in 1858 for a county court, on the site of the old market house. The old market cross is still in existence in the village. The ancient custom of rush-bearing is still observed here.

CHURCHES.

Ambleside possesses two churches, the old and the new. The old church, which stands at the north end of the town, was rebuilt in 1812, by a rate levied on the landowners of the chapelry and township. It was made parochial by the bishop of Chester, in 1675, and endowed by the principal inhabitants with a yearly salary of £14 (afterwards reduced to £12 1s. 11d.), which they voluntarily charged upon their estates. The living has been since augmented with an estate purchased in 1758, at Grayrigg, with £600, of which £400 was given by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1726 and 1746, £100 by the executors of Dr. Stratford, £30 by Sir William de Fleming, and £30 by the Rev. Isaac Knipe, the remaining £10 being chapel stock. It has since received a parliamentary grant of £400, and £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and another grant of £678 18s. 6d. in 1806; so that the living is now worth about £80 a year. Lady de Fleming is the patroness. Service has been discontinued in this church since the opening of the new one.

INCUMBENTS.—John Wilson, 1787; John Dawes, 1791; John Knipe occurs about 1792; Isaac Crekald, 1792; John Dawes, 1811; Samuel J. Fell, 1846.

St. Mary's Church, opened for service in 1854, is in the Early English style, and comprises nave, aisles,

chancel, tower, and spire, with a peal of bells. It contains 959 sittings, of which 500 are free and unappropriated, in consequence of a grant having been received from the Church Building Society. The pulpit and font are of stone. Most of the windows are filled with stained glass. The east window, the gift of Benson Harrison, Esq., is of five lights, and contains figures of St. Paul and the four Evangelists. There are several memorial windows, one of which is to the memory of the poet Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy.

There is a Wesleyan chapel at the west end of the town.

Ambleside School possesses an endowment arising from a bequest made by John Kelsick, who, by will, dated December 11th, 1721, left to trustees all his lands and tenements in Ambleside, of the yearly rent of £1 3s. 11½d., upon trust, to apply the rents and profits towards the support of a schoolmaster for the town of Ambleside. The property is now worth £150 a year, and the school is attended by about eighty boys.

The National School is in the management of a committee of ladies and the incumbent, and is principally supported by subscription, and an annual collection made in the church on "Rush-bearing Sunday."

There is also an infant school.

CHARITIES.

Jackson's Gift.—Robert Jackson, in 1658, charged his estate at Ambleside with the payment of £3 a year to the churchwarden and overseer of Ambleside, to distribute out of the same every Sunday at the chapel, 1s. in bread to the poor.

Braithwaite's Gift.—Thomas Braithwaite, in 1670, gave certain lands to his sister, charged with the payment (amongst other things) of £50 to the use of eight or ten of the poorest householders born in Ambleside. This money is secured on the tolls of the turnpike road from Ambleside to Kendal; and the interest is given away on Christmas Eve to ten or twelve poor people of Ambleside, not in receipt of parish relief.

Mackereth's Charity.—Mr. George Mackereth gave £100, the interest whereof is to be laid out on the feast of St. Martin, yearly, in clothes for the poor of Ambleside. This money is secured on the tolls of the turnpike road leading from Ambleside to Kendal, and the interest is disposed of as mentioned in Mr. Braithwaite's charity.

APPLETHWAITE CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises the whole lake of Windermere, and a great part of the parish lying north of Bowness, and east of Troutbeck.

The area of this township is 6,231 acres; its rateable value £4,099 13s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 343; in 1811, 359; in 1821, 417; in 1831, 429; in 1841, 436; and in 1851, 664.

Applethwaite is of the Richmond Fee of the barony of Kendal, and on the survey made of the queen's lands in the 28th Charles II., it appeared that in Applethwaite there were sixty-two tenants, of the yearly lord's rent in the whole of £21 10s. 10½d. Applethwaite manor is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Calgarth, formerly written Calfgarth, is an ancient house and tenement, long the seat of the Philipsons, descended from a younger son of the Northumberland family De Thirlwall, or Thirlwall, and who settled here about the middle of the sixteenth century. The family ended in daughters, when the estate was sold; it is now, together with St. Mary's Holme and Greenfield, the property of Richard L. Watson, Esq.; besides whom the Earl of Bradford; John Wilson, Esq.; John Robinson, Esq.; the executors of the late John Braithwaite; Rev. Fletcher Fleming, and others, are the

landowners. The commons were enclosed by act of parliament passed in 1830.

Calgarth Hall, whose style of building was such as prevailed in these parts in the reign of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, at one time must have been a fine place to behold. Though greatly injured, it is still picturesque; but it has known its troubles, and, having been for a long period in the possession of farmers, for whose accommodation the useful but inelegant offices of a modern farmery have been erected with part of the materials, it has been deprived of all its pride, and the integrity of its appearance lost in the additions and alterations of later days. So great indeed has been the curtailment of its original proportions, that it is impossible to make out what its precise form has been. It is said to have been designed somewhat after the manner of the venerable halls at Levens and Sizergh. If this be true, the destruction that has reduced an edifice, which, even so late as 1774, Dr. Burn, the learned historian of Westmoreland, states was "a fair old building," to its present condition, has indeed been complete. What

is now called the kitchen, and the room over it, are the only portions of the interior existing from which a judgment may be formed of the care and finish applied to its internal decoration. In the former, which appears to have been one of the principal apartments, the armorial achievements of the Philipsons, or Phillisons, as the name seems sometimes to have been formerly spelled, crested with the fine ostrich plumes of their house, and surmounted with their motto, "*Fide non Frarde*," together with the bearings of Wyvill impaling Canes, into which families the owners of Calgarth intermarried, are represented in stucco over the fire-place, by the coarse skill of some provincial artificer of yore, and still serve to connect their names with the place itself. The window likewise retains some fragments of its former display of heraldic honours, for, "glowing with gem-like radiance in the light of the sun's brilliancy," the arms of the early lords of the place, impaling those of Wyvill, and the device of the Briggs, another Westmoreland family, with whom the Philipsons were also matrimonially connected, yet appear in their proper blazon. The windows formerly bore other armorial cognizances of the family and their alliances, but they have long since disappeared, the only remaining ones being those just alluded to. In the same window, underneath the emblazonry, is this inscription, likewise on painted glass:—

ROBERT PHILLISON
AND JENNET LAIBOR-
NE, HIS WIFE. III. DIE-
D. IN. ANNO. 1539.
SHE. DECE-
MBER. 1579.

The room over the kitchen has been nobly ornamented after the fashion of the day, and it still retains, in its dilapidated oak-work and richly-adorned ceiling, choice, though rude ornaments of its ancient splendour. It has a dark polished oak floor, and is wainscoted on three sides with the same tough wood; which, white and bleached with age, is elaborately carved in small and regular intersecting panels, inlaid with scroll work and tracery, and surmounted by an embattled cornice. In this wainscot two or three doors indicate the entrances to other rooms, whose approaches are walled up, the rooms themselves having been long since destroyed. The ceiling is flat, and formed into compartments by heavy intersected moulded ribs, the intermediate spaces being covered with ornamented work of the most grotesque figures and designs. So late as 1789, when Clarke wrote his "Survey of the Lakes," there was remaining over the fire-place, in what was then

called the dining-room, two devices remarkably well carved in oak. One exhibited Sampson asleep upon Delilah's lap, while the Philistines were cutting off his hair: the other was a representation of Jephthah, after his rash vow, meeting his daughter. In the room then designated the parlour, there were also upon the ceiling several devices modelled in stucco, in which the figure of the wyverne, the crest of the ancient family of Wyvill, was frequently repeated. And even down to so recent a period as 1820 the walls of one of the rooms were covered with various paintings in fresco or distemper of the Blessed Virgin and other saints.

Watson of Calgarth Park.

The Calgarth estate was purchased from the family of SANDYS, by Dr. RICHARD WATSON, the celebrated bishop of Landaff (born at Heversham, Westmoreland, 1737), who added greatly to the natural beauties of the place by adorning it with a new and elegant mansion. His lordship, who married Dorothy, sister of Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, died at Calgarth in 1816, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard Luther Watson, Esq., the present proprietor, who is son of the late Charles Luther Watson, Esq., lieutenant-colonel 3rd Dragoon Guards.

RICHARD LUTHER WATSON, Esq., of Calgarth Park, high sheriff of Westmoreland in 1857, born 1811; married, 1842, Louisa Anne Cole, and has four daughters,

- i. Louisa.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iii. Margaret.
- iv. Rose.

"The village of Windermere," says Miss Martineau, "is like nothing to be seen anywhere else. The new buildings (and all are new) are of the dark grey stone of the region, and are for the most part of a mediæval style of architecture. The Rev. J. A. Addison, late of Windermere, had a passion for ecclesiastical architecture, and his example has been a good deal followed. There is the little church of St. Mary, and there are the schools belonging to it, with their steep roofs of curiously-shaped slate, and there is St. Mary's Abbey (new, in spite of an antique name), and St. Mary's Cottage. And there is the new college of St. Mary, standing in a fine position between the main road and a descent to the lake. This college, which may be distinguished by its square tower, was originally intended as a place of education for the sons of the clergy, but having proved unsuccessful in that form, is now established on an entirely new basis. It is under the management of G. Hall Puckle, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and B. A. Irving, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge." The number of boys at present is 120.

THE CHAPEL.

Windermere chapel, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a neat Early English structure, consecrated August 8th, 1856. It comprises nave, aisle, and chancel, and contains 450 sittings, one-third of which are free and unappropriated. The east window is of three lights, and filled with stained glass representing the Crucifixion and other passages in the life of the Redeemer. The total cost of church and school amounted to £2,000. The north aisle was erected at the cost of John Gandy, Esq., and the south at that of the late John Braithwaite, Esq. The living is in the patronage of the bishop of the diocese, and is worth about £170 a year. The Rev. Charles C. Lowndes, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1856.

The Independents have a chapel near Troutbeck Bridge, erected in 1857, at a cost of £550, upon land given by R. H. Fell, Esq.

The national school possesses an endowment of £1,000, left by the late John Braithwaite, Esq., in 1856, the proceeds to be devoted towards the school-master's salary, or otherwise for the benefit of the school, according to the discretion of the trustees. The school is attended by about eighty children.

CHARITIES.

Roger Park's Gift.—There is the sum of 18s. received from the treasurer of the tolls of the turnpike road between Kendal and Ambleside, as the interest of £20 poor's money, left by Roger Park. The interest of this money is given away on St. Thomas' Day, to the poor of Applethwaite, with the other charity money, as hereafter mentioned.

Thomas Dixon's Gift.—Thomas Dixon, in 1730, gave £1 yearly out of his estate at Fallbarrow to the poor of Applethwaite.

John Wilson's Gift.—John Wilson, by will, dated May 25th, 1798, bequeathed to the churchwardens and overseers of the township of Applethwaite, £30, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly, as follows:—5s. in wheaten bread and the remainder in money, to be divided amongst the poor of the township.

Brown's Gift.—Josiah Brown, in 1801, left £50 to the poor of Applethwaite, to be given in bread. The money is given away in bread every Sunday.

At Misslett, an estate in this township, is a burial ground belonging to the Society of Friends, who had also a meeting house, now converted into a dwelling.

TROUTBECK CHAPELRY.

TROUTBECK chapelry occupies a picturesque vale, watered by a stream which rises at the foot of High-street, and flows southward to Windermere.

The area of Troutbeck is 5,322 acres, and its rateable value is £2,239 10s. In 1801 it contained 310 inhabitants; in 1811, 333; in 1821, 335; in 1831, 349; in 1841, 299; and in 1851, 369.

The singular valley of Troutbeck was once a wooded basin, where the terrified Britons took refuge from the Romans, while the latter were making their great road from Kendal to Penrith. The road actually ran along the very ridge of the Troutbeck hills. After the Romans and Saxons were gone, the valley was a great park, and the inhabitants were virtually serfs, in danger of the gallows (which had a hill to itself named after it to this day) at the will and pleasure of the one great man. In course of time—that is, a great many centuries ago—the valley was disparted, and divided among the inhabitants—only one very large estate being left, the new park, containing 2,000 acres. This was the estate given by Charles I. to Huddleston Phillipson for his services in the civil wars. Troutbeck is included in the Richmond Fee

of Kendal barony, and in 28th Charles II. contained forty-eight tenements, of the yearly value of £27 0s. 10d. The Earl of Lonsdale possesses the manorial rights. The landowners are Richard L. Watson, Esq.; Henry Birmingham, Esq.; Admiral Wilson; Samuel Taylor, Esq.; and others. The valley now contains a string of hamlets:—Town End, Town Head, High Green, Cray, and High Fold; and its farmsteads and out-buildings show some of the most curious specimens of ancient edifices that are to be seen in the district.

THE CHAPEL.

Troutbeck chapel, which stands near the centre of the township, is dedicated to St. James. It is a small edifice, with tower and one bell, and will seat about 126 persons. It was consecrated in 1562 for the use of the inhabitants of Troutbeck and Applethwaite, and was repaired in 1828. The curacy is in the gift of the rector of Windermere. In 1748, 1756, and 1773 its ancient revenue was augmented with certain sums from

Queen Anne's Bounty, amounting to £600, which, with £200 given by the Dowager Countess Gower, was expended in the purchase of estates in Yorkshire; one in Dent, and the other at Marthwaite Foot, near Sedbergh. In 1826 the living received another gift from Queen Anne's Bounty amounting to £400, and previously with various donations amounting to £75 vested in the Ambleside Turnpike Trust, so that the living is now worth about £50 a year. The registers commence in 1585.

INCUMBENTS.—William Thompson, 1750; Robert Lambert, 1792; John Fleming, 1799; William Sewell, 1827.

CHARITIES.

School.—By articles of agreement, bearing date July 29th, 1639, we learn that a school was erected by the

inhabitants, and 100 marks was subscribed towards the support of the schoolmaster. The sum of £107 11s. was subsequently contributed, making a total school stock of £175. In 1856 John Braithwaite, Esq., left £1,000 to this school, which is attended by about thirty children.

Birkett's Charity.—William Birkett, by will, dated December 16th, 1785, bequeathed the sum of £50, on trust, that the interest should be distributed among the poor of the township.

Mrs. Freeman's Charity.—Mrs. Freeman, in 1837, left £100 to the poor of the township.

The residences in the township are Ecclerigg, R. L. Watson, Esq.; Abbotsholme, Samuel Taylor, Esq.



Lonsdale Ward.

LONSDALE Ward is bounded on the north and west by Kendal Ward, on the south by Lancaster, and on the east by Yorkshire. It is the smallest of the wards of Westmoreland, and is about fourteen miles in length. Its greatest breadth at the southern part is about eight miles; but its average width for more than seven miles is not more than one mile and a half. The river Lune runs through the entire length of the ward from north to south, and from it the name of the district is derived. The soil here is generally a rich mould, producing excellent crops of corn, grass, and vegetables. Lonsdale Ward comprises the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, the greater part of that of Burton-in-Kendal, and the township of Dillicar in Grayrigg chapelry, Kendal parish.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by Kendal parish, on the west by those of Betham and Heversham, on the south by that of Warton in Lancashire, and on the east by Kirkby Lonsdale. It comprises a long, narrow, and irregularly formed tract of country extending into two of the Westmoreland wards, and into the hundred of South Lonsdale in Lancashire. The parish comprises the townships of Burton, Dalton, Preston Patrick, and Holme-Holmescales, a hamlet in Old Hutton township, for ecclesiastical purposes, is considered to belong to this parish.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL.

The area of this township is 1,137 acres, and its rateable value £3,386 18s. 1d. The population in 1801 was 548; in 1811, 574; in 1821, 673; in 1831, 733; in 1841, 796; and in 1851, 791; who are principally resident in the village or town of Burton. Burton is mostly in the Marquis Fee. Richard I. granted to Gilbert son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred two carucates of land in Burton, and four carucates in Preston and Holme. The manor seems to have been then or soon after granted to a family who assumed the local name, one of whom, Roger de Burton, represented the county of Westmoreland in parliament in 1297, after which year we hear no more of the De Burtons. The manor came subsequently to the Harringtons, for in 1488, after the attainder of Sir James Harrington, the inquisition finds that he was seized of a moiety of the manor of Burton-in-Kendal. This manor appears to have been some time after in the hands of the Middletons of Leighton, whose heir female was married to Oldfield, who sold the manor to Thomas Benison, Esq., of Hornby, whose daughter and heir carried the same in marriage to John Fenwick, Esq., of Borrow Hall,

whose brother and heir, Thomas Fenwick, Esq., in pursuance of an act of parliament for that purpose, sold the same to Thomas Pearson, Esq., who was succeeded in 1782 by Miss Pearson, and in 1790 by W. Atkinson, Esq., who, dying in 1826, left it to his wife as tenant for life. Mrs. Atkinson deceased in July, 1850, when the manor came to Bryan Walter Atkinson, Esq., the present lord, besides whom the Earl of Lonsdale, Mrs. Williams, and Allen Jackson Sewell, Esq., are the principal proprietors. Courts baron are held annually in the town. The township was enclosed in 1815.

THE TOWN OF BURTON-IN-KENDAL.

The market town of Burton-in-Kendal is situated close to the border of Lancashire, in 54° 11' north latitude, 0° 42' west longitude. It is distant thirty-four miles south-south-west from Appleby, 251 miles north-west-by-north from London by road, and 243 miles by railway *via* Lancaster. Burton is a small but neat and regularly built town. The market-place is a spacious area, with good houses and shops; a stone cross stands in the centre of it. The market, which is held on Tuesday, was established in 1661, and in the course of

the following century had become the most extensive corn market in the county; but shortly after the opening of the Kendal and Lancaster canal, in 1819, the market began to decline, and is now of comparative unimportance. Two fairs were established at the same time as the market, and are held, one on the 23rd of April, and the other on Whitsun Monday. The linen and canvas manufacture employ some of the inhabitants, but the trade of the town is inconsiderable in amount. The salubrity of the climate has induced many respectable families to select Burton as a place of residence. The scenery in the neighbourhood of the town is very interesting. In 1777 the inhabitants expended considerable sums in draining a large tract of marshy and mossy ground on the west side of the town. Trunks of large oak and fir trees were found embedded in the moss.

THE CHURCH.

The parish church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient but plain edifice, consisting of nave, aisle, chancel, and square tower containing six good bells. It was thoroughly repaired and restored in 1844, at a cost of about £1,000. There are two chapels, which serve as places of sepulture for the families residing at Dalton and Preston Halls. The pulpit and reading-desk are of oak, curiously carved, and bear the date 1607. On the chapel belonging to Preston Hall is the inscription—"Gloria Deo in Excelsis, J. F. F., 1634;" and inside that of Dalton Hall are the words—"Soli Deo Gloriæ P. S., Fundator, 1628." The church contains a number of monuments to members of the Parkinson, Lucas, Cotton, Atkinson, and Waller families. This church, with many others, was given by Ivo de Tailbois, first baron of Kendal, to the abbey of St. Mary at York, and was confirmed to that house by his successor, Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, about the year 1200. In 1359 it was appropriated to the abbey, a pension of 40s. a year being reserved to the archdeacon of Richmond, 3s. 4d. to the archbishop of York, and 3s. 4d. to the dean and chapter of York. In 1460 the vicar's revenue was £20 a year, arising from a house and garden called Kirk Butts, with all small tithes, oblations, and mortuaries; but out of his income he had to repair the chancel, find candles for the use of the church, and pay £10 3s. 4d. to the monastery. After the suppression of the religious houses, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Lincoln and C. Gough, Esq., "with reservation of a rent to the crown of £9 7s. 8d.; to the schoolmaster of Kendal, £9 6s. 8d.; to the curate of Hugill, £3 6s. 8d.; and to the bishop of Chester, £2." The great tithes afterwards belonged

to the Prestons of Preston Patrick, whose two heiresses carried them in marriage, about the middle of the 17th century, to the lords Montgomery and Clifford; the former having for his share the tithes of Burton, Holme, and Dalton, which were subsequently purchased by Colonel Charteris, of Hornby Castle; and the latter having the tithes of Preston Patrick and Holmscales, which, about the year 1770, were sold to Mrs. Gibson of Lancaster. B. W. Atkinson is the present improprator, having purchased the tithes. Shortly after the dissolution the advowson of the vicarage appears to have been in the hands of the Middletons of Leighton, in Lancashire, the last of whom, Sir George Middleton, Bart., had a daughter and heiress, Mary, who by marriage brought the same to the Oldfields of Somersforth, in Cheshire, who sold the same, together with the manor of Burton and demesne of Claythorpe Hall, to Mr. Benison of Hornby, from whose daughter it was purchased by Mrs. Hutton of Kirkby Lonsdale, who in her turn sold it to Mr. Lancaster of Sedgfield, in the county of Durham. It was afterwards bought by Mr. Thomas Hutton of Kirkby Lonsdale and Mr. Jeffrey Tenant of Bentham, in Yorkshire, but subsequently passed with the heiress of the Hutton family to John Johnstone, Esq. It was next possessed by the Rev. C. Simeon, whose trustees are the present patrons. The vicarage is valued in the King's Book at £15 17s. 3½d. It was certified at £30 6s. 8d. in 1725, in which year it received an augmentation of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200 from the executrix of Lady Meyer, and other donors, which sums were laid out in the purchase of a house and estate for the vicar, the ancient house and glebe called Kirk Butts having been taken possession of by one of the lords of the manor. In 1772 it was augmented with an estate at Yealand Conyers, in Lancashire, purchased with £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty; £100 given by the Rev. John Hutton, then vicar; and £100 given by the Countess Dowager Gower. On the enclosure of the commons in 1815, the tithes of the parish were commuted for an allotment of land for Burton, Holme, and Dalton; and the sum of £1,400 for Preston Patrick, and £120 for Holmscales.

VICARS.—John Thexton, 1655; Gerard Brown, 1662; John Ormerod, 1669; J. Usherwood, 1691; Thomas Barbon, 1692; John Benison, 1723; John Hutton, 1764; Bryan Waller, 1806; Robert Morewood, 1812.

The vicarage is a neat building, erected by the present vicar in 1844, at a cost of £900. It stands on a gentle eminence south-east of the church.

There is a Friends' meeting house in the town, but no congregation, the last member dying in 1858.

The national school is a large commodious building, erected by subscription in 1817, on land given by John Hutton, Esq., ancestor of one of the vicars. It is under government inspection.

CHARITIES.

John Hutton's Charity.—John Hutton, of Hindon, in the parish of Cockfield, Durham, gave 20s. a year, for ever, to the poor of Cockfield parish, and 40s. per annum to the poor of the parish of Burton-in-Kendal; and after leaving other legacies to his relations, he gave the remainder of his estate at Hindon to the free school at Burton, on condition that the master should be a master of arts, of either Oxford or Cambridge, who should officiate as curate at Preston Patrick chapel. The latter of these conditions not being practicable, the proceeds of this charity have been given to the poor of this parish and that of Betham.

Grammar School.—There is in the town of Burton a school of ancient foundation. The earliest endowment is an old school stock amounting to £117, the origin of which is unknown, and the following benefactions have been subsequently bequeathed to it:—Robert Lucas, by will, in 1754, left £10, the interest to be paid to the schoolmaster. Rowland Burrow, of Holme, by will, in 1794, left a similar sum for the same purpose. John Lucas, by will, in 1793, left the interest of £40 for the education of two poor boys of the township of Holme. The school also possessed £20 a year from Parkinson's Charity, now lost. The school has not been in existence for several years.

Townships of Burton, Holme, and Dalton.—*John Parkinson's Charity.*—John Parkinson, by will, in 1795, left £800 on trust, the interest of which he directed should be distributed in the following manner: £20 yearly to the schoolmaster at Burton for the education of twenty poor boys; £7 yearly to a school-mistress for the education of fourteen poor girls; to three trustees £1 Is. each for their trouble; and to the churchwardens £1. This charity has been lost in consequence of the bankruptcy of the person in whose hands the money had been placed.

Wilson's Charity.—Elizabeth Wilson, in 1731, left the interest of £10 to the vicar of Burton.

John Lucas's Charity for a Sermon.—The John Lucas mentioned above, left the interest of £12 for the preaching of a sermon in the parish church of Burton. This charity was also lost with Parkinson's Charity.

Township of Burton.—Poor Stock.—There is the sum of £40, which has existed for at least 160 years by the name of poor stock, and the interest of which is carried to the poor rates.

John Lucas's Charity.—John Lucas above-mentioned bequeathed the sum of £5, on trust, the interest to be distributed to poor housekeepers in the township of Burton.

Heron Sike and Clawthorp are hamlets in this township; the latter is about a mile north-north-east of Burton. Clawthorp Hall has long been a farm-house.

DALTON.

Dalton township, which is one mile east-by-south of Burton, is to the south of Lonsdale, in Lancashire. Its area is 2,135 acres, and rateable value £1,923. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 73; in 1811, —; in 1821, 151; in 1831, 131; in 1841, 155; and in 1851, 100. The soil here is a good loam. The manorial rights are held by Edmund George Hornby, Esq.; besides whom Bryan W. Atkinson, Esq.; Rev. Edward G. Kendal; Edmund Tatham, Esq., are the principal landowners.

Dalton Hall, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion, erected in 1812, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country.

Hornby of Dalton Hall.

The family of Hornby was settled in the Fylde country, in the north of Lancashire, from a very early period.

JOHANNES DE HORNEBY was receiver-general of the duchy rents under John of Gaunt; and the records in the duchy office give the seats of the arms such as they have been ever since they were borne by their descendants. In the reign of James I. HUGH DE HORNEBY, Esq., of Bankfield, in Fylde, was rated to find service and men of arms. He was ruined by the civil wars, and sold Bankfield to the Harrisons. His son,

GEOFFREY HORNEBY, followed the profession of the law, and settled at Poulton-in-the-Fylde, where he acquired considerable property. He was the father of

EDMUND HORNEBY, Esq., who married Dorothy, daughter of Geoffrey Rishton, of Antley, co. Lancaster, M.P. for Preston, and sister of Edward Rishton, Esq., of Antley, of good Lancashire descent. She died 1722. This Edmund Hornby left issue by Dorothy, his wife,

I. GEOFFREY.

II. George, in holy orders, rector of Whittington, died without issue.

1. Anne, wife of Edmund Cole, of Beaumont, near Lancaster, by whom she had a daughter,
Dorothy, wife of Butler of Kirkland.

Edmund Hornby had other issue, who died young. The eldest son,

GEOFFREY HORNEBY, Esq., of Poulton and Scale Hall, near Lancaster, married Susannah, daughter and heir of Edward Sherdley, of Kirkham, by Ellen, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Veale, Esq., of Whinney Heyes, in Fylde, and Susannah

Rishton, his wife, and left issue two sons, Geoffrey, who died without issue, and

EDMUND HORNEY, Esq., of Poulton and Seale Hall, born October, 1728, married Margaret, second daughter of John Winckley, Esq., of Preston, by his wife, Elizabeth Starkie, of Huntroyde, co. Lancaster. By her (with three daughters, Margaret, died 1815; Susan, died 1799; and Dorothy, died young), he had issue,

GEOFFREY HORNEY, only son and heir, some time colonel of a regiment of Lancashire militia; he afterwards took orders and was rector of Winwick, Lancaster, 1782. He married, 25th April, 1772, Lucy, daughter of James Lord Strange, and sister of Edward, 12th Earl of Derby, and had issue seven sons and six daughters,

- I. EDMUND, his heir.
- II. James John, in holy orders, rector of Winwick, married, 1stly, Esther, youngest daughter and co-heir of Robert Vernon Atherton, Esq., of Atherton, by Harriet, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Peter Lee, Esq., of Lyme; and 2ndly, Catherine, daughter of — Boyle, Esq.; and died leaving issue.
- III. Geoffrey, in holy orders, rector of Bury, Lancashire, married the Hon. Georgiana Byng, sister of the late Lord Torrington, and has issue.
- IV. Edward Thomas Stanley, in holy orders, died unmarried.
- V. PHIPPS (Sir), K.C.B., of Little Green.
- VI. George, in holy orders.
- VII. Charles, Lieut.-col. Scots Fusilier Guards, now in holy orders.
 - I. Lucy, married to Rev. H. W. Champney, rector of Badsworth.
 - II. Charlotte, married June 30th, 1798, to Edward Lord Stanley, late Earl of Derby, and died in 1817.
- III. Georgiana.
- IV. Frances Susannah.
- V. Louisa.
- VI. Henrietta Elizabeth.

Mr. Hornby died July 31st, 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDMUND HORNEY, Esq., of Dalton Hall, J.P. and D.L., high sheriff in 1828; born June 17th, 1773; married, August 22nd, 1796, Lady Charlotte Stanley, daughter of Edward, 12th Earl of Derby, and has one son,

Edmund George, late M.P. for Warrington, born 16th November, 1799, married January 30th, 1827, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Yates, Esq., of Irwell House, in Lancashire, first cousin to Sir Robert Peel, and has,

1. Elizabeth Sarah.
2. Lucy Francesca.

Arms.—Or, a chevron, between three bugle horns, sa.
Crest.—A bugle horn.

HOLME AND HOLMESCALES.

The area of this township is 1,616 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 226; in 1811, 283; in 1821, 420; in 1831, 619; in 1841, 952; and in 1851, 1,154; who principally reside in the village of Holme.

At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor was part of the possession of Torsin, but subsequently came to the crown. It was granted by Richard I. to Gilbert, the seventh baron of Kendal, who granted it to Thomas, son of Gospatrick, to whose son, Patrick, it was confirmed by William de Lancaster. It came afterwards to the Tunsdals and Prestons, and in 1717 was conveyed, with other adjacent manors, to the family of Charteris, but has since been purchased by the Wilsons of Dallam Tower, the present owners. Holme Park was formerly three miles in circumference, and well stocked with deer. George E. Wilson, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, are the principal landowners.

Holme is a large village on the Lancaster and Kendal canal, two miles north-by-west of Burton, and contains some well-built houses and cottages. The linen manufacture which formerly existed here has been discontinued for some time.

THE CHAPEL.

Holme chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a remarkably neat building, in the Early English style, situated in the village. It was erected by subscription in 1839, and consists of nave, chancel, and tower containing one bell. In 1815 it was endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £107 a year, and is a curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Burton. The living is now worth £120 a year. The registers commence in 1839.

INCUMBENTS.—John Wild, 1839; M. H. Maxwell, 1842; F. B. Ashley, 1844; Samuel Moon, 1845.

The parsonage is a neat commodious building, near the chapel.

The National School for boys and girls was erected by subscription in 1844, aided by a grant from the National Society. The average number of children in attendance is twenty-eight.

CHARITIES.

John Lucas's Charity for Bread.—John Lucas, by will, in 1793, left the interest of £60 for the purchase of bread, to be distributed amongst poor house-keepers of Holme.

John Lucas's Charity for poor Housekeepers.—The same John Lucas left the interest of £40 for the poor house-keepers of Holme.

Burrow's and Smallshaw's Charities.—Roland Burrow, by will, in 1791, left £40, the interest of which he directed should be divided among the poor of this township. Jacob Smallshaw also left £40 for the same purpose.

PRESTON PATRICK CHAPELRY.

PRESTON PATRICK is a large chapelry and township, containing the small hamlets of Gatebeck, Goose Green, Millness, and Nook, with a number of dispersed dwellings extending from four to six miles north-by-east of Burton, on the east side of the river Beal.

The area of Preston Patrick is 3,580 acres; its rateable value £2,858 13s. 11d. The population in 1801 was 535; in 1811, 373; in 1821, 398; in 1831, 418; in 1841, 484; and in 1851, 514; who are principally engaged in agriculture; a few, however, are employed in a powder works, a bleach works, and a bobbin mill.

The manor of Preston Patrick received its name from Patricius de Calwen, ancestor of the Curweys of Workington, and grandson of Thomas, son of Gospatric, who gave lands and possessions to the abbey of Preston about the year 1119, which abbey was afterwards removed to Shap. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the lands here belonging to Shap Abbey came into the hands of the crown, and were granted by James I. to Philip Lord Wharton, in whose posterity they continued till the Duke of Wharton sold them to Robert Lowther, Esq., from whom they have descended to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present lord of the manor. The landowners are John Wakefield, Esq.; Christopher Wilson, Esq.; the heirs of the late William Thompson, Esq.; the Earl of Lonsdale; John Atkinson, Esq.; and several smaller proprietors. Preston Hall is now used as a farm-house.

THE CHAPEL.

Preston Patrick chapel, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a neat Gothic structure, rebuilt in 1852, and consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and tower. It stands on an eminence in the centre of what was formerly a park. There seems to have been a chapel in this township as early as the twelfth century; the present one was endowed with parochial privileges in 1781. The patronage is vested in the owners of property in the township charged with the chapel salary. In 1722 the living was augmented with an estate at Nook, purchased with £200 obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £240 given by James Graham, Esq., Sir John Mawson, and the inhabitants. It was also augmented in 1773, with fifteen acres of land at Houghgill, in Yorkshire, purchased with £200 of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £200 given by the Countess Dowager Gower; and in 1810, with rather more than two acres of land at Bentham, in Yorkshire, purchased with an additional £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty. The ancient salary of £3 6s. 8d. is paid out of the tenements in the chapelry. The

entire income is now £77 7s. 8d. The chapel contains a few mural monuments.

INCUMBENTS.—J. Tinkler, died 1790; Joseph Thexton, 1790; Samuel Scott, 1811; Jeffrey Hebben, 1829.

The parsonage, situated in the hamlet of Nook, is a plain modern building, erected in 1837, at a cost of about £400, of which £200 was obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty, and the remainder by subscription.

Nook and Gatebeck are hamlets in this township. The principal residences are Lune Head, William Talbot, Esq.; Long Croft, the Misses Talbot; Moss Side, John Atkinson, Esq.; and Challen Hall, W. H. Wakefield, Esq.

This township is divided from that of Preston Richard by a small rivulet, on which are extensive powder works. There are also bleach-mills, two corn-mills, and a bobbin mill.

CHARITIES.

School.—Preston Patrick School was erected in 1780, and on the enclosure of the common in 1814 an allotment of twenty acres of land was assigned to it, which now produces about £10 a year, applied in part payment for the tuition of ten poor children. The average attendance is about thirty-five. There is another school at Gatebeck, partly supported by subscription.

Poor Parrock.—There is a small piece of ground, containing about a rood, called the "Poor Parrock," the rents of which have always been distributed to the poor in charity. This land was sold to the canal company, and the interest amounts to £1 a year.

Elizabeth Wilson's Charity.—Elizabeth Wilson, by will, dated 1731, bequeathed the interest of £5 to be paid yearly to two old women in Preston Patrick, on Good Friday, for ever.

Lord Wharton's Charity.—The lordship of Preston Patrick is entitled, conjointly with the lordships of Langdale, Tebay, and Bretherdale, in the parish of Orton, in this county, to thirty bibles, and a proportionate number of religious tracts. Four bibles annually are transmitted to the curate of Preston Patrick, and distributed by him amongst poor children resident there.

Story's Charity.—William Story, by will, in 1720, left £10 to poor householders of this township; and some unknown person gave £5 for the like purpose.

KIRKBY LONSDALE PARISH.

THIS parish is bounded on the north by those of Sedbergh and Kendal, on the west by Kendal and Burton, on the south by Burton and Lancashire, and on the east by Yorkshire. It comprises the greater portion of Lonsdale Ward, and is about ten miles in length and from four to six in breadth. It is a picturesque and highly interesting district, intersected by the Lune, which here assumes the character of a fine river, and flows through a fruitful and well-cultivated valley. It is divided into the chapelries and townships of Kirkby Lonsdale, Barbon, Casterton, Firbank, Hutton Roof, Killington, Lupton, Mansergh, and Middleton, whose united area is 35,569 acres.

KIRKBY LONSDALE.

The area of this township is 3,098 acres, and its rateable value £7,001 4s. 3d. The population in 1801 was 1,253; in 1811, 1,368; in 1821, 1,613; in 1831, 1,686; in 1841, 1,629; and in 1851, 1,675; who reside principally in the town. Agriculture is the principal employment. The soil here is a fertile loam.

The manor of Kirkby Lonsdale was given by Ivo de Tailbois to the abbey of St. Mary at York, to which it continued annexed till the period of the dissolution, when it was taken possession of by the crown. In 1557 it was sold by Queen Mary to Thomas Carus, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and afterwards one of the justices of King's Bench, with the demesne, water mills, and several other lands and tenements in the neighbourhood, to hold of the crown, *in capite*, by the service of the fortieth part of a knight's fee. The Carus family sold this manor, in 1586, to William Thornburgh and Thomas Curwen, from whom it passed to the Prestons of Holker, who sold it to Sir John Lowther, ancestor of the present possessor, the Earl of Lonsdale, who has the tolls and control of the market and fair at Kirkby, and holds a court leet and view of frank pledge annually in October. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; Rev. W. C. Wilson; A. B. Tomlinson, Esq.; Robert Abbott, Esq.; John Robinson, Esq.; Mr. Thompson, and the trustees of the late James Coates, Esq., with several smaller proprietors.

THE TOWN OF KIRKBY LONSDALE.

Kirkby Lonsdale (that is, the church town in the dale or valley of Lou or Lune) is on the right bank of the Lune, fifteen and a half miles north-east from Lancaster, and eleven and a half miles south-west from Kendal. The market-place is in the centre of the town; the streets are lighted and well paved. The houses are well built of free-stone and roofed with slate. Until some few years ago a carpet and blanket manufactory was carried on here, and gave employment to a number of the inhabitants, many of whom were also employed in weaving coarse linen cloth, ginghams, and calicoes. On the north side of the present vicarage is the remains of what is considered to have

been a Roman camp or station. It has been surrounded on all sides except the east by a fosse, the Lune protecting the eastern side. The situation of this camp is much higher than that of the surrounding country. A Roman road passed through the adjoining township a short distance to the east. There is little doubt that the town dates its origin from the Anglo-Saxon times. Its name is Danish or Norwegian, given to it by the Northmen when they settled in this part of the country. A charter for a market and fair was granted in 1227. The market day is Thursday. The fair is held on the eve, day, and day after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. Other fairs are held on Maunday Thursday, Ascension Day, and that day week, the 5th of October, and 21st of December. The bridge which crosses the Lune a short distance east of the town is very ancient, and for its curious workmanship is perhaps unique in the north of England. The date of its erection is not known, but it appears to have existed before 1275, as in that year a grant of pontage was made for its repair. This ancient structure is built of white freestone, so truly squared and well executed that the joints are scarcely perceptible. It consists of three strong and lofty semi-circular arches, turned and ribbed with the utmost exactness, about fifty-one feet span, supported by massive piers, and is, according to some, of Roman workmanship. At its east end is a stone bearing the date 1633. The mills in this neighbourhood are singularly situated on a steep declivity, and one above another, so as to receive in turns the fall of water from a brook, in its descent into the valley, from a small lake of twelve acres and a half, called Ferry Bank Tam, and distant three miles north-north-west of the town.

THE CHURCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, stands in a spacious burial ground near the edge of a steep bank rising from the river Lune, and is reached by a flight of forty-six steps. It is a large Norman structure, 120 feet in length by 102 in breadth, and is supposed to have been erected shortly after the Conquest, with the exception of a portion of the eastern end, which appears to have been added subsequently. Much of

the ancient character of the church was destroyed in 1809, when the leaden roof, battlements, pinnacles, and clerestory were removed, and the church covered with blue slate. Its interior has fared no better than the exterior. The stalls and rood screen have been removed, and the delicate and elaborate workmanship of the capitals of the columns covered with plaster. The pulpit and reading-desk are of oak, beautifully carved; the former bears the date 1612. The tower, which was rebuilt from the first story in 1705, is large, square, and embattled, and contains six good bells, hung in 1826, when the old bells were sold. In Machel's time the porch at the east end of the church contained the remains of a finely executed alabaster monument, supposed to represent one of the Middletons and his lady. The church contains mural monuments to the memory of the late Wm. Thompson, Esq. (alderman of London and M.P. for the county of Westmoreland), William Sturgeon, the electrician, and many others. There is also a memorial window of stained glass, commemorating the late Mrs. Moore. In the year 1486 a chantry was founded in this church by William Middleton, who endowed it with seven marks a year out of lands in Garsdale, in Sedbergh parish. The church of Kirkby Lonsdale was given by Ivo de Tailbois along with the manor to St. Mary's Abbey at York. After the suppression of the monastic institutions, the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage were granted in 1553 by Queen Mary to Trinity College, Cambridge, to which they still belong. In 1535 the vicarage was valued at £20 15s. 5d.; it was subsequently certified to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty at £49 13s. 8d. It is now worth £550 a year, arising from vicarial tithes and glebe lands. The registers commence in 1530.

VICARS.—John Applegarth, 1556; John Williamson, 1591; — Adams, 1616; Thomas Adamson, 1617; Henry Park, —; Samuel Sackville, 1623; Charles Jones, 1637; Geo. Buchanan, 1640; George Bateman, 1640; Henry Hoyle, 1661; Hiram Waterhouse, 1670; John Briggs, 1676; Tobias Croft, 1739; Marwood Place, 1766; Joseph Sharp, 1793; John H. Fisher, 1831. We find that Edward Tatham and John Hollinson were also vicars for a short time.

The vicarage is a large commodious structure, situated on the north side of the church. It has been much improved by the present vicar.

The Wesleyans, Independents, and Sandemanians have each a place of worship here.

On the east of the churchyard is a small building called Abbot's Hall; there is also a place here called the Dean's Biggin, or Building, both of which are supposed to have belonged to the abbey of St. Mary,

and to have been the seat of the rural deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Kirkby Lonsdale Grammar School was founded in 1591 by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, and put under the control of twenty-four feoffees, or governors, having previously been endowed with £100 by Mr. Godshalfe, and £100 subscribed by the inhabitants, in consideration of which sums John Tennant granted to the governors a rent charge of £20 a year, out of the manors of Bedale and Scotton, in Yorkshire. Lady Curwen, heiress of the Carus family, gave the school site, and also certain parcels of land near the Biggins, which, with an allotment given at the enclosure, is now worth about £25 per annum. This sum, together with of £20, the rent charge is paid to the master. The endowment of the school was augmented by a legacy of £120, bequeathed by Henry Wilson in 1638, for the use of an usher, and also £400 secured on the tithes of Tarleton, for exhibitions for seven poor scholars, four of them from this school, and three from Kendal School, to Queen's College, Oxford, the said scholars to be natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland. The school is partially entitled to the benefit of three scholarships at Christ's College, Cambridge, founded by Thomas Wilson, by will, dated August 9th, 1626; and to three other scholarships at the same college, founded by the will of Thomas Otway, bishop of Ossory, who died in 1692. The governors or feoffees, are the vicar for the time being, and some of the magistrates of the neighbourhood. The school is lofty and spacious. There are seven boarders, twenty day scholars, and six foundation boys. The Rev. Thomas Croft, M.A., is head-master.

The National School is a handsome Elizabethan structure, erected in 1851, at a cost of £1,000, towards which a government grant of £455 was obtained, the remainder being defrayed by subscription. The site was given by the Rev. Carus Wilson; and the sum of £200 was raised towards an endowment fund, which is vested in railway debentures. There are separate schools for boys and girls, which are conducted by a master, mistress, and three pupil teachers.

Kirkby Lonsdale possesses a monthly paper, called the *Kirkby Lonsdale Press*, established in 1858. There is also a book club, containing about 6,000 volumes, which was established in 1794, and is supported by subscription.

The Town Hall was erected by a joint stock company in 1854, at a cost of £2,000. It is a large and handsome building; the lower portion serves as a market house, while the upper is used as a mechanics' institution, which was established in 1855, and comprises a news-room, reading and class-rooms, and a library of 1,000

volumes, with a spacious lecture-room, in which the meetings of the county court are held. Petty sessions for Lonsdale Ward are held every Thursday.

The Savings Bank occupies a commodious building in the market-place. It was established in 1818, and is open every Thursday.

CHARITIES.

Poor Stock, including Henry Wilson's and other Charities.—Henry Wilson, by will, dated 1638, bequeathed £350 to be bestowed on some rent charge or otherwise, and out of the yearly profit, to elect out of the said lordship two poor boys, each to have £10 for placing them apprentices in London; and also to one poor maid yearly chosen by his trustees to be placed out at London. He also bequeathed to his trustees £50 upon trust, that the same should be a stock for ever, and that the profits thereof should be bestowed upon twenty quarters of coals, or more, for the people dwelling within the lordship of Kirkby Lonsdale, on the feast of St. Andrew yearly. He also bequeathed to the trustees £100 upon trust, to bestow the same upon lands, or a rent charge; the yearly income thereof to be given at Christmas and Easter, by equal portions, to the poorest old men and women, and children within the town and lordship aforesaid. John Jagger, of London, in the year 1714, gave £50 for the use of the poor of this parish, the interest to be distributed on Christmas Day. The interest of the stock is now given away at Christmas and Easter, with the other charity money of the township.

Casterton Rent Charge.—By a deed-poll, dated July 30th, 1676, certain premises in Casterton, in this parish, called the Field Barn grounds, were conveyed to Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, in fee, except a rent charge of 10s., heretofore payable to the poor of Kirkby Lonsdale. This rent charge is regularly paid, and is given away with the other charity money as above described.

Borrett's Charity.—John Borrett, by will, dated 1738, left £5 a year to be distributed amongst twenty poor persons not in receipt of parish relief.

Redman's Gift.—Elizabeth Redman, by will, dated 1756, gave £50 to be put out at interest, and the produce to be applied in the purchase of bibles and "The Whole Duty of Man," which she directed should be distributed to poor boys of Kirkby Lonsdale township.

Preston's Charity.—Richard Preston, by will, in 1802, gave £100 to the churchwardens of Kirkby Lonsdale, to place out at interest, and apply the produce for the benefit and general use of the poor of the parish.

About half a mile north of the town is Underley Park, the elegant mansion of Mrs. Thompson, widow of the late William Thompson, Esq., M.P. for Westmoreland and alderman of London. It stands in a spacious park, and was formerly the property of the Nowells, a Lancashire family, one of whom, Arthur Nowell, Esq., rebuilt it in 1828, in the Gothic style prevalent in the reign of James I.

Lunefield, the property of the Rev. William Carus, is pleasantly situated above the river, about a quarter of a mile east of the town. It was erected in 1815 by Roger Carus, Esq.

The other residences are Cressbrook, Humphrey A. Gregg, Esq.; Springfield, the Rev. Thomas Croft; Luneville, John Cartmell, Esq.; The Biggins, A. B. Tomlinson, Esq.

High Biggins, Low Biggins, Keartswick, and Tarnside are hamlets in this township.

LUPTON.

The area of this township is 3,139 acres, and its rateable value £2,859. In 1851 it contained 150 inhabitants; in 1811, 152; in 1821, 221; in 1831, 282; in 1841, 285; and in 1851, 369. The soil here is a fine fertile loam.

The manor of Lupton, called in Domesday Survey Lupetun, belonged to the barons of Kendal, and was held under them by the Redmans of Levens, until the reign of Henry VII. It came afterwards to the Bellinghams, Huttons, and Musgraves, but is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale. The landowners are Robert Lamplugh Gregg, Esq.; W. R. Gregg, Esq.; H. A. Gregg, Esq.; William G. Bell, Esq.; the trustees of the late William Thompson, Esq.; Edward Wilson, Esq.; R. H. Richardson, Esq.; and Mrs. Pickard.

Lupton Row, Lupton Smithy, and Cow Brow, are hamlets in this township, from two and a half to four miles west of Kirkby Lonsdale. There is a corn-mill on Lupton Beck.

Box Tree, the property of W. G. Bell, Esq., is a handsome house, with a square embattled tower.

BARBON CHAPELRY.

THIS chapelry comprises only the township of Barbon, which includes the village of that name, and the hamlets of High and Low Beckfoot, with numerous dispersed residences.

The area of Barbon township is 4,204 acres, and its rateable value £2,320. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 242; in 1811, 251; in 1821, 348; in 1831, 318; in 1841, 315; and in 1851, 322; whose principal employment is agriculture. Kirkby Lonsdale and Kendal are the markets attended. A Roman road appears to have passed through this township. Some time ago a large stone, marked with a cross, and other emblems, was found in a field here; it now stands on the summit of a hill near to the spot where it was discovered.

Barbon and Mansergh are said to have been originally one manor, which was subsequently divided for convenience' sake, in consequence of their being situated on opposite sides of the river Lune. Be this as it may, they formed two manors when Domes-day Survey was made. In that record it is stated that Tostig Earl of Northumberland held Barbon, or Bereburne, as it was then written. It appears to have afterwards come to a family bearing the local name, one of whom Robert de Bereburne, Kut., occurs as a witness to the grant of Skelsmergh by William de Lancaster to Robert de Leyburne. In the reign of Edward I. and Edward II. others of the name occur. In 1344 the manor of Barbon and divers lands in Middleton were conveyed to Roger Lassels, or Lascelles, and Eleanor his wife, but by whom does not appear in consequence of the illegible condition of the record. Mention is made only of two more members of this family in connection with Barbon, both of whom occur in the reign of Edward III. From this time we hear no more of the manor till 1580, in which year we find it held by the Vaughans, from whom it was purchased about the beginning of the following century by the Middletons, who sold it to the Shuttleworths, who have since continued its possessors; Sir John P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., being the present lord of the manor, besides whom Joseph Gibson, Esq., the executors of the late William Thompson, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge, and others, are the landowners.

The village of Barbon is pleasantly situated on the east side of the Lune, three and a half miles north-by-east of Kirkby Lonsdale.

THE CHAPEL.

Barbon chapel is a plain structure, rebuilt in 1815, partly by subscription and partly by a rate levied on the inhabitants of the chapelry. Previous to 1738 the

chapel salary was only £2 10s., but in that year it was augmented with £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and donations of the inhabitants, with which an estate was purchased at High Beck Foot. It has since received three lots of the same bounty, and several donations, with which three other estates have been purchased,—one at Over Kellet, in Lancashire, in 1758; and two at Kirkthwaite, in Dent, Yorkshire, in 1772 and 1808. The estate last mentioned is for the joint benefit of the curacies of Barbon and Old and New Hutton. The curate of Barbon has also one-third of the rent of Tarndale Close, purchased with £46 15s., of which £31 3s. 4d. was poor stock; and the interest of £210 in the Kirkby Lonsdale Savings Bank, obtained by the sale of land left by John Garnett in 1721, is equally divided between the curate and the schoolmaster. The living is in the patronage of the vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, and worth £92 12s. 6d. a year, £10 of which is given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The register of baptisms commences in 1813, that of marriages in 1839, and that of burials in 1848.

INCUMBENTS.—Harling Richardson was curate in 1813; P. J. Williams, 1836; John A. Addison, 1840; Benjamin Hopkins, 1842.

There is a small school attached to the chapel.

CHARITIES.

Garnett's Charity.—John Garnett, by will, dated March 15th, 1721, devised a close called Laddera, containing about five acres, to trustees, directing that one half the yearly rents should be given to the poor of Barbon, and the other half to the schoolmaster for teaching four poor children of the township, born in wedlock. The close above-mentioned was afterwards sold for £105, the interest of which is distributed as directed.

Tarndales.—In 1733 a close called Tarndales was purchased for £46 15s. 6d., of which £31 3s. 4d. belonged to the poor of Barbon, and the remaining £15 11s. 8d. to the curate. The rent of this land is divided between the poor and the incumbent of Barbon, in proportion to the sums named above.

Poors' Rent.—In 1741 a close called the Hole Close was purchased for £70, said to be the chapel or school money of Barbon. It now produces 9s. a year, which is given to the poor.

Margaret Hawden's Gift.—Margaret Hawden, in

1758, left £10 to the poor of this township. The interest is given away with the other money at Easter.

High and Low Beckfoot are hamlets in this township.

Whelprigg, the residence of Joseph Gibson, Esq., is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1834 by the present owner. It is situated on a fine eminence about a mile north-east of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Gibson of Whelprigg.

This family is derived from

JAMES GIBSON, Esq., son of JOSEPH GIBSON, Esq., by Miss Glover, his wife, who married Mary Wilson, and had four sons and two daughters. Of the former,

WILLIAM GIBSON, married in 1785, Margaret Robinson, of Rigmaden, and had with other issue, who died young,

- i. JOSEPH GIBSON, Esq., of Whelprigg.
- ii. Mary, died in 1800.
- iii. Margaret.
- iiii. Hannah, married to B. P. Gregson, Esq., of Lancaster.

Mr. Gibson was succeeded by his son,

JOSEPH GIBSON, Esq., of Whelprigg, J.P., born July 28th, 1805; married April 24th, 1841, Anne, third daughter of Reginald Remington, Esq., of Crowtrees, Melling, co. Lancaster, and has one daughter,

- i. Catherine.

Arms.—Az., three storks rising, ppr.

Crest.—A stork rising, ppr.

CASTERTON CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded by Lancashire, Barbon, and the river Lune, and contains the hamlets of High and Low Casterton, with a number of dispersed dwellings.

The area of the township is 4,230 acres, and its rateable value is £3,227 18s. 2d. It contained in 1801, 266 inhabitants; in 1811, 278; in 1821, 277; in 1831, 302; in 1841, 623; and in 1851, 576; whose chief employment is agriculture. A chapel is supposed to have formerly stood at a place called Chapel Head Close, near St. Columb's, to which saint it is probable the chapel was dedicated.

Casterton and Hutton Roof, though separated by the river, were originally one manor; but they have long been separate and distinct. The earliest recorded possessor of Casterton is Ingelram de Gynes and Christian his wife, who occur as owners in 1318. In 1351 we find a third part of the manor of Casterton held by Gilbert de Burneshead of William de Coucy, grandson of Ingelram de Gynes, by cornage, wardship, and relief. In 1375, after the death of Joan de Coup-land, it was found by inquisition that she died seised of the manor of Casterton. It has since shared the fate of the Richmond Fee of the barony of Kendal, and is now held by the Earl of Lonsdale, beside whom, the Rev. W. C. Wilson; Joseph Gibson, Esq.; George E. Wilson, Esq.; the executors of the late Thomas Robinson, Esq.; the executors of the late Francis Pearson, Esq.; and others are the landowners.

The hamlets of High and Low Casterton are about a mile and a half north-north-east of Kirkby Lonsdale.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel, a neat Gothic structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected by subscription in 1833,

at a cost of £700, exclusive of the site, stone, and lime, which were given by the Rev. W. C. Wilson. It comprises nave and chancel, with lancet windows, those at the east end being partly stained. The sittings, 550 in number, are all free. At the west end of the chapel is a gallery, containing a fine-toned organ. The living, a curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, is worth £80 a year.

INCUMBENTS.—William Carus Wilson, 1833; Henry Shepherd, 1856.

The parsonage is a neat structure, erected in 1837 at a cost of £850, defrayed by the Rev. W. C. Wilson, aided by subscriptions.

Here is a school for the education of the daughters of poor clergymen, instituted by the Rev. W. C. Wilson, in 1824, at Cowan Bridge,¹ but removed to this place in 1833; there is also a preparatory school for the younger girls. A school for training servants was instituted by the gentleman just named at Whittington, in 1837; it is now held here. There are at present (1859) 100 clergymen's daughters and teachers in the school, and twenty-six younger girls in the preparatory school.

Casterton National or Parochial School is under government inspection, and attended by about fifty children.

CHARITY.

Poor Land.—There are some lands in this township, the rents of which are applied to the use of the poor.

¹ See Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë."

They produce about £11 a year, which is given away to poor persons half yearly, on St. Thomas' Day and Holy Thursday.

Casterton Hall, the seat and property of the Rev. Carus Wilson, is a fine mansion, situated on a gentle

eminence about a mile east-by-north of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Casterton Old Hall, in which the Earl of Lonsdale holds his courts, has been partly rebuilt.

Norwood Cottage and the Grange are neat residences in this township.

FIRBANK CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, anciently called Frithbank, is a wild mountainous district, on the west side of the Lune, which here forms the boundary of Yorkshire.

The township of Firbank comprises an area of 3,017 acres, and its rateable value is £1,583 12s. 1d. In 1801 it contained 190 inhabitants; in 1811, 219; in 1821, 209; in 1831, 190; in 1841, 199; and in 1851, 233. Agriculture is the only employment.

Firbank and Killington were anciently one manor; its history will be found under Killington township. The tenants are all freehold, the manorial rights having been purchased from the mesne lords by the tenants, who therefore hold immediately of the crown as of the Marquis Fee of the barony of Kendal, by the yearly free rent of 6s. 8d.; this rent is now paid to the crown's lessee, the Earl of Lonsdale, besides whom, Lady le Fleming, Miss Upton, and the executors of the late William Thompson, Esq., are the landowners.

Firbank is about three miles west of Sedbergh, and ten miles north of Kirkby Lonsdale.

THE CHAPEL.

Firbank chapel is a small structure, rebuilt in 1742, when thirty additional sittings were added to the accommodation possessed by the old chapel. The windows are lancet-shaped, and there is a small turret

with one bell. The chapel was endowed by Anthony Wood, with an estate in Lambrigg, together with the sum of £50, and has since received £800 of Queen Anne's Bounty, both of which sums have been laid out in the purchase of land at Firbank, Kentmere, Strickland Ketel, and Strickland Roger. The living, a curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, is now worth about £78 a year.

INCUMBENTS.—John Waistell, 1741; Christopher Mason, 1801; John Garnett, 1808; Dr. Robinson, 1845; William Clark, 1849.

The parsonage is a small old house much in need of rebuilding.

The school is attended by about twenty children.

CHARITIES.

Walker's Gift.—The poor of the township are entitled to 10s. yearly, by the will of William Walker. (See New Hutton, Kendal parish.) This sum is distributed about May Day to poor persons not receiving parochial relief.

Poor Stock.—There is also belonging to this township, a poor stock of £37, the interest of which is given away with the above charity.

HUTTON ROOF CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises a romantic district bordering upon Lancashire and Farleton Knot, and possesses several limestone, blueflag, and millstone quarries, most of which are on Hutton Roof Cragg.

The area of Hutton Roof is 2,635 acres; its rateable value is £2,174 7s. 4d. The population in 1801 was 179; in 1811, 231; in 1821, 257; in 1831, 351; in 1841, 319; and in 1851, 343; who are engaged in agriculture, and at the stone quarries.

Hutton Roof and Casterton were originally one manor, but have been separate since the commencement of authentic records. The first mention of Hutton Roof occurs in 1351, in which year it was held of William de Coucy by John de Hutton Roof, by the service of

cornage, wardship, and relief. In 1375 it was found by inquisition that Hugh de Moresby then held Hutton Roof of Joan de Coupland, by homage, fealty, and the service of 8s. a year; and that Simon de Heversham held of her divers tenements there, of the yearly rent of 3s. 4d. In Hutton Roof there was anciently a park (and there is at present a house known as Park House), which in the reign of Henry VI. belonged to Judge Carus. It was afterwards purchased by the Bellinghams and Prestons, and finally by Colonel Francis Charteris,

and is now the property of W. E. Wilson, Esq. There is one field of about six acres, the manorial rights of which belong to the Earl of Lonsdale, and which pays heriots at the death of the lord or change of tenant. With this exception the township is free, paying a quit rent to the Earl of Lonsdale, the lessee of the crown. The landowners are the Earl of Lonsdale; William R. Gregg, Esq.; Humphrey A. Gregg, Esq.; John Brailley, Esq.; Robert Burrow, Esq.; the executors of the late William Thompson, Esq.; and others. A portion of this township was held in Catholic times by the abbey of St. Mary at York, to which it was given by Ivo de Tailbois. The commons were enclosed in 1815.

This township comprises the village of Hutton Roof, and a hamlet called Newbiggin, with several scattered houses, from two and a half to four miles west-by-south of Kirkby Lonsdale.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel is of very ancient foundation, and its original income was twelve nobles. The present small chapel, built in 1757, is endowed with three estates, purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty and benefactions.

The benefice, a curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of the parish, is now worth £85 a year. The registers commence in 1796.

INCUMBENTS.—William Sedgwick, 1796; John Dobson, 1799; J. H. F. Kendal, 1842; Richard Hodgson, 1847; William Norris Pempier, 1858.

The parsonage is a commodious structure, erected in 1849, at a cost of £600, defrayed by subscription and a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in this township.

There is a school, erected in 1852 by the late incumbent; it is attended by about thirty-five children.

CHARITIES.

School.—There is a school at Hutton Roof, which in 1773 was endowed by Thomas Chamney with £100. This endowment has been lost, and the only income of the school is £9 a year from the slate quarries.

Poors' Land.—There is a field in the township, containing about an acre of land, the rent of which is given to the poor.

KILLINGTON CHAPELRY.

This chapelry comprises a mountainous district, including the hamlets of Killington Hall, Beekside, Fellside, and Hallbeck, with a number of detached houses, from five to seven miles north of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Killington contains 4,875 acres, and its rateable value is £2,100 6s. 3d. In 1801 it contained 311 inhabitants; in 1811, 252; in 1821, 335; in 1831, 302; in 1841, 301; and in 1851, 275.

Killington and Firbank form one manor, and, in ancient times, a chapelry. The first possessor of the manor on record is William de Pickering, who held it in the reign of Henry III., under Peter de Brus, rendering for the same, yearly, a pair of gilt spurs, or sixpence, at the feast of Pentecost, and doing service for the twentieth part of one knight's fee. Thomas de Pickering, son of William, in 1303 obtained a grant of free warren in his estates at Killington and Millhope, from Edward I. James Pickering, another of this family, was knight of the shire for Westmoreland in 1362 and 1365; and in the reign of Richard II. the same county was twice represented by Sir James Pickering, Knt. Sir Christopher Pickering, the last of his name and family who held Killington, had an only daughter, Anne, who brought the manor in marriage to John Vaughan, Esq., whose son, Francis Vaughan, sold

it to the tenants, who are therefore free, paying a quit rent of 6s. 8d. a year to the Earl of Lonsdale, the lessee of the crown. The landowners are George E. Wilson, Esq.; Miss Upton; the executors of the late William Thompson, Esq., and a number of small proprietors. Killington Hall, the old manor-house, has long served as a farmstead.

THE CHAPEL.

Killington chapel is an old building, and has a small bell turret containing two bells. It contains mural monuments to the memory of members of the Morland and Croke families, and also to the Rev. J. Goodier. As above stated, this township was anciently included in the chapelry of Firbank; but about 1585, on the petition of the inhabitants of both townships to the bishop, they obtained a license to have a curate and chapel, with parochial privileges. The living, a curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, is worth £80 7s. 9d. a year, arising from £13 17s. ancient salary, 20s. yearly out of Lord's Holme, 20s. yearly

out of Bendrigg estate in Old Hutton, left by William Walker; an estate in Killington, purchased with £200 of Queen Anne's Bounty, and the chapel stock; an estate in Dent, purchased in 1754 with £200 more of the same bounty, and £200 left by Dr. Stratford; and the interest of £55, viz., £10 left by Thomas Hebblethwaite, £10 by Hugh Bowman, and £5 by Jacob Morland, Esq. The registers commence in 1619.

INCUMBENTS.—William Slater, 1720; William Pearson, 1770; William Moore, 1801; Robert Wilkinson, 1834.

Killington School was founded in 1670, and possesses an endowment of £9 4s. 6d. a year, arising from an ancient stock of £82, of which £10 was given by Thomas Hebblethwaite, Esq.; £20 by Thomas Sharp, and £5 by Jacob Morland, Esq. There is also a field called Moss Butts, the rent of which is appropriated to the school. On the enclosure of Killington Common an allotment was made to the school, in right of Moss Butts, to which the landowners added about twelve acres more. The school is attended by about twenty children.

CHARITIES.

Hebblethwaite's Charity.—There is in Firbank an estate, consisting of about fifteen acres, belonging to the poor of Killington.

Poor House Field.—There is also another estate, situate in Killington, called the Poor House Field, the rent of which is always given to the poor.

Walker's Gift.—The poor of this township are entitled to the sum of £2 annually, by the will of William Walker; for the particulars of which see our account of New Hutton, in the parish of Kendal.

Poor Stock, &c.—There are three sums of £11 15s., £10, and £18 15s. 6d. respectively, belonging to the poor of this township, the interest of which is added to William Walker's Charity, and distributed with it at Candlemas, to poor persons not receiving parish relief.

Richardson's Gift.—Robert Richardson, in 1810, gave £20 to be placed out at interest, and the produce given annually to six poor householders.

MANSERGH CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is a wild district containing about twenty scattered dwellings and the village of Old Town, about three miles north-by-west of Kirkby Lonsdale.

The township comprises an area of 2,568 acres; its rateable value is £2,131. In 1801 it contained 131 inhabitants; in 1811, 188; in 1821, 157; in 1831, 232; in 1841, 232; and in 1851, 216; who are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

Maussergh and Barbon formed originally one manor; but were deemed separate as early as the Domesday Survey, when Mansergh was held by Torfin. It subsequently became the property of a family bearing the local name; one of whom, Thomas de Mansergh, purchased lands in Barbon in 1318. In 1383 John de Mausemergh represented Westmoreland in parliament. During this time Rigmaden Hall, supposed to have been the ancient manor-house, appears to have been held by the family of De Rigmaden, which has been assumed, and not without reason, to be the same family as the De Mansergh; who, probably, assumed the name of their residence. After the Rigmadens, this place became the property of the Wards, who held it for a considerable period, and had possessions also in Killington, Firbank, and other places. The last of this family, Henry Ward, sold the same to Mr. Thomas Godsolve, who occurs as lord of the manor in 1664. He was succeeded in 1733, by his son, Thomas Godsolve, who

died in 1750, when the estates passed to his daughter, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Maudesley. In 1781 Miss Mary Wilkinson and Mrs. Margaret Robinson were joint possessors of the manor. In 1788 John Satterthwaite occurs as lord of the manor. It was sold by his devisees in trust, in the year 1825, to the late Christopher Wilson, Esq., and by him was devised, in 1845, to Edward Wilson, Esq., the present lord. After the purchase of the manor by the late Edward Wilson, he made Rigmaden his residence; and the present owner has resided there since the decease of his father. The landowners are Edward Wilson, Esq.; Robert Baynes Armstrong, Esq.; Mrs. Thompson; John Addison, Esq., and several small proprietors. Courts are held when required.

Rigmaden, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion, delightfully situated on an eminence, four miles north of Kirkby Lonsdale, and commands extensive prospects of the vale of the Lune. It was erected in 1825, by the late Christopher Wilson, and contains some fine paintings.

THE CHAPEL.

Mansergh chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1726, by Jacob Dawson, on his estate at Nether Hall,

the inhabitants paying for their seats, and subscribing with Mr. Dawson £120, to which Oliver Martin added £80; and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty £200. The latter afterwards made two more grants of £200 each; Lady Gower, £100; and the curate, in 1777, £100. These sums, amounting to £1,000, were laid out in the purchase of estates at Old Hutton, Dent, and Casterton. The living is in the patronage of the vicar of the parish, and is now worth about £85 a year.

MIDDLETON CHAPELRY.

This chapelry is bounded on the north and north-west by the river Rother, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the west by the Lune, on the south by the township of Barbon, and on the east by Yorkshire. It contains a number of detached houses, and the small hamlet of Middleton Head, seven miles north-by-east of Kirkby Lonsdale, and three and a half miles south-west of Sedbergh.

The area of Middleton is 7,503 acres; its rateable value £3,507. The population in 1801 was 303; in 1811, 293; in 1821, 322; in 1831, 286; in 1841, 275; and in 1851, 275; who are principally engaged in agriculture. On the west side of Middleton Hall a small tumulus is visible; there is another in a field on the east side, and a large one at a place called Fellside, near where the old Roman road passes through the township.

The manor of Middleton is part of the ancient barony of Kendal, and seems to have been given, with divers other possessions, by Ketel, third baron of Kendal, to his son Orme, father of Gospatric. Orme subsequently exchanged this manor with his cousin, William de Lancaster, for the manors of Workington and Lamplugh, in Cumberland, reserving to himself and his heirs, the homage of Middleton, and a quit-rent of 6d. yearly, or a pair of gilt spurs. Middleton was subsequently granted to the Prestons, who, in their turn, sub-granted it to others, amongst whom the Kennet family occurs. Whether this family of Kennet afterwards assumed the name of Middleton or not, we are not informed, but shortly afterwards we find the Middletons holding the manor, and it continued in their possession for no less than ten generations, and then ended in two daughters. In the reign of James I. John Middleton, Esq., enfranchised the tenants, so that the manor is now held under the Earl of Lonsdale, as lessee of the crown, by the payment of a small quit-rent. The landowners are William Moore, Esq.; Mrs. Upton; Joseph Gibson, Esq.; Thomas Fawcett, Esq.; Lady de Fleming; Messrs. Gibson and Jenkinson, and others. Middleton Hall, the ancient manor-house, and a building of great strength, now serves as a farmstead.

INCUMBENTS.—Wm. Sedgwick; E. Gorrell; J. Rowlandson.

The school, which stands near the chapel, was erected in 1839, at the sole expense of the late Mr. Wilson, who also contributed £20 a year to the master's salary, a payment which is still continued by his son.

CHARITY.

James Moore's Gift.—The only charity in this township is five shillings a year, left by James Moore, for the poor of the township.

Grimeshill, the residence and property of William Moore, Esq., stands in a pleasant situation, on the eastern bank of the Lune, and commands beautiful views of the vale and surrounding country.

Moore of Grimeshill.

The family is derived from

WILLIAM MOORE, Esq., of Grimeshill, J.P., and D.L., colonel of the Westmoreland Militia, born October 1st, 1754, son of John Moore, Esq., of Grimeshill, J.P., colonel of the Westmoreland Militia, by Anne, his wife, daughter of William Dickenson, Esq., of Archolme; was grandson of Giles Moore, Esq., D.L., (the son of John Moore, of Grimeshill, who died 1701) by Mary, his wife, second daughter and co-heir of JOHN MIDDLETON, Esq., the last male descendant of the MIDDLETONS of MIDDLETON HALL. He married June 10th, 1779, Mary, daughter of William Palmer, Esq., of Whitehaven, and by her, who died June 3rd, 1811, left (with other issue, all of whom died without issue) a son and heir,

JOHN, lieutenant-colonel of the Westmoreland Local Militia, born February 19th, 1781; married, November 9th, 1807, Eliza, daughter of Richard Gathorne, Esq., of Kirkby Lonsdale, and died during the lifetime of his father, leaving issue,

- I. WILLIAM, successor to his grandfather.
- II. Mary, married, September 6th, 1833, the Rev. William Lister Isaacs, of Pirton and Croome, Worcestershire, and has issue.

Colonel Moore died January 22nd, 1832, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson,

WILLIAM MOORE, Esq., of Grimeshill, J.P., born May 19th, 1809; married May 9th, 1833, Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Fawcett, Esq., of Gate House, Dent, Yorkshire, and had issue,

- I. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, born May 16th, 1834, captain 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, late lieutenant 6th Foot.
 - II. John Heddlestone, born July 5th, 1835, lieutenant H.F.C.S., Monas.
 - III. Thomas George Curis, an officer in the army, born August 5th, 1838.
- I. Eliza Mary Charlotte.

Mr. Moore served the office of high-sheriff of the county in 1859.

Arms.—Quarterly: first and fourth, or, on a chev. pean, beneath three Moors' heads in profile, couped at the neck, ppr., wreathed about the temples, arg. and sa., a pheon of the field, for Moore; second and third, gu., a fesse, between three mullets in chief, and as many crosses crosslet in base, arg., for Cragg.

Crest.—A swan, wings elevated, arg., charged on the breast with a pheon, sa., in front of bulrushes, ppr.

Motto.—Animum rege.

THE CHAPEL.

Middleton chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was rebuilt in 1813, on the site of a previous chapel, which was erected in 1634, on a piece of land given for that purpose by Dr. Bainbridge, who also gave forty shillings towards its erection, a considerable sum in those days. In 1635 it was consecrated, in 1671 made parochial, and in 1712 the burial ground was enlarged by land given by Giles Moore, Esq. The present edifice is a plain unpretending structure, capable of accommodating about 120 persons. A mural tablet commemorates Anne, wife of John Moore, Esq., of Grimeshill, who died in 1772. The curacy is in the gift of the vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale. It is endowed with two small estates in Middleton, and one in Garside, purchased with £106 ancient chapel stock; £600 of Queen Anne's Bounty, given in 1750, 1756, and 1791; £100 left by Dr. Stratford, in 1756; £100 left by Mrs. Pyncombe; and £100 given by a late curate; and is now worth £116 per annum.

Incumbents.—William Garnett, 1724; John Knipe, 1784; John A. Addison, 1838; J. H. Abbott, 1840.

A new parsonage is now (1859) in course of erection.

CHARITIES.

The School.—There is a school near the chapel, which possesses an endowment of £8 a year, arising from one-third of the interest of £60 given by John Moore; the interest of £10 given by Giles Moore, of Berwens, in 1762; and the interest of £11 secured upon the tolls of the Sedbergh turnpike road.

John Moore's Charity.—John Moore, of Grimeshill, nearly two centuries ago, gave £60, the interest of which he directed should be divided yearly at Christmas and Easter, between the curate, schoolmaster, and poor of Middleton.

Bainbridge's Gift.—John Bainbridge gave £10, the interest to be yearly applied to buy Bibles and Common Prayer Books to be given to the poor children of this chapelry.

Baylie's Gift.—John Baylie, in 1712, left a field in Middleton, called Long Barrows, to the poor of Middleton, and directed that the rent should be divided at Christmas and Easter.

Jeffery Hawden's Gift.—Jeffery Hawden, in 1721, gave £10, the interest thereof to be given yearly to poor widows of the township.

Poors' Land.—This is a part of the field called Carradice Field, or Nichol Field; the rent has always been applied to the poor.

John Hawden's Gift.—John Hawden, brother of Jeffery Hawden, in 1747, gave £10, the interest to be distributed to the poor on Good Friday, in bread.

Margaret Hawden's Gift.—Margaret Hawden, widow of John Hawden, gave £10, the interest to be laid out about Whitsuntide in clothes for some poor children of the township, who should be most in need.

Giles Moore's Gift.—Giles Moore, of Berwens, in 1762, gave £20, the interest of which he directed should be distributed yearly to poor householders. He also gave £10, the interest to be applied towards placing poor children of Middleton apprentices.

Besides Grimeshill and Middleton Hall, this township comprises Hawkin Hall, built by Dr. Bainbridge in the reign of Charles I.; Beekside, in which was born Sir John Otway; and Abbey, a building belonging to Cockersand Abbey. These are now farm-houses.

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Carlisle family	668.	Howard, of Corby	194.		
Christian, of Unerigg	357.	Howard, of Greystoke	541.	Salkeld family	202.
Clifords	710.	Hutton, of Hutton Hall	590.	Salmond, of Waterfoot	530.
Craekenthorpe, of Newbiggin	759.	Hudleston, of Hutton John	298.	Sanhouse, of Nether Hill	326.
Curwen, of Workington	167.	Hulleston, lords of Millom	404.	Skelton, of Armathwaite	558.
		Hutton, of Overthwaite	819.	Skelton, of Papecastle	293.
Daere family	524.			Spalding, of Summargrove	438.
Dacres, barons of Greystoke	549.	Irton, of Irton	396.	Stobly, of Dalegath and Pensonsby	423.
Denton, of Warnell	249.	Irwin, of Justustown and Calder Abbey	461.	Stucklands, of Strough	861.
Derwentwater family	399.			Tuitons	712.
Dixon, of Knells	183.	James, of Barrook and West Auckland	561.	<i>Umpreville</i>	201
Dykes, of Dykefield, &c.	289.			Vane, of Hutton Hall	563.
		Kendal Barony, Lords of	841.	Vaux, of Catterlen	582.
Egremont, Lords of	381.			Vicounts	709.
		Lamplugh, of Lamplugh	490.		
Featherstonhaugh, of Kirkeswald	573.	Lawsons, of Brayton	206.	Warwick, of Warwick	187.
Featherstonhaugh, of Statfield	573.	Lawthwaite, of Broadgate	409.	Watson, of Calgath Park	879.
Fenton, of Casterigg	317.	Lowther family	796.	Watts, of Hawkesdale	164.
Ferguson, of Harker Lodge	178.	Lutwidge, of Holmrook	398.	Westmoreland Barony, Lords of	709.
Fleming, of Rydal	826.			Whartons, of Wharton	717.
Fletcher, of Clea Hall	267.	Moresby family	413.	Wilson, of Dallam Tower	820.
Fletcher, of Cockermonth and Hutton	562.	Mounsey, of Castle town	175.		
Fletchers, of Moresby	418.	Musgrave, of Hayton	297.		

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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CUMBERLAND IRON ORE AND COAL.

The following statistics of coal and iron ore produced in and shipped from Whitehaven and neighbouring ports during the year 1858, are taken from the Mineral Statistics of Great Britain and Ireland (just published), by Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records, and printed by order of the lords commissioners of Her Majesty's treasury:—

HEMATITE IRON MINES, NEAR WHITEHAVEN, IN 1858.

Names of Mines.	Names of Owners.
Agnes Pit	Fletcher, Miller, and Co.
Birks	H. Attwood and Son.
Bigrigg Moor, &c	S. and J. Lindow.
Bigrigg	A. Hill.
Bigrigg	Wilson, Peile, and Co.
Crowgarth	A. Hill.
Cleator	T. Ainsworth and Co.
Eskett	R. Barker.
Eskett	D. and J. H. Robinson, Barker, and W. Thoburn.
Frisington Parks	Do. do.
High House	S. W. Smith and Co.
Jack Trees	S. and J. Lindow.
Knockmurton	Thomas Carmichael.
Langhorne	Lord Lonsdale.
Parkside*	Fisher, Dees, Fletcher, and Musgrave.
Todholes	John Stirling,
Woodend	H. Attwood and Son.
Salter	Nicholson and Co.
Yatehouse	Fletcher, Miller, and Co.

*96,107 tons of Hematite were produced from those mines.

HEMATITE IRON ORE SENT FROM THE WHITEHAVEN DISTRICT IN THE YEAR 1858.

Quantity shipped at Whitehaven and at Workington	Tons.	£.	s.	d.
	207,256	113,990	16	0
Quantity sent from Whitehaven out of the district	57,040	31,372	0	0
Quantity used at Iron Works at Cleator Moor, Workington, &c.	67,248	86,986	8	0
Total of the Whitehaven district.	331,544	182,359	4	0
Alston Moor—Brown Hematite	17,094	1,129	2	0
	348,638	183,478	6	0

THE QUANTITY OF COAL PRODUCED AND SHIPPED IN CUMBERLAND FOR 1858.

	Tons.
Shipped from Maryport	300,229
Shipped from Workington	133,733
Shipped from Harrington	2,005
Shipped from Whitehaven	187,020
Total	623,987
Coals for land sent by Railway—	
Coals used at iron furnaces	78,450
Coals used at collieries and iron mines	3,700
Coals for local consumption at manufactories in principal towns	215,000
Total produce for Cumberland	923,137

THE ROMAN REMAINS RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT CARLISLE.

In February of the present year, 1860, a large stone was discovered while making the excavations for the new premises for the *Carlisle Journal*, English-street, Carlisle. The slab is of a large size, 5 feet 3 inches long and a foot thick. Unfortunately the upper portion is gone. The stone has suffered from that vengeance, on the part of the Caledonians, on the occasion of a successful onslaught, which so many of the relics of Rome in these parts bear marks of. That part of the inscription, which no doubt told of the occasion of its being cut, is lost; but there can be little doubt that it was to commemorate the erection of some building of importance, probably a temple. The names of the chief officials engaged in the work are also lost, with the exception of the fragments of four letters. Notwithstanding those ravages the stone is of great value, and that part of the inscription that is left gives us information which we did not possess before.

The inscription is thus read by Dr. Bruce:—

LVCAN[US]
PREF[ECTUS] ALAE AVGVSTAE
PETRINAE TORQ[VAE] MILLIARIE CIVIVM ROMANORVM
'DE DICAVERTVNT (OR DE DICAVIT)].

(This temple) was dedicated to —, by Lucanus (?) the Prefect of the Petriana Cavalry, surnamed the Augustan, entitled to wear the torque, consisting of a

thousand men, all Roman citizens. The notices which we have previously had of the Ala Petriana have been very scanty. Its name occurs on the Rivingling rescript, along with other troops then in Britain, under the charge of Aulus Platorius Nepos. This rescript belongs to the eighth tribuneship of Hadrian, answering to A.D. 121. In Camden's day a stone—which was lost before Horsley's time—had an inscription, which has been thus read by Horsley:—

GADVNO
VLP[ICUS] TRAI[ANUS]
EM[ERITVS] AL[IA] PET[RIANÆ]
MARTIVS
FACIENDUM PROCURAVIT.

Ulpian Trajanus Martius, a veteran of the Petriana cavalry, caused this to be erected to (the memory of) Gadmus. This stone was found at Old Penrith. Last summer, a carving upon the side of an old limestone quarry at Banksburn, near Lanercost, was discovered, which also mentions the Ala Petriana. The inscription may be read:—

I[UNICUS] BRVTVS
DEC[VLPIC] AL[IA] PET[RIANÆ]

Junius Brutus, a decurion (commander of ten men) of the Petriana cavalry

Lastly, we have in the Notitia list, after the mention of the Tribune of the first Ælian Cohort of Dacians at Amboglanna, the following entry:—

PREFECTUS ALI PETRIANÆ PETRIANIS.

From this circumstance it has been inferred that Walton House, the station next west from Amboglanna, is the Petriana of the Notitia. Unfortunately we have met with no stony record of the Ala Petriana at Walton House, though we have three of the Second Cohort of the Tungri, and one of the Fourth Cohort of the Gauls. By comparing the stones found at the various stations with the Notitia list, the names of the stations on the Wall between Wallsend and Birdswald have been ascertained with certainty: westward of this, all is involved in comparative doubt. Had this stone been found at Walton House it would have gone far to confirm the reasonings of antiquaries that this was Petriana. In all probability this *ala* had not then taken up its position upon the Wall. The Wall at the time this slab was cut was probably only in the process of erection. The letters are clearly cut and well formed: no ligatures are introduced: even the letters composing the diphthongs are not tied together. The style of the lettering indicates an early date, probably not later than the Rivingling rescript in the time of Hadrian. If, as seems

probable from the size and character of the slab, it was attached to a building erected by the Prefect of the Ala, we may infer that this body of troops were at this time resident in Roman Carlisle. Had the inscription occurred on an altar, it might have been made when they were only resting there for a brief space. This account of the stone is abridged from a paper read by Dr. C. Bruce before the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. Other antiquities have also been discovered, among which are a most perfect specimen of a Roman hand lamp, and a small male figure, carved in white sandstone.

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KIRKBAMPTON PARISH.

Drainage: Great improvement has been effected by draining. The ground is for the most part undulating, and running horizontally along the slopes there are, generally, between the superficial and vegetable earth and the clay, at a greater or less depth below it, bands of comparatively loose subsoil, alternating laterally with dense bars impervious to moisture. These bars cause the vegetable earth resting upon them to be more impregnated with water than the vegetable earth resting upon the looser subsoils, and the earlier attempts to drain the soil here being made at a time when the different qualities of subsoils were imperfectly understood, the drains were made underneath what appeared the wettest parts of the surface of the ground, viz., along the dense bars. Such drains were of course of very little use. In or about the year 1800, however, the late Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of Kirkbampton, having accidentally carried a drain up the ascent in one of his fields, and so cut through one of such dense bars therein transversely, observed that the drain so cut was much more effective than the drains he had previously made in the then usual manner, and he, and afterwards his neighbours, acting upon his discovery, introduced the present more effectual and more remunerative system of drainage, which has so largely benefited the parish and neighbourhood.

The moiety spoken of in the account of the church (p. 173) is only a moiety of the tithes of one township, viz., Bampton Little. The rector has had a modus and now has rent charges for the other townships, of which no one else had or has any portion.

KENDAL.

In the list of mayors of Kendal at page 846, the following are omitted:—1834, George Forest; 1835, Joseph Swainson.

The receipts and expenditure for the Kendal Poor-law Union for the year ending Lady Day, 1859, were as follow:—

RECEIPTS.—From poor rates, £12,776 7s.; receipts in aid of poor rates, £1,030 4s.; total receipts, £13,806 11s.

EXPENDITURE.—*Connected with Relief of the Poor*: In maintenance, £2,018 1s.; out-relief, £5,121; maintenance of lunatics, £248 1s.; salaries and rations of officers, £1,256 11s.; other expenses of or immediately connected with relief, £786 12s.; total relief to the poor, £9,430 8s.—*Unconnected with Relief to the Poor*: Costs of proceedings at law or in equity, £283 17s.; payments for or towards the county, hundred, or borough rate or police rate, £2,368 4s.; constables' expenses, and cost of proceedings before justices, £136 12s.; payments on account of the registration act, viz., fees to clergyman and registrars, outlay for register offices, books, and forms, £113 3s.; vaccination fees, £63 16s.; expenses allowed in respect of parliamentary or municipal registration, and cost of jury lists, £57 18s. *Partly Con-*

nected and partly Unconnected with Relief to the Poor: Money expended for all other purposes, £930 12s.; total expenditure, £18,384 10s.

Page 376.—The sale of the estates at Frisington, belonging to the late Baroness de Sternberg, has taken place at Whitehaven. The Frisington Parks estate was bought for £9,120, by Mr. S. Lindow, of Cleator; and the Birks estate was purchased by Mr. J. Dixon, of Rheda, the price being £8,200.

Page 10, 2nd column, lines 26 and 27, for "Conventional," read "Conventual."

Page 12, line 5th from bottom, for "1153," read "1135,"

Page 17, line 19, for "Haworth," read "Naworth."

Page 580, for "1,971 acres," read "971 acres."



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